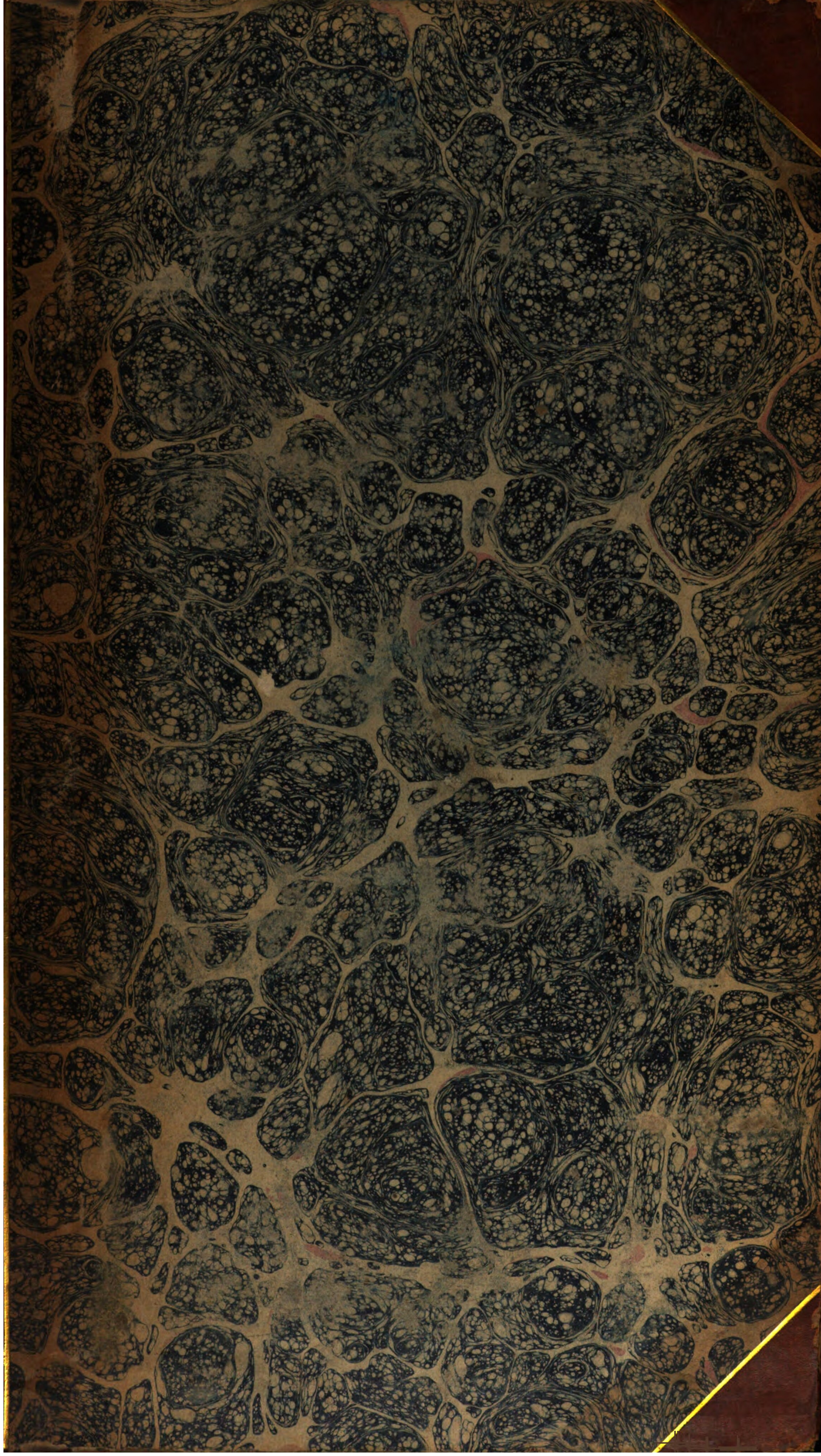




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P A P E R S,

&c.

(East India Company)

(SECOND PART.)

Session

24 November - - - 22 July,
1812 — 1813.

VOL. VIII.

P A P E R S

&c.

(East India Company)

(SECOND PART)

Session

24 November - - - 22 July
1812 - 1813.

VOL. VIII

C O N T E N T S

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(East India Company.)

A RETURN OF THE
EXPORTS to INDIA, whether of BULLION or MERCHANDIZE,
on the account of The Company; from the Year 1757 to 1793;
distinguishing each Year.

SEASONS.	BULLION.	MERCHANDIZE.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.
1757—8 - - -	246,750	252,974	499,724
1758—9 - - -	72,834	299,154	371,988
1759—60 - - -	19,989	283,438	303,427
1760—1 - - -	38,058	413,482	451,540
1761—2 - - -	- - -	406,154	406,154
1762—3 - - -	18,751	372,511	391,262
1763—4 - - -	39,151	382,410	421,561
1764—5 - - -	95,497	362,466	457,963
1765—6 - - -	20,636	423,553	444,189
1766—7 - - -	- - -	441,663	441,663
1767—8 - - -	- - -	409,221	409,221
1768—9 - - -	- - -	446,220	446,220
1769—70 - - -	9,792	376,450	386,242
1770—1 - - -	9,774	326,957	336,731
1771—2 - - -	- - -	327,727	327,727
1772—3 - - -	40,385	343,084	383,469
1773—4 - - -	11,736	348,058	359,794
1774—5 - - -	10,134	352,042	362,176
1775—6 - - -	10,008	378,222	388,230
1776—7 - - -	20,050	410,420	430,470
1777—8 - - -	10,828	362,988	373,816
1778—9 - - -	10,657	383,670	394,327
1779—80 - - -	9,939	434,698	444,637
1780—1 - - -	14,874	244,432	259,306
1781—2 - - -	- - -	524,588	524,588
1782—3 - - -	- - -	440,966	440,966
1783—4 - - -	- - -	285,357	285,357
1784—5 - - -	- - -	241,267	241,267
1785—6 - - -	20,058	259,060	279,118
1786—7 - - -	54,872	305,787	360,659
1787—8 - - -	19,901	399,185	419,086
1788—9 - - -	19,783	371,064	390,847
1789—90 - - -	72,845	453,723	526,568
1790—1 - - -	532,705	387,610	920,315
1791—2 - - -	152,872	400,958	553,830
1792—3 - - -	10,943	351,042	361,985
	£. 1,593,822	£. 13,202,601	£. 14,796,423

East India House, }
the 12th May 1812. }

Errors Excepted.

Chas Cartwright,
Account^t Gen^l.

(East India Company.)

A RETURN OF THE

EXPORTS to INDIA, whether of Bullion or Merchandise, on the account of The Company, from the Year 1757 to 1793; distinguishing each Year.

(East India Company.)

A RETURN OF THE
EXPORTS to INDIA, whether of Bullion
or Merchandise, on the account of The
Company, from the Year 1757 to 1793; dis-
tinguishing each Year.

(Presented 22 May 1812.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
8 February 1813.

53.

Year	Bullion	Merchandise	Total
1757	...	...	...
1758	...	...	...
1759	...	...	...
1760	...	...	...
1761	...	...	...
1762	...	...	...
1763	...	...	...
1764	...	...	...
1765	...	...	...
1766	...	...	...
1767	...	...	...
1768	...	...	...
1769	...	...	...
1770	...	...	...
1771	...	...	...
1772	...	...	...
1773	...	...	...
1774	...	...	...
1775	...	...	...
1776	...	...	...
1777	...	...	...
1778	...	...	...
1779	...	...	...
1780	...	...	...
1781	...	...	...
1782	...	...	...
1783	...	...	...
1784	...	...	...
1785	...	...	...
1786	...	...	...
1787	...	...	...
1788	...	...	...
1789	...	...	...
1790	...	...	...
1791	...	...	...
1792	...	...	...
1793	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...

Printed by ...

(East India Affairs.)

Copy of a REPORT from the Committee of Correspondence to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 9th February 1813:—On the subject of the TRADE with the EAST INDIES AND CHINA.

THE President of the India Board having, in his recent Letter of the 4th January, referred the Court to the petitions presented to Parliament, in the course of last session, from the Merchants and Manufacturers connected with the Outports, for fuller information than had been then imparted to the Court, concerning the representations which had induced His Majesty's ministers to be of opinion that the Import Trade from the East Indies should not be confined to the port of London, Your Committee determined on examining those petitions as they stand recorded in the votes of the House of Commons. But in going into this task, your Committee found that it involved a review of all the petitions lately preferred against a renewal of the Company's Charter, because the arguments in favour of the Outports were interspersed through them. The whole of those petitions have therefore been perused; and one remark which immediately presents itself on that perusal, a remark entitled, in the opinion of your Committee, to particular attention—is, that those arguments in behalf of the Outports are, in a very material degree, the arguments which are directly urged for the abolition of the whole of the Company's exclusive commercial privileges; and the claims of the Outports are contended for, as a part of the entire freedom in the Eastern trade, which is demanded for all the subjects of the empire. The places especially which are strictly Outports, proceed, in their petitions, upon principles which arraign every species and degree of monopoly; and it is chiefly from those principles that they deduce as a consequence the right of the Outports to a free participation in Indian imports. But as, in the deliberate and just opinion of His Majesty's ministers, those principles and arguments are not valid for the main claim of the petitioners, it is to be presumed, that neither can they in the same opinion be valid for the subordinate claim of the Outports, so far as it is rested on the same foundations; which, however, are the foundations built on by the generality of the petitions. The few remaining arguments on this question, relate principally to the facility and certainty with which the revenue may be collected at the Outports; and to the safety with which the honourable men composing the commercial class of this country, may be admitted to all the settlements and countries of the East. But these are mere assertions of opinion, to be classed with the "untried theories" of the time, and, as far as the light of experience goes, opposed by it. If they were even proved, which they are in no degree, they would not by any means satisfy all the great interests abroad and at home, which are involved in the question of the Outports; and therefore your Committee are entirely at a loss to discover how the arguments in favour of those ports, as they stand in the petitions to Parliament, resting chiefly on principles which His Majesty's Government do not admit, have so presented themselves to the ministers, as in their view "to establish a claim against an absolute restriction of the Import Trade to the port of London;" or how, from the *ex parte* representations of those petitions, which proceed on the demand of an entire liberty of trade to India and China, a demand resisted by His Majesty's Government, any clear definite idea is to be obtained of that degree of "liberty of trade, which the merchants may enjoy without injury to other important national interests." And hence your Committee humbly conceive, that this problem, so important in its nature, namely, the measure of further liberty which may be safely granted, still remains to be solved, and requires deliberate and accurate investigation.

These remarks may perhaps receive some confirmation from the succinct view which your Committee, enlarging somewhat their first design, are now about to submit, of the principal matters contained in the petitions for the abolition of the Company's commercial privileges, and of the answers to which they are obviously liable: Although the same allegations which are thus urged have often been combated, it may be proper, on account of the channel in which they now come forward, and of the publicity of the present discussion, to give some distinct reply to them, which will at least further evince the disposition of the Court to shrink from no charge, and to shun no inquiry.

All the material objections which appear in those Petitions to the renewal of the Company's Charter, may be comprised under the following heads:

1st, That Commercial Monopolies, especially if extensive and long continued, are in their nature and according to the experience of past ages, inexpedient, impolitic, and unjust; and that the monopoly of a joint stock Company must be managed with negligence, waste and prodigality, unlikely to be practised by private merchants; (some of the petitions admit that monopolies may be tolerated in the beginnings of trade.)

2d, That the monopoly of the East India Company has been injurious to the nation, great evils having resulted from it: that it is inadequate to an extended trade; has locked up national capital; has retarded improvement; has not advanced trade, nor carried it to many countries within the Company's limits: that it cools the ardour of generous and liberal competition; has deprived the Woollen manufacturers of Gloucester, Wiltshire, Exeter, Shrewsbury, and the manufacturers of other places; some, of supplying an immense population; others, of preparing articles for China, on lower terms than the Company allow; others, of carrying on trade with India and the countries north of it; others, of receiving orders, infinitely beyond what they now obtain from the East India Company: that it is (particularly in the opinion of the Staffordshire potters) unfavourable to the introduction of new articles: that its exports to the East do not amount to a fifth of the exports of this country to America: that all ideas of participation in the profits of a monopoly trade, by payment into the Exchequer, ever will be vain and illusory; of which the disappointment of the nation, in regard to the Company, is a complete illustration: that the intention of opening the trade will be frustrated, by leaving the Company any controul over Private Trade: that it is proved, by undeniable documents, that if the trade be allowed to remain under its present restrictions, it will languish, decay, and pass into the hands of other states: that it must, if continued, diminish the sources of private wealth and national revenue; that the reasonings in favour of the monopoly proceed from narrow partial views, have been demonstrated fallacious, and will apply equally to every other branch of British commerce: that it is humiliating to individuals, degrading to the national character, and a national grievance.

3d, That notwithstanding the *increase* of the Company's territories, their trade has *decreased*, though protected from enemies and hostile rivalry; that since the renewal of the Charter in 1793, they have added greatly to their debt; that the pecuniary participation held out to the country in 1793 has not been realized, but has been converted by the East India Company into repeated claims on the public purse and credit for enormous sums to support their establishments; and that further and still greater pecuniary assistance is now required, to avert embarrassments in which they may be soon involved.

4th, That a full and free right to trade to and with all countries and people in amity with His Majesty, and more particularly those countries *acquired and maintained by the efforts and valour of the forces of His Majesty*, is naturally the undoubted birthright and inheritance of the people of this empire, of every subject of it, and every port in it, and that the unrestrained exercise of that right is essentially necessary to the maintenance of the manufacturers, and prosperity of the commerce of this country; that the confinement of the Eastern trade to the port of London would be a violation of that right, at once unnecessary, unjust and impolitic—unnecessary, because the duties may be collected with greater ease and less loss by pilferage in the Outports, the taxes on West Indian and American produce being now collected with known safety—unjust, because every mercantile place in the United Kingdom is entitled to the same privileges—and impolitic, because the
superior

superior economy and dispatch that prevail in the Outports, are requisite to secure an equality with foreign nations. In these claims for the Outports, there is a general concurrence in the petitions from Plymouth, Glasgow, Paisley, Dundee, Arbroath, Leith, Edinburgh, Belfast, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull; of which three last-mentioned places, Bristol and Liverpool state, that they have, in contemplation of the opening of the trade to India, enlarged their docks; and Hull, that there should be no restraint as to the size of vessels to be admitted into the Indian trade.

5th, That no satisfactory reason can be assigned, why the trade to China should not be opened; that the difficulty apprehended in collecting the Tea duties is ideal; that the British character forbids injurious suspicions as to inconveniences in India and China from opening the trade:—that, in the avowed opinion of one set of petitioners, the merchants of this country should be allowed to trade directly from the East to the British West Indies; and another set claim, that the products of the East shall, without being first landed in this kingdom, be transported to the British West Indies, the American colonies, and all other countries south of Cape Finis-terre, and within the Mediterranean.

6th, That the existing monopoly has, contrary to reason and justice, led to a singular peculiarity, the concession of privileges to foreign nations in amity with His Majesty, which are rigorously denied to merchants of the British empire; or according to others, that the trade is open to *all the world* except British merchants: that the American States have long enjoyed this trade at the expense of our own people, employing British capital and compelling the Company to shrink from competition; that they have engrossed a great part of this trade and also of that to China, which the Company formerly possessed; that the American merchants being unfettered, have undersold the Company in the markets of Europe, have deprived them of those markets, and also the markets of South America, the West Indies, the Mediterranean and Malta, whilst the English trade has become less extensive and profitable; that the example of the citizens of the United States, who have evinced the superiority of individual industry, when opposed to the negligence and prodigality of a joint stock Company, and the delays and abuses of their concerns, proves the competency of British individuals to carry on an extensive commerce to the East Indies, China, and other countries within the Charter of the Company: that the monopoly is favourable to foreigners, injurious to British subjects, and its abolition necessary, to enable British merchants to meet neutrals and other foreigners, in fair competition, with the products of the East, in their own markets: or at least, according to others, that British subjects should be put on a footing with foreigners in this trade.

7th. That the distresses and privations of the manufacturing and trading classes (distresses aggravated, say some, by the monopoly of the East India Company) under the continental system of Buonaparte, the disputes with America, the exclusion from usual markets, the stagnation or decline of trade, are grievous; that the mercantile, manufacturing and shipping interests all suffer; that the country is burthened with great naval and military establishments; and that under such hardships, pressures and exclusions, every possible relief is wanted, and new sources of trade ought to be looked for; and that on account of the existing war, and for the maintenance of our naval superiority, and the preservation of our commercial, maritime, and financial interests, an open trade is necessary.

8th. That it is a well-ascertained fact, that during the time of the Protectorate, there were men who boldly violated the Company's Charter, and carried on the trade with such success, that they were able to sell the commodities of the East, in the different markets of Europe, on lower terms than had ever been known; and at this day individual merchants have traded to India with profit, even under all the difficulties, delays and taxes imposed upon them by the Company; that the Private Trade has continued to increase, although fettered with many restrictions, but that these restrictions deter people unacquainted with India, and residing at home, from engaging in the trade; that a free Trade to the East would be a measure admirably calculated for removing present evils, would be a substitute for the loss of European commerce, an equivalent for all other markets, and would necessarily open new and extensive markets, a field greater than any other country offers, and beyond the grasp of the enemy; a field to British skill, industry and enterprize, and to capital, otherwise useless whilst the national resources are stunted;—that thousands who are now reduced to idleness and poverty, might be actively engaged; that the capital, spirit

and *knowledge* of British merchants are unbounded ;—that a free Trade to India would turn the wealth acquired by the foreign merchant, into the pockets of the subjects of this country ; would excite a fair emulation to bring all the produce of the East to its proper level in the home market, to the great benefit of this country ; would enable our manufacturers with more advantage to exert their skill and industry to produce new articles of trade, and to give full employment to the operative classes of the community ; would circulate the trade, now confined to London, through every part of the United Kingdom ; would be the means of increasing our maritime strength, our financial resources, and the wealth and glory of the British empire. Such is the general tenor of the petitions on this head ; but the language of the one from Sheffield is so animated and sanguine, that it may not be improper to transcribe a part of it :—“ The petitioners are fully persuaded if the trade to the East Indies were thrown open to all His Majesty’s subjects, such new and abundant markets would be discovered and established, as would enable them to set at defiance every effort to injure them, by that sworn enemy to the prosperity and the peace of Europe, the present unprincipled Ruler of France ; and that the petitioners doubt not, if the trade of this United Kingdom were permitted to flow unimpeded over those extensive, luxuriant, and opulent regions, though it might in the outset, like a torrent repress and swollen by obstruction, when its sluices were first opened, break forth with uncontrollable impetuosity, deluging, instead of supplying the district before it ; yet that very violence which at the beginning might be partially injurious, would in the issue prove highly and permanently beneficial ; no part being unvisited, the waters of commerce that spread over the face of the land, as they subsided would wear themselves channels through which they might continue to flow ever afterwards, in regular and fertilizing streams ; and that to the wealthy, enterprising, honourable and indefatigable British merchant, conducting in person his own concerns, no obstacle would prove insurmountable, no prejudice invincible, no difficulty disheartening ; wants where he found them he would supply ; where they did not exist he would create them, by affording the means of gratification.”

9th. That the imagined hardship of depriving the Company of the only lucrative branch of their trade, that to China, will be alleviated by the wealth, influence, knowledge and experience, which in their united capacity they will still be enabled to oppose to the unassisted efforts of private merchants :—that if indeed, the Company can carry on trade to greater advantage than the private merchant, they have nothing to fear, they will reap their merited reward by the benefit of competition ; and without competition neither would commerce have risen to its present standard, nor will it increase to bear the increasing expenses of the nation. And with respect to the danger of excessive speculation, it is said by Glasgow to be imaginary, because the enterprise of individuals is uniformly limited by their means and success ; because any evil of this nature is temporary and checks itself ; and that *the very worst that can occur in the event of the abandonment of the trade by the Public, would be, that matters would again return to their present state.* On all the grounds, therefore, stated in the petitions, they in general require a full and entire freedom of trade to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, including China, and all the countries within the Charter of the East India Company ; and *for the means of indemnifying or remunerating the claims of the Company,* one petition proposes, “ a fair and equal impost on the trade in question.”

Your Committee having thus submitted an abstract, under different heads, of the contents of the petitions, in which abstract they are persuaded nothing material is omitted, will now proceed to offer some observations on each of those heads.

And *first*, With regard to the doctrine of monopolies in general, your Committee do not conceive that they are much called upon to enter into any discussion of it ; because what is termed the monopoly of the East India Company is, as it now exists and has long existed, an institution of a singular nature, formed upon principles peculiar to itself, not merely or chiefly for the purposes of trade, and must be examined with reference to the ends of its institution, and the importance of those ends, which will be the subject of the next article. In the mean time, it may be observed upon this first head, that the ablest writers upon political economy, and the most strenuous against monopolies, have not condemned them simply and universally, as most of the petitions now in question do. Even Dr. Adam Smith acquiesces in the establishment of the Chartered Banks of

of England and Scotland, which are a species of monopoly; and he praises the Act of Navigation, which is founded on the principle of exclusive privilege. He admits also the propriety of a temporary monopoly of new machines and new books; and what is more immediately to the present purpose, he grants, in agreement with Montesquieu and others, as some of the petitioners seem also candidly to allow, that “when a Company of Merchants (to use his own words) undertake, at their own risk and expense, to establish a new trade with some remote and barbarous nation, it may not be unreasonable to incorporate them into a joint stock Company, and to grant them a monopoly, in case of their success, for a certain number of years. It is the easiest and most natural way in which a State can recompence them for hazarding a dangerous and expensive experiment, of which the Public is afterwards to reap the benefit.” But, even in this proposition, it may be observed, that the interests of the two parties, the Company of Merchants and the Public, seem scarcely to be equally cared for. The privilege given by the State, is a privilege for its own benefit, which is to cost it nothing, should the experiment fail; and of which it is to enjoy the permanent advantage, if the experiment succeed. It is safe from loss; and, besides its share of what present advantage there may be, is to have ultimately the fee simple of all the gain that may result. Undoubtedly, in this case, the term of enjoyment by the merchants, after all the season of hazard and vicissitude is past, should be ample; and it were to be wished, that those who are now so eager to take gratuitous possession of all the commercial establishments formed at such immense risks and expense by the East India Company, would consider more equitably than the language of their petitions does, the fair claims of a body, even if regarded merely in a commercial light, who have hitherto been working, through a long series of time, of difficulties and dangers, to the vast benefit of the nation, whilst their own fair compensation yet remains to be obtained.

Secondly, With respect to that species of exclusive privilege, called the East India Company's monopoly, your Committee cannot begin their remarks upon the accusations brought against it, without lamenting the surprising want of information which the generality of the petitioners discover relative to the Company's system, conduct and affairs; and your Committee are compelled to add, a mortifying defect of attention also regarding things that could not possibly be unknown to the petitioners; they treat the whole question of the monopoly, as if it were purely a commercial question; as if it involved no high question of policy; as if it stood unconnected with the acquisition, the government and the preservation of a great Indian empire; and as if, from its political relations, the question concerning it had no bearing on the British constitution. Thus, say some of the petitioners “the reasonings in favour of the monopoly proceed from narrow partial views, demonstrated to be fallacious, and which will apply equally to every other branch of British commerce;” whereas it is abundantly obvious, that the exclusive commercial privileges enjoyed by the Company in the Indian trade (however well entitled they are to them on other accounts) are contended for by them, and have been continued by the Legislature, mainly because deemed to be necessary for the political government of India, and not at all on account of any pecuniary participation, which one of the petitions erroneously assumes to be now in question. The same cause also was understood to require the continuance of the China monopoly, though that privilege stands upon other irrefragable grounds, as the unlimited admission of British ships into any quarter of the Eastern Seas could not be thought compatible with the system adopted for the security of our Eastern territorial possessions. The commercial monopoly therefore is, in a word, an instrument in the hands of the Company, for the political government of India. Such it has been maintained by them, and admitted by ministers in the discussions respecting the Charter to be; but this great truth, either as a fact or as a principle, is unnoticed in the petitions. Some of the petitioners are indeed so just as to recollect that the India Company have territorial rights, and to say that it is not their wish to trench upon them; but they do not seem to be aware, that those rights can be enjoyed only through the medium of commercial privileges, or that any provision can be made for securing them compatibly with their own claims for an universal opening of the Eastern trade. The petitioners proceed, not only as if the renewal of the privileges in the Indian trade were merely a question of commerce, but as if it were a question of strict monopoly, such as was agitated in King William's time. To the admission given to Private Merchants into the Indian trade, by the Act of 1793, enlarged by the arrangement of 1802, and in practice occasionally still further extended (not to speak of the considerable privileges

enjoyed by the commanders and officers of the Company's ships) the petitioners do not advert, except to blame the Company for the alleged inefficiency of all those concessions, which in reality greatly relaxed the monopoly, and made it what the late Lord Melville called a regulated or qualified monopoly. In thus censuring the Company, the petitioners resort to some representations formerly brought against them, and sufficiently answered on their part; except in respect to the irregular dispatch of the extra ships from India, a matter originating with the governments there from the political circumstances of the times; but that controversy is now past, and quite irrelevant to the present state of things: for another point to be held up to particular attention is, that the Company have lately acquiesced in vastly larger concessions, that is, in a general trade between the United Kingdom and India, through the port of London. Yet this new and great change in the Indian system, the petitioners too generally overlook. That it has ever attracted their notice is only to be inferred from their contending that the trade shall be general to all the ports of the Kingdom; but, in their attacks upon the Company, they act as if the whole original structure of the monopoly were still standing and obstinately defended; and when the Company acquiesce in large relaxations, the petitioners nevertheless persist in charging them with all the evils of the most rigid monopoly, for the purpose as it would seem of aggravating the case against the Company in the eyes of Parliament and of the Public, and strengthening the prejudices which so much pains have been taken to diffuse. Thus the political part of the Company's system and its intimate connexion with commerce, is left entirely out of sight; and the present state of the Company's commercial privileges is not accurately represented, nor the actual state of the question concerning the future measure of those privileges fairly brought into view.

But it ought to be again and again pressed upon the public attention, that the first and great object in any new arrangement for India, is not commercial, but political; and that the safe and beneficial administration of that empire, is a consideration paramount to all others. No one has denied, either that the Company have conducted and do conduct the administration to the great improvement of the security and happiness of the vast population that empire contains, or that the government of it should remain with them, and consequently that the means requisite to enable them to continue to execute so great a trust, should also be afforded. The nature and extent of those means form, therefore, the precise question now at issue; but on this important point, as has been already intimated, the petitions in general are quite silent, and the propositions contained in them go to deprive the Company wholly of those means, particularly the monopoly of the China trade, the reasons for continuing which will be explained in a subsequent head.

With regard to the effects of the monopoly on the manufactures, trade, and other interests of this country, if any thing said in these days to the discredit of the Company, could occasion surprise, it would be the representations given in the petitions on that head. The Company are accused of obstructing the export of the manufactures of this country, even by some (with an honourable exception of the rest) of those Woollen manufacturers who have owed their chief employment to the Company's commissions, continued for the benefit of the nation, under a certainty of deriving no profit from the exported article.

Of those "undeniable documents," by which one of the petitions in an authoritative style affirms, "it is proved, that if the trade be allowed to remain under its present restrictions, it will languish, decay, and pass into the hands of other States; that the monopoly must, if continued, diminish the resources of private wealth and of national revenue;" your Committee have never heard, and they cannot conceive that any such documents exist. It is more probable that the petitioners have put their own sense upon the statements of the Company, which furnish the most authentic materials in this case, and if fairly examined, with a reference to other relative circumstances, will lead to conclusions directly opposite. The subject of the American trade to India, which seems chiefly alluded to, will be discussed in the sequel. That trade, as will hereafter more fully appear, has owed its increase essentially to the state of war in which this nation has been placed for a long series of years past. If the American trade with India were still going on, a much easier and juster remedy for the alledged evils of it could be found, than the extinction of the Company's remaining commercial privileges. But these heavy forebodings are pronounced,

pronounced, when America and every European nation (the distressed one of Portugal excepted) are actually wholly excluded from the Indian seas.

There seems to be a general and deplorable delusion respecting the practicability of a vast extension of the sale of the manufactures of this country, in India and China, and of the productions of those countries here. This question will be the immediate subject of a following article; but your Committee may, in the mean time, confidently say that the Company have, in a long course of years, made more numerous, persevering, costly experiments, in attempting to push the vent of British commodities, particularly woollens and metals, in the East, than the means, the resources, the safety of private merchants, are likely to enable them to make. The correspondence of the Company with their servants abroad at different periods, on this interesting concern, would fill many volumes. That the East India Company, far from impeding the prosperity of the country, as the petitions, in opposition to history and experience, allege, have by means of their monopoly essentially contributed to its wealth and its greatness, it will be much more easy to shew, than to discover accurately, where the limit of the advantages resulting from their institution is to be fixed. They gave a very early impulse to the manufactures and trade of this country; they opened a new commerce, not with the East only, but, by means of their returns from thence, with foreign Europe; they soon increased the ship-building and improved the navigation of the kingdom, both which they have, in latter times, carried to a degree of advancement that has made their fleets serviceable in the wars of the nation, and the commanders successful in adding to the naval glory of their country. Against the jealous rivalship of the Portuguese and Dutch, they, through a long course of hostilities from a superior force, maintained for this nation a share in the India trade; they preserved it from being totally lost, amidst all the convulsions of the civil wars; they outlived even the more dangerous innovations of subsequent periods; they upheld in India the national interests against the ambitious designs of European enemies, and the despotic violence of native powers; and in a long and arduous struggle, maintained, with little exception, at their own expense, they acquired a territorial empire for the mother country, which exalted its rank in the scale of nations. They have, since expelled every European nation, except our ally of Portugal, from the Indian continent and ocean, and they have given a better government to an immensely extended empire, than the East ever saw before.

In all this progress, not the ability and wisdom of their civil servants only have been conspicuous, but the talents and valour of their military officers have signally added to the glory and renown of the British nation. By those officers, a grand army has been formed of native troops, in discipline, attachment and efficiency, a just subject of admiration; and from the time of the first Clive downward, the exploits performed by the Company's military servants in India, equal in brilliancy those recorded in any period of modern history.

To all these public benefits is to be added, the direct wealth with which the Company have been the means of enriching the nation. The amount of these contributions, consisting in the profits of manufacturers, ship-builders and tradesmen, ship-owners and officers, servants and labourers, miners, re-exporters of Eastern productions to foreign parts, and other descriptions of persons gaining by the Company's trade, in dividends to proprietors, payments to Government, and the influx of private fortunes acquired in India, especially in the last fifty-five years, may perhaps be moderately estimated at one hundred millions sterling. Such are the injuries, the grievances, the evils, such the degradation, which the East India Company have brought on the country.

Thirdly, The charges under the third head are nothing more than groundless accusations, calculated to render the Company unpopular, and, except the first article, which is new, have been often answered: as to this article, it is not true that, on the whole, the Company's imports have decreased, although the sales have in some years, fallen off, by the exclusion of British commodities from the European continent; an evil common to all the merchants of this country, but now the occasion of a charge against the Company. And what virtue can the expulsion of enemies and rivals from the Indian seas have to increase trade, if, when merchandize is brought to Europe, there is only a tardy and diminished sale for it? Again, is it a thing of course, that recently acquired provinces, impoverished, unsettled, containing a people every way dissimilar to us, should purchase our commodities, when

the inhabitants of other parts of Hindostan, where we have been settled for ages, have still so little relish for them? The stipulation in the Act of 1793, for a pecuniary participation by the Public, was a conditional stipulation, depending on a contingency, which has never become a reality but in one year, that immediately following the last renewal of the Charter. The long war in which, with hardly any intermission, this country has been engaged ever since 1793, has, by increasing the Company's expenses beyond the most extravagant supposition that could have been previously formed on that head, absorbed all the expected sources of accumulation. Of this, every Administration since 1794 has been sensible; but the same utterly groundless charge continues to be repeated. "This promised participation," say some of the petitions, "has been converted by the Company into repeated claims "on the public purse, and credit for enormous sums, to support their establishments:" a most unfounded statement. The Company have never had occasion to apply for aid to support their establishments; their applications to Parliament have either been in consequence of levies by Government on the score of participation in the territorial revenues, or for reimbursement of immense sums expended for the State in military expeditions; sums very tardily acknowledged, and not yet fully paid: or to enable the Company to meet the transfer of Indian territorial debt to this country; a debt not increased by their order, or according to their wish, though the petitions charge the increase to them, but sanctioned by His Majesty's Government and by Parliament; a debt which, every intelligent person knows, it never was or can be possible, in the nature of things, to discharge out of the Company's commercial funds, and therefore most unjustly made a ground of accusation against them.

Fourthly, The claim to a full and free Trade, as the right by birth and inheritance of every subject in the realm, and the arguments in favour of extending it to the Outports, are contained under the fourth head.

With regard to the general position on which the arguments are founded, little need be said. It is an obvious principle, that men, living in society, must submit to the laws of the society and to restraints upon their natural liberty, when the public interest, in the opinion of the legislative authority, requires it. The Indian monopoly was at first established, because it was thought beneficial to the commercial interests of the country. It was long continued on the same principle; now it is more a political than a commercial question. It may be stated thus:—whether it be more for the interest of the nation to maintain the Indian empire, under the system which has hitherto preserved and improved it,—a system greatly relaxed as to the trade with India, and which has also preserved a lucrative commercial intercourse with China,—or to adopt a system of entirely free commercial communication with both countries at the hazard of losing that empire and the China trade, or of rendering the tranquillity and retention of the one, and the enjoyment of the other, less secure. Until this question, or one reduced to still lower terms, namely, whether it would be prudent, for the sake of the object in view, to run any hazard where the stake is so great, is solved in favour of an open Trade, the plea of natural inherent right has no title to be heard. No such solution has yet been produced. It has, on the contrary, been shewn, that dangers and disadvantages, both in the East and at home, would attend the opening of the Trade; but it has not been shewn, that any measures which have been suggested as preventives, would be at all effectual. No adequate provision, therefore, against those dangers and disadvantages is yet proposed; hence it may fairly be presumed, none has been found. But, until such a remedy is discovered, the present system ought not to be overturned. The opening of the Outports would, according to the unanswered reasonings of the Court, have this effect. The opening of a part of the Outports would lead to the same effect, though, perhaps, by a somewhat slower progress; for it would immediately reduce and derange the periodical public sales of the Company, which is the master wheel in the mechanism of their Import Trade. His Majesty's ministers, in not proposing to open all the Outports, both admit the contingency of danger from such a measure, and set aside the argument of universal inherent right; but it remains utterly unproved, that danger would not result from opening even a few Outports, especially if the Export Trade is allowed to all; and that after any had been so privileged, which would be in effect a monopoly against the rest, those others would never be quiet, until they also were admitted; so that the whole of the danger will follow from the first step, and ought to be contemplated accordingly. It may just be observed, that the quality ascribed to certain countries, as giving the petitioners more particularly a right to a free Trade with them; the quality of having been "acquired" and

“and maintained by the efforts and valour of the forces of His Majesty,” properly appertains neither to Hindostan nor to China, and that the territories held by the Company were acquired by undue exclusive powers and privileges received from the legislature.

Upon the same ground of natural inherent right, and of the necessity of the exercise of that right, as essential to the maintenance of the manufactures and commercial prosperity of the country, is placed the claim of the Outports to a free importation of goods from India and China. Under the fourth head, therefore, your Committee have collected the strength of the arguments contained in the petitions in support of this claim; arguments to which the President of the India Board was pleased to refer the Court. The argument of inherent right has been already considered: the other arguments, which may be given in the words of the Glasgow petition, are, “That the confinement of the Indian imports to the port of London would be unnecessary, impolitic, and unjust: unnecessary because, first, the ideal difficulty of collecting the taxes is fully obviated, by the known safety with which the duties are levied on articles of West Indian and American produce: and secondly, because the duties may be collected with greater ease, and less loss from pilferage, in the Outports; unjust, because every mercantile place in the kingdom is entitled to the same privileges; and impolitic, because the superior economy and dispatch that prevail at the Outports are requisite to secure an equality with foreign nations.”

On the second of these three arguments it may be observed; that the claim of all the Outports to a participation in the Indian trade, as matter of equal right, stands upon the same principle as the claim of all individuals, which has just been considered, and must be determined in the same way and order; it therefore demands no farther notice here. If it shall be judged, that no larger interest than that of the Outports opposes their claim, then, and then only, will it be entitled to attention.

The first argument is; the known safety, and greater facility, with which duties are collected at the Outports. Whether that facility be, in fact, greater or not, it is needless to examine. If it were indeed so, it would still leave undecided a much more important question; the danger of smuggling. On that danger the Court have enlarged in their Letters to the President of the India Board, of the 13th January, 1809, and 15th and 29th of April, 1812. Your Committee cannot but hope, that these Letters will be perused by Members of Parliament, as their contents are material to a just consideration of the subject. The Court have respectfully stated to Lord Buckinghamshire, that no adequate answer has been given to these letters: his Lordship in addition to what he has himself said, has referred the Court to the petitions. The argument just quoted, is the most direct and indeed the only one to the point which your Committee have discovered in all the petitions. But it does not meet the main objections of the Court, taken from the danger of smuggling; they remain untouched and unnoticed.

Those dangers were contemplated, upon the supposition, that only the opening of the Indian trade was in question; and in this way your Committee will now consider them, reserving to a future article some remarks on the still greater danger of smuggling, which would follow, if the China monopoly were abolished; and which would be experienced, whilst our merchants were permitted to visit China at all. It is from the facilities of smuggling Tea, that ships cleared out for or from India, would find in the Eastern Islands, in the voyage home, and on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, that the Court have apprehended the chief dangers would arise. In the Eastern Islands there are no Custom-houses, clearances, or manifests. There are great ranges of coasts in the remoter parts of the United Kingdom, where there is no Custom-house: bulk might be broken, and no detection follow where the ship should afterwards be regularly entered. It does not in the least follow, that these evils might not happen, though it should be true, that the taxes on West Indian and American commodities are safely collected; for these commodities come generally in very large unwieldy casks or packages, are, in proportion to their bulk, of much less value than Tea, which is also packed in small portable cases, and they come from countries abounding with regular Custom-houses, whence they cannot sail without manifests and clearances; yet with all these safeguards, your Committee are credibly informed, that the Americans find means to smuggle Tea into this country. But, even supposing ships came direct to an Outport, without having broken bulk, what comparison is there between the collection of duties at any port, provincial or metropolitan,

metropolitan, and the collection of tea duties with perfect certainty, facility, and a very trifling expense, at the India House? The objections stated at large in the Court's letters, your Committee beg leave to repeat, remain without any sound answer; and it is extremely material to observe, that the opinions maintained in them, on this subject, are corroborated by the reports which the Boards of Customs and Excise have made to His Majesty's ministers, respecting the danger that would arise to the revenue, from the adoption of the new system; a danger which, in their judgment, would be inevitable.

The third argument urged in the petitions, is taken from the necessity of securing an equality with foreign nations, which it is said, the superior economy and dispatch at the Outports will do. If this alledged advantage of the Outports were admitted, it would in the opinion of your Committee, weigh but little in the general question. The difference cannot be material in itself, and its effect little, in a trade so unlikely to become of any magnitude.

There are, however, other considerations of great weight belonging to the question of opening the Outports, to which the petitions do not advert. One of these is, the immense interests which the port of London, with all its descriptions of merchants, tradesmen, tea dealers, factors, brokers, dyers, packers, callenderers, inspectors, labourers, ship builders, ship chandlers, rope makers, ship owners, mariners, and all their train of establishments, warehouses, wharfs, docks, yards, premises, shipping, formed in the course of two centuries, in which the Company's privilege, and the law of the land, have made the metropolis the sole seat of the Eastern commerce; all these interests, with the Corporation of London, have represented to Parliament, the ruin in which they would be involved by the opening of the trade to the Outports. The Company's periodical public sales, on which so much of the order and success of their business depend, would be interfered with, and their very large property in warehouses and other buildings deteriorated; in short, all the institutions, public and private, of the capital, for carrying on the Eastern trade, would be shattered or broken down. The removal of the trade would effect this although the new speculations and enterprises would establish nothing equivalent in other places, far less compensate the losses of the supplanted parties. Your Committee cannot go into this subject sufficiently to give a just sense of the magnitude and importance of it; but they may seriously ask—Is the case equal between the people of London and those of the Outports? Would it be right to expose to privation and ruin one set, by withdrawing from them what they have long enjoyed, in order to add to the comfortable provision the other set already possess; and this only to save them the slight inconvenience of bringing their Indian imports to the port of London.

Let it never be forgotten too, that the Indian people are concerned in this question; the Court have already in their letters to Lord Melville and Lord Buckinghamshire stated their apprehensions, that the opening of the Outports to imports from India, might increase the resort of European adventurers to India. It has been advanced in return from some quarters, that the police of India is so excellent, as to obviate every danger of this kind; your Committee are sorry to observe, that they find in the records of the Bengal government, informations concerning the police, which do not warrant them to conclude quite so favourably of it; for in fact, with all the progressive improvements in the system of the government there, they have not yet been able to bring the police into a state of perfect efficiency. The Fifth Report of the Committee of the House of Commons has entered much into this subject, and one quotation from the conclusion of it, may suffice to justify this observation:—"It does not, therefore, appear to have been from any want of information in regard to the imperfect states of the police, that the Government was unable to prevent its becoming worse; but rather, as your Committee should suppose, from the difficulties which presented themselves to the application of an efficacious remedy."

Fifthly, On the China monopoly. Besides the connection already noticed of the China monopoly, with the policy of our Indian system, the uniting of this trade under one head is necessary, both on account of the extreme caution required in the conduct of our intercourse with so jealous and inflexible a government as the Chinese, and of the security of the large revenue derived by the British public, from the branch of commerce. The habits of the Chinese nation are known to be as fixed as they are peculiar; their government is a pure despotism, jealous of the smallest tendency to insubordination or innovation; the people are guided by a principle of implicit submission

mission to their superiors; and both government and people, hold all disorderly conduct in the utmost abhorrence. Foreign trade is held in low estimation, and the commerce which Europeans have been permitted to carry on is subjected to manifold and rigorous restrictions, intended to prevent the intermixture of strangers with the natives, and to guard against their entrance into the interior of the country, and hazard of their becoming, in any way, troublesome to the government. The ships of European nations are allowed to resort to only one port in an empire of so vast extent; and there even, no stranger is permitted a constant residence without credentials from the sovereign of the state to which he belongs. When a factory is established, for which one spot is fixed, the factors are confined to very narrow precincts around it; they dare not make an excursion beyond those precincts into the open fields, nor enter into the closely adjoining city of Canton. The government of China does not allow to its own subjects freedom of trade, or unrestrained intercourse with foreigners: both are interdicted; and the restrictions imposed, together with the sumptuary laws in force, oppose the strongest obstacles to any great extension of the sale of our manufactures among the Chinese. The trade with Europeans is given in monopoly to a company of ten or twelve Chinese merchants, styled the Hong; and these merchants become responsible to the government for the conduct of the foreigners with whom they deal. After the ships are dispatched for the season, the factors are obliged to withdraw to the Island of Macao, a low Portuguese settlement, till the ships of next year arrive. And with respect to the ships, they are, whilst in harbour, under the controul of the Chinese officers, who are empowered by law to take the custody of their guns:—and if, in the intercourses, and consequent frays, between the natives and our English sailors, one of the former happens to meet his death, by accident, from an unknown hand, it may produce the most serious consequences; for the Chinese government has been known, in such a case, to claim the life of an European in expiation; and for an occurrence like this the Company's establishment is held responsible, and their trade liable to be stopped. With a government so absolute, in requiring implicit conformity to its peculiar law and usages, and so marked with pride, suspicion, and despotism, British subjects have the utmost difficulty to act; and the Company's agents frequently submit to caprices and humiliations, to which the honour of a sovereign would not allow any representative of his to yield. Is it, therefore, in the least probable, that the Chinese would tolerate the indiscriminate ingress of numberless unconnected, unaccredited Europeans? or if they did give them admission, that their multiplied, irregular, desultory visits and intercourses with the natives, would not be attended with disorders; with violations of Chinese usages (with smuggling for instance, a high offence in China) which would soon end in the utter expulsion and exclusion of these strangers, or in such injustice and humiliating punishments, on the part of the Chinese government, as might call on the honour of this country to demand redress? The splendid embassy which His Majesty sent by Lord Macartney to the Emperor of China, had, with all its imposing attendant circumstances, and all the skilful address of that nobleman, no influence to induce the Chinese government to relax from their rigid restrictions on the commerce and intercourse of British subjects with its territories; and it may be safely concluded, that all which that government must have since heard respecting the revolutions in Europe, will make it adhere still more obstinately to its jealous precautionary system. To all these probable dangers, the petitioners oppose nothing but the honourable character of Britons, and the example of the American adventurers to China. Frail dependence!—British sailors carry to every shore their habits of excess, as is too often found in the Company's ships, notwithstanding the strict discipline established in them. The American seamen are a much more sober and quiet class of people, and the adventurers of that nation have derived in China a sanction from the pre-establishment and credit of the English factory, to which, from their language and manners, they appeared to be related. It is, indeed, by the prudent respectable conduct of the Company's representatives there, in the management of their own trust, and the control exercised by them over other British subjects; it is by this means, and by the extent and regularity of the Company's dealings; by their probity, now so famed, as to pass the bales which have their mark, without inspection, through the Chinese empire, that this jealous and supercilious people have been at length greatly conciliated; but the Company's establishment could not on the principles now proposed; retain either its credit or position. To expose a trade of such value and importance to the nation and the revenue, to hazards so great; to break down the present system,

with the immense establishments and property connected with it, particularly the China fleet of the Company, a thing unparalleled in the commercial annals of the world, would therefore, in every view, commercial, financial, and political, be utterly unwise; and if this desperate risk were run, further evils would await the new system at home. Upon the supposition of a general resort of British ships to China, how would it be possible to prevent the smuggling of Tea on the coasts of England, Scotland and Ireland, with the facility which exists of receiving that article on board in many of the Eastern Islands, where there are no Custom-houses, and with the temptation of evading a duty of ninety-five per cent. at home. The petitions offer not the least satisfaction on this point; a point highly interesting, as has already appeared, if the question were only about opening the Indian trade to the Outports; but yet more interesting in respect to the proposal for laying open the China trade, which is, at the best, a proposal to incur the most imminent risk of losing that trade, and the great revenue arising from it, merely in order to change the hands through which it shall pass; for supposing it to be preserved to the nation, there is no reasonable ground to think that it could be increased, because the Chinese now *take our Wollens only in barter* for Tea, and the present importations of Tea are as large as the country requires.

Sixthly. On the complaints of the superior advantages enjoyed by neutrals, particularly the Americans, in the Indian trade. The vessels of the American States first appeared in the Indian seas about the year 1785. At that time several European nations possessed settlements on the continent of India, in virtue of grants from the native sovereigns, recognised by this country, after the Company obtained territorial dominion. It had not then been disputed, that those settlements might receive other European flags as well as their own (though the Company have within these few years, properly held, that the original grant gave a right of trade only for the ships of the nation to whom the grant was made), therefore the Bengal government thought it politic to admit the American ships into the British ports, rather than oblige them by refusal, to carry their custom to the French, Dutch, and Danes. This was, however, merely a gratuitous licence, revokable at pleasure. But in 1794, the government of this country, induced by the political circumstances of the time, gave to the United States by treaty, a right to a direct trade between their own ports and those of British India, on the terms of the most favoured nation; and in 1797, the privilege of free ingress to the British ports in India was conferred on all friendly nations. By the long continuance of the war which followed the French revolution, these concessions proved of unforeseen high advantage to the subjects of the American States. The settlements on the Indian continent, of the French, and of the Dutch and Danes, who had fallen under French influence, were successively captured by the English. The Portuguese and Americans were then the only neutrals who frequented the Indian seas; and the troubles of Portugal at length left the neutral trade very much in the hands of the Americans, who succeeded in effect to the excluded traders of foreign Europe, and supplied their wants, as well as those of the increasing population of the United States, and the demands of Spanish America. The subjects of those States, undoubtedly, abused the privileges conceded to them by His Majesty's government, in the Indian trade; they were by treaty restricted to a direct trade between America and India; but they visited the ports of foreign Europe going and returning, and became the general carriers. They even supplied our own West Indian and North American colonies with Eastern commodities, and they entered actively into the China trade, deriving a facility of admission there, from being viewed as a cast of Englishmen; perhaps also, a sanction from the countenance of the British establishment there.

For several years after the appearance of the Americans in the Indian seas, they were, no doubt, assisted by British capital; partly by that which wanted a remittance to Europe, but to no very great amount. They exported from Bengal, in ten years, through which their trade on the whole was considerably progressive, and which ended with 1804-5, goods to the amount of sicca rupees 371,50,029 (£. 4,643,575) or £. 464,357 per annum; and they imported, to the amount of sicca rupees 3,12,48,544 (£. 3,906,068 or £. 390,606 per annum. The excess of exports above the imports, being in ten years £. 737,507, or £. 73,750 per annum, may be supposed to be the property of British residents in Bengal, remitted by the way of America. Whether they were furnished with British capital from London, and to what amount it is difficult to ascertain; but it appears evident, that as they proceeded in the trade, their imports

Imports to Bengal more nearly equalled their exports, which shews they were better able to do without Indo-British assistance, and probably it was the same as to European assistance.* Upon this trade, however offensive to our private merchants, and in some views also to the Company, it may be justly observed, that it was favourable to British India. It carried seasonable and large supplies of bullion to that country, from year to year; not above a seventh of its imports being in goods, and these chiefly wines and other articles for the consumption of Europeans: it also carried the commodities of India to foreign Europe, to Spanish America, and other places to which British ships, on account of the war, could have no access; and when, by the policy and increasing power of Buonaparte, the produce of this country and its colonies were nearly shut out from the Continent, the Americans still continued to introduce the commodities of India there, and with the returns of their adventures they probably purchased English manufactures to carry to the American continent; so that this country also eventually benefited by their Indian trade: and, however much their large participation of that trade became a matter of complaint among English merchants connected with India, it is certain, that whilst we were engaged in war with almost all Europe, those merchants could not, even by circuitous means, have occupied the place which the Americans filled in the Indian commerce; of which position no other proof is necessary, than the frequent want of sales for the goods, public and private, actually brought into the India House during the period in question. The great progress and profit made by the Americans in the Indian trade, therefore, proceed essentially, not from their activity, or the advantage of individual enterprise, but from their neutral character; which, besides giving them access to countries from which belligerents are shut out, enables them to navigate more cheaply, easily and expeditiously; and it may be taken as a certainty, that whenever war ceases, all their advantages will cease with it, and their power of entering into competition with us in the trade of our own settlements, be very greatly reduced. The cry that has been raised and continued against the Company on this account, confessedly with the view of obtaining a general admission of Indian ships into England, is therefore altogether unfair. If a circuitous trade in Indian commodities, from Britain to foreign parts, has been prevented by the rivalship of the Americans, the Company have suffered as well as individuals. They have suffered also by the smuggling of Eastern articles from America, into our West Indian and North American colonies. They were anxious to check the abuses of the treaty of 1794, and, when it expired, they obtained the consent of His Majesty's ministers to impose a double duty on the neutral trade with India, which then applied almost solely to the Americans; but if the complaints against the rivalship of the Americans in the Indian trade had been well founded, what was the natural and proper remedy? Was it, that the Company, part of whose own trade had, during the war, passed into American hands, should sacrifice the rest of their exclusive privileges, and, by the extinction of them, endanger the territorial possessions? Or was it not obviously, that the Americans should be excluded from a trade supposed to be carried on at the expense of Great Britain? Yet this cry is still unaccountably kept up, even when we are at war with America, and the flag of the United States dares not be seen in the Indian seas! Nay, it is kept up to injure the cause of the Company, after they have actually agreed on enlargements of the trade to England, greater than ever were contemplated, even by the private merchants of India, before the present negotiation; and, if enlargements could effect the object, more than sufficient to bring the whole Indian trade of the Americans to the port of London.

* Other Averages of the American trade with India, from Statements before your Committee, may also be here noted:

	In six Years from 1802-3 to 1807-8.			In three Years from 1808-9 to 1810-11.		
	Goods.	Bullion.	TOTAL.	Goods.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Imports into all India	957,224	6,528,250	7,487,524	351,602	4,531,233	4,882,836
Exports - ditto - -	6,901,269	25,696	6,926,965	5,107,318	9,625	5,117,443

It is singular that the party who complains of the large share that has been engrossed by the Americans of the Indian trade, should be the same party who complain also of the large share which the Americans, in a state of neutrality, enjoyed of the British trade between Great Britain and foreign nations. It is well known, that previously to the rupture between England and the United States, it was urged as a grievance, that though America exported from this country to the amount of twelve millions sterling annually, the country was *not* benefited to the utmost possible extent from this export trade, because the British merchants and manufacturers were, by the intervention of America, deprived of the carrying and of the second selling profit upon the manufactures. America, it was alleged, bought from us to a great extent, and Great Britain was, to a certain degree, a gainer to the extent of the American purchases; but because America sold our goods at second hand (to the Spanish Americans for example) it has been alleged, that had it not been for the intervention of the North American States, *we* should have supplied Spanish America, and in addition to the profits we have received, would have engrossed all the advantage which has accrued to the merchants of the United States from the carrying and circuitous trade. But may it not, on the other hand, be argued, that if the British manufacturers, in an open trade and during a state of war, have found the assistance of America necessary to the circulation of their own manufactures, the same assistance was wanted by the manufacturers of India to the circulation of their productions; that the large exports from India, as well as the large exports from Great Britain, by the Americans, were owing to their neutral character; that if the trade between India and England had been as open as is now contended for, the quantity of Indian goods, circulated through the world, could not have been greater than it has been, under the competition that has actually existed between the merchants of the United States, and the East India Company; and that a greater share in the export trade from India could only have been obtained for the free British traders in one of these ways, either by America abandoning, or Great Britain returning to her pacific relations with other countries. If a free trade has the virtue that is imputed to it, why, under complete freedom of trade, has this country been rendered tributary to America for a rent to the produce of British industry? and if the pacific relations of states pass for no account in such a question, whence the congratulations we so often hear upon what we have gained, and may yet gain, by the rupture with America?*

Seventhly,

* The following Statement, which has been received from an intelligent merchant who resided a number of years in America, shews the advantages under which the trade of that country was carried on, in a state of peace.

The advantages which Americans, as ship owners, enjoyed in a state of neutrality, are obvious; not only from their free communication with belligerents, but from other causes.

Their first rate vessels do not cost one half what those of the same tonnage built in Britain generally cost; hence the capital employed is one half less, and one half the insurance is sufficient to cover the property at stake.

The premium of insurance of an American neutral from Britain to America, was less than half what was given on an English vessel for the same voyage: on Americans, the premium was from two to two and a half per cent., on English vessels from five to six per cent.

The countervailing duties in America, induced shippers always to give a preference to American vessels. Goods arriving in America, paid twelve and a half to fifteen per cent. duties, whilst the same goods, by a British vessel, not only paid the same rate of duty, but an additional ten per cent. on the amount of those duties, which is one and a quarter to one and a half per cent. increased duty.

The freight of goods from America to England, in American bottoms, was never, in the best times, higher than one shilling and sixpence per foot; and many times the whole freight of an homeward bound American of three hundred tons (that is to say, an American going from this country) could have been had for £. 300. or £. 400. The cargoes of three fourths of Americans homeward, consisted either of crates of ware, salt, or coals; which are well known to yield but a very small freight indeed, taking the whole difference betwixt the purchase and sale, as freight.

The provisioning a ship in America, did not certainly cost more than one half that provisioning the same ship in Britain would have cost: bread at 16 s.; beef at 30 s. to 36 s.; pork at 45 s. to 50 s.; rum at 2 s.; I believe will not be more than half the British prices for the same articles; and these were the current rates in 1800 to 1805.

Upon a calculation of all these advantages, it will be found that an American, in war time, could make a saving voyage from any of these ports to this country and home, when an English vessel would inevitably have brought her owner into debt; and that an American could actually import goods into the United States from this country, and sell them, at their average wholesale importation profit, to others as low as a British merchant could send them to America in a British ship, and deliver them over to be transhipped without any profit at all.

The American ships being of a lighter construction than ours, they sail with at least one third fewer hands.

The

Seventhly, That the distresses of the manufacturers, the exclusion of our trade from the continent of Europe and from North America, its consequent great decline and the support of the war, require new channels of enterprise, and therefore an open trade.

Every British heart must lament the obstructions to which our commerce has been subjected, must wish for the removal of all continental exclusions as well as of our differences with America, and that commercial freedom and activity may be restored. It is also extremely desirable that new sources of trade should be discovered, and natural for those who are now suffering under privations and hardships, to catch eagerly at the flattering prospects and promises so confidently held out to them from opening the trade with the East. But can the Court of Directors, thoroughly convinced as they are, that all such expectations are groundless and delusive,—that those who should act upon them, if the trade were opened, would be sure to experience ruinous loss and disappointment, and that the abolition of the Company's commercial privileges would be in effect the extinction of the whole of the present Indian system;—can the Court, with these convictions, lend themselves to promote a dangerous deception, already too prevalent, at the sacrifice of so much individual interest, and of that public interest, the care of which is entrusted to them? If it were, indeed, probable, that by a slow process the commercial intercourse between this country and the East could be enlarged, the effect would be far too distant to relieve present pressures, and the first adventurers be more likely to plunge the trading world into fresh difficulties; as proved to be the result of the general rush into the trade of Buenos Ayres, where it was easy to send exports, but difficult to find sale or return. It will, perhaps, now be said, that the trade with Buenos Ayres has become a regular one; but it can be a regular one only to a very limited extent, being, indeed, partly what subsisted with Lisbon, before it was turned into a different channel: it may not, in a long time, replace the vast sums at first lost there; and, at any rate, it displaced no important system existing before. From the late very favourable change in the affairs of Europe, a better prospect of relief now appears; from the East, it will be found, that no hope of any can be rationally entertained.

Eighthly, That a free trade to the East would be a substitute and cure for all present commercial evils; would open an unbounded field to British manufactures, British capital, skill, enterprise and knowledge; which would not only supply the wants of the vast population of the East, but create wants where they did not exist.

The practicability of extending, in any great degree, the commerce of this country with the natives of the East, in Exports and Imports, is undoubtedly a vital question on the whole of the discussion respecting the renewal of the Charter; for if no such extension be indeed practicable, to what end should the present system, with all the establishments

The following Statement will better elucidate these remarks. An American of 250 tons is employed in a voyage to Britain and back: her value, as a first rate vessel for that trade, is £.2,000.; and the voyage occupies five months. A ship of 250 tons would carry 3,000 barrels of flour, at 9s. which was the ordinary freight

The average freight home of such vessels could not exceed

£. 1,950

AMERICAN CHARGES.			BRITISH CHARGES.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Insurance out and home, £.2,000 at 4½ per cent	95	—	Insurance out and home, vessel valued at £.4,000. at 9 per cent.	360	—
8 men 5 months, at £.5.	200	—	12 men 5 months, at £.5.	300	—
Captain and mate, £.10. each	100	—	Captain and mate	100	—
2,400 lbs. bread, at 16s.	19	4	360 lbs. of bread for 14 people 5 months, at 32s.	57	12
Beef, 10 barrels, at 32s.	16	—	15 barrels of beef, at £.4.	60	—
Pork, 10 d° at 50s.	25	—	15 d° - - pork, at 90s.	67	10
150 gallons rum	16	17	220 gallons rum, at 5s.	55	—
Interest of £.2,000. 5 months	41	13 4	Interest of £.4,000. 5 months	83	6 8
£.	513	14 4	£.	1,083	8 8

These are not to be understood as the total charges on the voyage, but are those which shew the advantages which Americans have enjoyed.

establishments which have grown out of it, be destroyed? The British merchants appear to entertain the most extravagant ideas of a new world for commercial enterprise; ideas upon which they are ready to risk their own property, and to sacrifice all the interests of the existing Indian system. The Company, backed by the great mass of British subjects now in Europe, who are acquainted with the countries of the East, maintain, in direct opposition to all such imaginations, that it is not now possible greatly to extend among the inhabitants of the East, the consumption of British productions, or in this country, the sale of Asiatic commodities. On the side of the merchants, there is in truth nothing but a sanguine theory; on the side of the Company, there is the experience of all the nations of Europe for three centuries; there is the testimony of ancient history; there are the climate, the nature, the usages, tastes, prejudices, religious and political institutions of the Eastern people. If the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope and the account of the first Europeans sent by that route to the shores of India, were only just announced to us, some explanation might be given of the enthusiasm with which the hope of unbounded commerce thither is entertained; but that, after all the knowledge which successive ages have afforded upon this subject, men of general intelligence and cultivation should, in opposition to the usual course of human affairs, adopt the fond idea of entering at once into the enjoyment of a new world of commerce, is a most striking instance of credulity, and of the power which interest and imagination united, have to impose upon the understanding. The theory of Dr. Adam Smith did not anticipate any such sudden burst of new commerce when he pronounced that the "East Indies offered a market for the manufactures of Europe, greater and more extensive than both Europe and America put together." Eminent as Dr. Smith certainly was in the science of political economy, he was not infallible; his information respecting India was very defective and erroneous; his prejudices against the East India Company extreme, and his prognostics concerning their Indian Government wholly mistaken. In the period which has elapsed, of nearly forty years, since he first published his work on the *Wealth of Nations*, the endeavours of all Europe and America have made no discovery of that immense market for European manufactures which, he said, was offered by the East Indies; yet the same doctrine seems to be still in the minds of some of the petitioners, who made it a serious charge against the Company, that its exports to the immense regions of the East, do not amount to a fifth of the exports of this country to North America. But as well might it be a matter of charge against the merchants of England, that their exports to the great continent of Africa, which contains so many millions of inhabitants, less influenced by religious prejudices, and more inclined by taste and manners, than the people of the East to use our productions, do not equal their exports to our remaining American colonies. The reason is obvious in both cases: all the North American colonies are the same people as ourselves; live under a climate nearly similar, and have a variety of commodities valuable to us, to exchange: the Africans live under a tropical sun, are poor, and have little means of purchasing even such of our manufactures as they would like to use. It has been already noticed that the Americans have been in the habit of carrying our commodities into other countries.

A profound observer of human affairs, the president Montesquieu, had, before the time of Dr. Smith, who, however, overlooks his opinion, reasoned more agreeably to nature and experience on this subject. "Although," says he, "commerce be liable to great revolutions, it may happen that certain physical causes, such as the quality of soil and climate, shall for ever fix its character. In the commerce which we carry on with India, in modern times, the export of money thither is indispensable. The Romans carried to India, every year, about fifty millions of *sesterces*. That money, as ours now is, was exchanged for goods, which they brought back to the West. Every nation which has traded to India has uniformly carried the precious metals thither, and brought back goods in return. Nature herself produces this effect. The Indians have their arts, which are adapted to their manner of life. Our wants are essentially different from theirs; and what is luxury to us never can be so to them. Their climate neither requires nor permits the use of almost any of our commodities. Accustomed to go almost naked, the country furnishes them with the scanty raiments they wear; and their religion, to which they are in absolute subjection, instils into them an aversion to that sort of food which we consume; they, therefore, need nothing

" from

“ from us but our metals, which are the signs of value, and for which they give in return, the merchandize that their frugality, and the nature of the country, supply in abundance. Ancient authors, who have written upon India, represent the country precisely such as we now find it, as to police, to manners, and to morals. India always has been, and India always will be, what it now is; and those who trade to India, will carry money thither, and bring none back.”

As the Court have, in their Letter of the 13th January 1809, to the President of the India Board, given the same views and in some detail, on this subject, not deriving their opinion from any single authority, but from the broad page of history and practice, it is unnecessary for your Committee again to enlarge upon it: but may not the attention of the manufacturers of woollens, metals, cotton fabrics, and potteries, be still called to the habits of the Indian people, the bulk of whom live all their days upon rice, and go only half covered with a slight cotton cloth; the rice and cotton both produced by their own soil? The earnings of the common labouring classes, and consequently their expenses, may be estimated, on an average, not to exceed * £. 4. 10 s. per man, per annum. They are indolent by nature, frugal by habit, under manifold religious restrictions: What demand of the manufactures from Europe is to be expected from these? Of the better classes few are rich, unless those connected with Europeans: and *even these*, during a course of nearly three centuries, in which they have lived in European settlements, have adopted none of our tastes or fashions; unless, perhaps, in a few articles of jewellery and hardware, looking-glasses, and carriages, with the use of a mantle of broad-cloth in the cold season. As to the North of India, though the climate there be less dissimilar to ours, the people are extremely so: and in poor ill-governed countries, where property is insecure and concealed, what hope can there be of a vent for foreign luxuries? The persons who now imagine that region to present a great field for commerce, have no conception of the difficulty of carrying goods there from the sea; the delays, expense, and insecurity that must be experienced, when the boundaries of the Company's Government are passed, and in finding and bringing back returns, if the European commodities could be disposed of. With respect to China, it is not denied that it might, in all probability, take off many of our manufactures, if the Chinese Government would allow the free dissemination of them. The jealous restrictions of that Government, however, which, though they have been already stated, it may be proper to notice again here, prevent their own subjects, in general, from any dealings with Europeans; and it has been seen, that the magnificent style of Lord Macartney's embassy, which bespoke the grandeur of the British Sovereign, with the refined diplomatic talents of that nobleman, which even struck the Chinese courtiers, were incapable of moving the Government to depart in the smallest degree from its established policy. If instead of the regulated, long experienced organ for European trade, the Company's Canton establishment, under whose respectability, in fact, the Americans were admitted, a swarm of unconnected private traders were to be let loose upon that country, it is altogether probable, that the Chinese would either shut their doors entirely upon them, or contract even the present narrow entrance.

If so many proofs of want of knowledge on Indian subjects did not crowd on your Committee, they might express surprise at finding any persons still so uninformed, as to hold up the trade carried on by individuals in the time of Cromwell, as gainful to the parties, and useful to the nation. The fact is now ascertained to have been notoriously otherwise. The competition of the traders led them to undersell their exports in India and their imports in England: the Public, indeed, for a little time, got Indian goods remarkably cheap, but the adventurer could not go on; and Cromwell, induced by the representations made to him, in which several of those very adventurers joined, restored the Company, *in order to save the Indian trade to the nation.*

Parliament is now told by the petitioners, that the Private Trade, to which individuals were admitted by the Act of 1793, enlarged by the arrangement of 1802, has succeeded, and produced a profit, even whilst the Company have been trading to a loss. The Court have very substantial reasons to believe, that although some articles of Private Trade may at certain times have sold to a profit, yet that large importations of

* In a late statistical account of Dinagepore, a province of Bengal, there are statements of the annual expenses of different classes of society; and among them, one of the expenses of a labouring man with a wife and two children. The amount is only Rupees 22. 10. 11. or near £. 3. per annum; being at the rate of fifteen shillings per head. The article of clothing, for this family of four persons, is only six shillings per annum.

of other articles, both into India and into England, have repeatedly sold to a loss, or have remained long on hand, for want of sale.

The nature of this trade should be considered; the numerous commanders and officers of the Company's ships (a very superior class of nautical men) have no adequate provision from direct pecuniary allowances; their compensation has been in the privilege of trade, and a certain allowance of tonnage, freight free. This has generally made them traders; and as they are to look to trade for their emolument, (for but few, comparatively, make money by passengers,) they continued to adventure, though often with little success; and your Committee are assured, that though they pay no freight nor commission, being their own agents, they still find it, on the whole, a precarious, unproductive business. Now, if these men do not succeed, it can hardly be expected that those who have freight and commission to pay can fare better.

But it will be said that other individuals do, nevertheless, embark in this trade. To this it is to be answered, that the manufacturers of Indigo, in Bengal, (an article originally promoted and always fostered by the Company,) generally send their produce to England; and this is a matter of necessity; because the great bulk of the article cannot otherwise be disposed of. Again, there is a certain annual amount of acquisition by Europeans in India; and as this, (doubtless, a large amount in all,) is in one way or another to be remitted to England, merchants in India may find their account tolerably well in taking up such money in India; investing it in goods, and granting bills, at a rate favourable to the drawer, payable from the sales in this country. A sort of new transit capital arises in this way every year, and men may be tempted, occasionally, to seek to make an advantage of it, who would not regularly fix a capital of their own in the trade. There is also a third sort of trade from India, which men of large capital speculate in when favourable occasions seem to offer; and in this way sometimes cotton piece goods, sometimes cotton wool, sometimes indigo and raw silk have been adventured in. But your Committee suppose it to be an undisputed fact, that these larger adventures have repeatedly been attended with heavy losses to individuals, particularly the very great importations of piece goods, exceeding in value two millions sterling, in 1802; the large importations of cotton, and even of Indigo, since that time; and what may be sufficiently decisive on this head is, that very large quantities of those have remained long in the Company's warehouses without a sale, or uncleared after sale. The following abstract Account will sufficiently exhibit these facts:

Value of PRIVATE GOODS from India, remaining in the Company's Warehouses.

	Sold.	Unsold.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
On 1st January 1809 - - -	1,576,185	815,000	2,391,185
1810 - - -	1,370,958	1,057,760	2,428,718
1811 - - -	2,513,761	1,005,000	3,518,761
1812 - - -	2,547,668	1,002,932	3,550,600
1813 - - -	2,411,259	1,008,000	3,419,259

Of the Sold Goods remaining in Warehouses, 1st January 1813.

246 bales Cotton Wool, have been in Warehouse ten years	-	-	£.2,460
112 - - - D° - - - five	-	-	1,120
6,600 - - - D° - - - four	-	-	6,600
30,000 - - - D° - - - three	-	-	300,000
6,000 - - - D° - - - two	-	-	58,930
42,958 bales Cotton Wool, value	-	-	£.428,510
71 Chests of Indigo, remaining seven years	-	-	4,828
722 - - - D° - - - six	-	-	49,096
424 - - - D° - - - five	-	-	28,832
230 - - - D° - - - four	-	-	15,640
5,121 - - - D° - - - three	-	-	358,228
1,593 - - - D° - - - two	-	-	108,324
9,080 - - - D° - - - one	-	-	613,838
17,241 Chests Indigo, value	-	-	£.1,178,786

1,607,296

Piece Goods, imported in 1803, 1804, and 1805.

Remained in Warehouses in 1809	-	-	£.276,784
D° - - - 1810	-	-	153,891
D° - - - 1811	-	-	182,094

But

But it will still be said, the Private Trade between Europe and India has greatly increased since the enlargement of 1793 was granted.

To explain this it is to be remembered, first, that, as already stated, the commanders and officers of the Company's ships, are in a manner obliged to be traders, and that they have greatly increased in number since 1793: they are forced to carry out goods, and therefore to bring goods back; because *in general* specie would be a losing remittance. Secondly, that the number of Europeans in India has been very greatly increased in India since 1793. Every class has increased: the civil, military, and medical servants of the Company; the king's troops, from a few regiments to twenty thousand men; the naval servants of the crown; ladies, lawyers, free merchants, free mariners, and the mixed race of European descent, now become a great multitude, who imitate, as far as they can, the fashions of their fathers. For all these descriptions of persons, every thing required for use or luxury is sent from this country: thus the exports are necessarily enhanced; and exports being made, returns for them, in the commodities of the country, become necessary, whether they are sure to answer or not.

A brief view of the state of the Private Trade between England and India may here be given from the Indian registers of external commerce, commencing with 1795-6, when the Act of 1793 began to operate in India, to the year 1810-11. But it is to be remarked, that only the Bengal registers commence in 1795-6: those for Madras and Bombay not till 1802-3.

Statement of the PRIVATE TRADE between LONDON and BENGAL, from the year 1795-6 to 1801-2, both years inclusive.

	IMPORTS INTO BENGAL.			EXPORTS from BENGAL.
	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.
	S ^a R ^s .	S ^a R ^s .	S ^a R ^s .	S ^a R ^s .
1795-6 - - -	17,91,623	4,81,538	22,73,161	84,08,800
1796-7 - - -	15,49,906	2,33,096	17,83,002	50,79,310
1797-8 - - -	11,88,043	3,46,176	15,34,219	69,71,529
1798-9 - - -	10,13,105	7,30,209	17,43,314	41,07,834
1799-1800 - - -	31,50,696	16,36,405	47,87,101	67,66,649
1800-1801 - - -	40,98,360	3,74,112	44,72,472	84,87,336
1801-1802 - - -	36,51,650	3,24,019	39,75,669	1,31,97,420
	1,64,43,383	41,25,555	2,05,68,938	5,30,18,878

Statement of the PRIVATE TRADE between LONDON and BRITISH INDIA, from the year 1802-3 to 1810-11, both years inclusive.

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Stores and Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	S ^a R ^s .	S ^a R ^s .	S ^a R ^s .	S ^a R ^s .	S ^a R ^s .	S ^a R ^s .
Bengal, in nine years, from 1802-3 to 1810-11 -	3,35,33,443	52,19,768	3,87,53,211	7,62,87,574	2,540	7,62,90,114
Madras - - -	1,14,96,218	50,17,839	1,65,14,057	93,72,303	5,867	93,78,170
Bombay - - -	1,48,03,575	29,65,079	1,77,68,654	93,18,775	53,644	93,72,419
TOTAL - - -	5,98,33,236	1,32,02,686	7,30,35,922	9,49,78,652	62,051	9,50,40,703

This is the comparative state of the Private Trade with Bengal and India, in former periods, beginning with 1795-6, and at the present time; but the increase is by no means to be conceived as merely the result of the enlargement given by the Act of 1793, or afterwards. It is (let it be again observed) most materially to be ascribed to the increase in the number of the Company's commanders and officers, to the necessity of making returns in goods from India for their exports, to the great increase of Europeans and their descendants, in India, to the vast increase in the culture of indigo, cherished by the Company, and permitted to come in their ships before the Act of 1793; and what the enlargements of that Act, and subsequent measures have opened the way for, has been occasional large speculation in cotton,

piece goods, raw cotton and indigo ; which speculations have more often failed than succeeded. But the great conclusion to be derived from the account of the trade since 1793, is this ; in all the period of nearly twenty years, from that time to the present, in which, undoubtedly, facilities and enlargements never enjoyed before, have been given for private enterprize and adventure, in which the Private Trade has considerably increased, and on the whole a very ample experiment has been made, *not one new article for the consumption of the natives of India has been exported* ; and little perceivable difference in the few articles of metals and woollens, of which they participated before. This is a very remarkable fact, and ought to make a deep impression on all persons who in any way interest themselves in this subject. Let us not hear of that unfair charge so often repeated, that the Company's restrictions have prevented persons from availing themselves of the privilege held out by public regulations. Would the commanders and officers not restrained by high freight, or any uncertainty of getting tonnage, not have carried out articles for the use of the natives, if they had found that any such were saleable ? Would not European residents in India, keen merchants, and acquainted with the dispositions and tastes of the natives, have commissioned for such articles, if they had seen any vent for them ? Would not native merchants, who buy and sell European commodities, have recommended the importation of things for the natives, if they had seen any chance of a sale ? Yet of 54,000 tons allotted for the Private Trade since 1793, only 21,806 tons have been actually used by private merchants, and these filled wholly with commodities for the use of Europeans. On the whole then, this may be pronounced a decisive experiment, a decisive proof that there is no opening, nor any material opening to be expected, for the sale of European articles for the use of the natives of India.

Of the Import Trade from India on private account, since 1793, after what has already been said, it may be sufficient to present the following Abstract :—

IMPORTS FROM INDIA IN PRIVILEGE TRADE.

	PIECE GOODS.	RAW SILK.	COTTON WOOL.	INDIGO.	SUGAR.	SALTPETRE.	PEPPER.	DRUGS.	ALL OTHER ARTICLES.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1793-4 -	83,439	34,938	- -	47,038	12,465	- -	- -	3,830	- -	181,710
1794-5 -	296,098	17,069	11,054	105,346	6,286	32,706	- -	1,320	- -	469,879
1795-6 -	134,046	3,058	5,693	235,013	8,610	13,084	- -	10,283	- -	409,787
1796-7 -	319,053	3,315	30,148	273,654	15,525	17,169	- -	19,885	- -	678,749
1797-8 -	167,210	3,684	67,674	283,893	77,594	33,527	- -	13,200	- -	642,782
1798-9 -	214,616	- -	38,109	440,275	105,200	13,168	- -	61,484	8,810	881,662
1799-800	295,658	- -	445,413	782,449	94,959	- -	18,077	102,804	7,779	1,747,139
1800-1 -	197,732	53,009	395,372	491,472	222,118	12,483	40,041	130,009	24,736	1,566,972
1801-2 -	394,890	36,660	142,480	636,046	36,172	62,326	70,400	151,354	193,389	1,724,217
1802-3 -	861,872	37,588	180,913	789,314	41,424	101,871	120,673	206,054	246,870	2,586,581
1803-4 -	884,467	44,963	67,006	602,582	44,643	18,495	37,488	142,858	18,232	1,860,734
1804-5 -	673,787	65,218	93,242	811,214	65,391	11,220	33,718	92,479	6,781	1,853,050
1805-6 -	633,911	12,184	18,201	939,861	- -	- -	1,376	111,875	5,564	1,722,972
1806-7 -	164,111	165,839	122,072	549,871	- -	- -	572	24,230	2,067	1,028,762
1807-8 -	69,314	178,128	125,636	1,434,238	9,171	- -	19,918	90,506	4,774	1,931,685
1808-9 -	18,199	89,085	158,032	510,406	- -	- -	- -	19,372	2,135	797,229
1809-10	64,918	12,780	208,190	764,203	- -	- -	- -	62,491	16,826	1,129,408
1810-11	48,043	85,498	550,078	1,382,767	10,827	1,982	38,533	58,791	22,813	2,199,332
1811-12	149,079	90,335	257,545	425,074	20,924	89	19,921	178,366	27,690	1,169,023
TOTAL -	5,670,443	993,351	2,916,860	11,504,716	771,309	318,120	400,717	1,481,191	588,966	24,585,673

IMPORTS

IMPORTS FROM INDIA IN PRIVATE TRADE OF COMMANDERS
AND OFFICERS.

	PIECE GOODS.	RAW SILK.	COTTON WOOL.	INDIGO.	SUGAR.	SALTPETRE.	PEPPER.	DRUGS.	ALL OTHER ARTICLES.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1793-4 -	98,190	- -	37,921	218,841	5,054	- -	5,280	76,640	3	441,929
1794-5 -	162,967	- -	- -	140,974	9,834	- -	- -	60,093	- -	373,868
1795-6 -	127,146	- -	- -	202,218	3,807	29	2,593	121,823	925	458,541
1796-7 -	55,303	- -	- -	148,659	1,324	- -	11,163	57,453	910	274,312
1797-8 -	25,254	- -	21,740	141,506	499	- -	- -	96,389	7,772	293,160
1798-9 -	29,499	- -	11,334	266,176	6,197	- -	1,768	129,372	3,715	448,061
1799-800	40,077	1,034	10,538	226,708	4,140	3,060	8,041	64,990	12,220	370,808
1800-1 -	91,387	46,615	8,889	280,886	17,332	- -	4,378	50,222	36,710	546,419
1801-2 -	34,965	274	- -	168,588	7,211	97	12,501	41,326	3,465	268,427
1802-3 -	207,799	- -	8,151	89,261	827	- -	18,367	102,530	29,117	456,052
1803-4 -	174,848	11,164	- -	100,052	924	- -	8,388	18,411	1,516	315,303
1804-5 -	180,034	60,233	593	269,926	- -	1,058	7,471	5,819	45,852	570,986
1805-6 -	138,089	32,044	7,636	452,997	- -	144	7,395	84,445	5,360	728,110
1806-7 -	36,401	86,231	19,485	224,515	135	14	980	47,529	9,556	424,846
1807-8 -	42,229	74,902	18,104	419,580	- -	377	- -	45,960	16,724	617,876
1808-9 -	47,334	12,696	35,220	300,152	- -	48	271	83,503	41,379	520,603
1809-10	12,646	90,433	22,021	231,735	- -	156	4,762	66,414	5,108	433,275
1810-11	76,335	121,695	7,626	360,180	1,602	194	17,664	91,678	13,422	690,396
1811-12	51,112	148,867	- -	47,637	- -	28	1,398	60,494	19	309,555
TOTAL -	1,631,615	686,188	209,258	4,290,591	58,886	5,205	112,420	1,315,091	233,773	8,543,027

SHORT ABSTRACT:

Total Privilege	- - - - -	£. 24,585,673
Private Trade	- - - - -	8,543,027
		<u>£. 33,128,700</u>
Which contained Indigo	- - - - -	£. 11,504,716
		4,290,591
		<u>£. 15,795,307</u>
Cotton	- - - - -	£. 2,916,860
		209,258
		<u>3,126,118</u>
All other Articles	- - - - -	£. 18,921,425
		<u>14,207,275</u>

It may be proper to point out to attention the great proportion which the articles of indigo and cotton bear to the whole of these imports; and, likewise, to refer to the great quantities of these two articles, which, it has already appeared, remain still in the Company's warehouses, either unsold or uncleared. Of the practicability of enlarging the imports into this country, of Indian production, fit for the European market, it was formerly stated by the Court, that the diligence, not only of the different East India Companies of Europe, but of individual Europeans trading through the whole extent of the Indian seas, has been excited during three centuries, to discover articles which might be profitably exported to Europe; and after all the experience thus acquired, particularly in the present day, when the coasting and internal trade of India has been greatly enlarged, it is not reasonable to be assumed, upon merely theoretical ideas, that there is any source of materials raw or manufactured, in India, yet undiscovered, by which the imports from India into this country can be profitably augmented; and with respect to those articles which may now be considered as the staples of India; namely, cotton piece goods, raw silk,

indigo, raw cotton, and sugar; the demand for the first is reduced and limited, by the vast growth and excellence of the cotton manufactures of Britain and Europe; the second, to whatever extent demanded, can be brought home in the ships of the Company; the third, already imported to an extent that nearly supplies the consumption of Europe, may also easily be carried home in the same channel; and the article of raw cotton, brought from a great distance, at an unavoidably high freight, which renders it incapable, when this country is engaged in war, and North America and Portugal at peace with us, of entering into competition with the cottons of Georgia and Brazil, both superior in quality, and brought to this market more expeditiously, to meet the fluctuations of price and demand, and at a far cheaper rate of freight. As to sugar, if it could be imported to this market, so as to rival the produce of our West India colonies, which it cannot be in time of war, surely this is not a trade which could be, on the whole, profitable to the nation; and no other great article of Indian produce has ever been thought of, except hemp, of which the culture is still in an early stage in India, not capable of standing a competition with Russia, whenever our intercourse with that country is open. It is in this state of things, when the Company cannot find vent for more exports in the East; when their warehouses are filled with goods from the East, for which there is no demand; and when they suffer from the continental restrictions in common with all His Majesty's subjects, that the Petitioners, whose chief complaint is of general stagnation of trade, censure the Company for not enlarging theirs.

Ninthly. The demand of a full and entire freedom of trade to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, including China and all the countries within the Charter of the East India Company.

Such are the views of the Petitioners, professedly no less than a complete subversion of the fabric of the East India Company, and all the great commercial establishments connected with it; involving also the hazard of the political interests of the British empire, Indian and European. Certainly, it must be presumed, the Petitioners expect such advantages to follow from all these changes, as shall compensate for the immense sacrifices which they require; but your Committee hope it has sufficiently appeared, from the preceding discussion, that all such expectations are illusory and vain. If, however, they are not indeed the offspring of sanguine theories, but the result of sober rational consideration, might not the same sobriety of thought be expected to pay an equitable regard to the ruin which would be inflicted on existing interests, and to look to some suitable provision against the possible contingency of final disappointment. Yet these important objects seem to have received no adequate attention. Against the alledged danger of excessive speculation, (a danger which is in fact, a public concern), it is argued "that the enterprise of individuals is uniformly limited by their means and success." But if they involve all their friends, and sink in their attempts, and this should be the case of many, would not the result be a general calamity? The argument of the Petitioners assumes, that the new trade will be finally successful; but the foregoing review deprives them of all right to go upon this supposition.

For the deep injuries which all the London establishments connected with the Eastern trade would receive, there is absolutely no relief or reparation of any kind adverted to. And for the Company, they are told first of their wealth, knowledge, and experience (all of which have been before disparaged), as enabling them to oppose, unassisted, private efforts; that if they can carry on trade to greater advantage than individuals they have nothing to fear, and that they will reap their reward in competition. All this is particularly applied to the China trade, which is not a new trade, nor, as has been shewn, either susceptible of increase, or likely to be preserved at all as a general trade. The transfer of it to other hands would add nothing to the nation, whilst the entire benefit of it is necessary for the support of the political interests of the Company. Secondly; it is proposed, that for indemnifying and remunerating the claims of the Company, they "shall have a fair and equal impost on the trade in question." If the trade and rate of impost were both likely to be considerable, which your Committee see no reason to suppose, the idea of an indemnification for the whole by giving afterwards a part (and probably a small part), can hardly be treated as a serious idea.

But for the detriment which the Company in their political capacity might sustain, for all the ill consequences that might ensue to the government and immense population

population of India, no provision whatever is proposed. And against an entire failure of the vast prospects now so sanguinely entertained, this consolation is at last administered, that "the very worst that can occur, in the event of" the abandonment of the trade by the Public, would be, *that matters might "return again to their present state."*

But can it be seriously supposed, that after the fabric of the Company and its immense dependent and connected establishments in England, in India and China, should have been set aside and left to decay and ruin; when India should have been laid open, and the China establishment superseded, and so much capital sunk, that things could be brought back to their former state. The possibility of such a mighty convulsion, and the ease with which it is contemplated by the Petitioners, may be sufficient to excite a salutary fear of the rage of theory, speculation and innovation, may suggest the prudence of stopping short of the precipice to which they would conduct us; of at least resting at some point, so far safe, as not to expose the whole of the empire, Indian and European, to the terrible alternative here brought into view. A great extension of the trade to or from the East, the object for which such dangers are to be run, is shewn in the preceding pages to be impracticable; and it has been also shewn, that in the prosecution of the attempt to obtain it, ~~the interests~~ of British India, and of the finances of this country, would be endangered. But if an experiment is still required to be made in the vast continent of Hindostan, and its adjacent islands, (for to push the experiment into China, would be to risk the trade of that country and all its advantages, without the chance of any benefit), the means of making a large ample experiment, in which the whole nation may participate, through the port of London, are now offered; means which shall give the fairest opportunity to ascertain the practicability of extending the trade, without breaking down present establishments, or exposing the Empire, in case of failure, to the most disastrous consequences. At the same point, therefore here described, your Committee humbly hope the wisdom of His Majesty's Ministers and Parliament, will still see fit to rest.

(Signed)

HUGH INGLIS.
ROBT THORNTON.
JACOB BOSANQUET.
W^m F. ELPHINSTONE.
THEOPHILUS METCALFE.
JOSEPH COTTON.
CHARLES GRANT.
GEORGE SMITH.
EDWARD PARRY.
SWENEY TOONE.
WILLIAM ASTELL.

(East India Affairs.)

Copy of a REPORT from the Committee of Correspondence to the Court of Directors of The *East India Company*, dated 9th February 1813;—on the subject of the TRADE with The EAST INDIES and CHINA.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
11 March 1813.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

The East India Company's Charter; &c.

VIZ:

Copies of the CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place between the PRESIDENT of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, and the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Court of Directors of *The East India Company*;—together with the MINUTES of the Court of Directors of the said Company;—respecting the Renewal of their EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES:—As laid before the Proprietors of *East India Stock*, at their General Court, on the 25th of March 1812.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 14 April 1812:

And to be Reprinted, 12 March 1813.

At a Secret COMMITTEE of Correspondence, the 5th October 1808.

READ a Letter from the Right Honourable Robert Dundas to the Chairs, dated the 30th September; desiring to ascertain the opinion of the Court, as to the propriety and expediency of bringing forward, in the next Session of Parliament, the subject of renewing the Company's Charter.

The Committee having deliberated thereon, agreed on the substance of an answer, to be further considered at their next meeting.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Robert Dundas to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; noticed in the preceding Minute.

Gentlemen,

Melville Castle, 30th September 1808.

THE propriety and expediency of applying to Parliament for a renewal of the privileges of exclusive trade enjoyed by the East-India Company, with such modifications as may be deemed necessary, and for the continuance of the system of government in the British Territories in India on its present basis, but with such amendments, also, as the experience of its effects may appear to demand, having lately been the subject of frequent consideration and discussion, you will probably concur with me in opinion, that it is advisable now to ascertain, whether the Court of Directors are desirous of agitating the question at present, and of submitting it, in all its details, to the early consideration of Parliament.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East India Company.

(Signed) Robert Dundas.

At a Secret COMMITTEE of Correspondence, the 12th October 1808.

Agreed to the following draft of an Answer to the letter of the 30th ultimo, from the Right Honourable Robert Dundas.

Sir,

(Secret.)

East India House, 12th October 1808.

WE now propose to do ourselves the honour of replying to your letter of the 30th of last month.

From the communications we have at different times had with the Members of the Court of Directors, we are well assured it is the general sense of that Body, that it will be for the interest of the Public and the Company, that the Charter should be early renewed. Convinced that this is their opinion, and apprehensive lest inconvenience might be produced, by setting this important subject afloat before it was in some degree matured, we have not thought it necessary formally to resort to the Court for a declaration of their judgment upon the question you are pleased to propose to us; but we have, in order to obtain what we conceive to be, with the knowledge we before possessed, sufficient warrant to us to give an answer to your preliminary enquiry, laid your letter before a Secret Committee of Correspondence: and we are authorized to state it to be their opinion, as it is

our own, not only that the interests of the Public, as well as of the Company, will be best consulted, by continuing the present system of Indian administration, but that it is material the Charter should be speedily renewed.

With respect to any modifications which you or His Majesty's Government may have in contemplation to propose, we shall be happy to be made acquainted with them, and to bring them under the most serious consideration of this House. We can at present only state, that we trust there will be no disposition to introduce any change, that would alter or weaken the main principles and substance of the present system, which, in the opinion of the Company, is essential to the due management and preservation of British India; and that, with respect to minor points, as far as they may be really compatible with those essential objects, the Court will not be influenced by any partial views to withhold from them the fair consideration due to them.

Glad that you have seen it proper to bring forward this weighty subject, and desirous to be favoured with your further communications upon it, as soon as may suit your convenience,

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

The Right Honourable Robert Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Edward Parry,*
Charles Grant.

At a Secret COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Wednesday, the 7th December 1808.

The Chairman laid before the Court:—Minutes of a Secret Committee of Correspondence, held the 5th October last; Letter from the Right Honourable Robert Dundas to the Chairs, dated the 30th September last, referred to in the Minutes above-mentioned; Minutes of a Secret Committee of Correspondence, held the 12th October last; and draft of a Letter from the Chairs to Mr. Dundas, dated the same day.

It was then, on a motion,

Resolved unanimously, That this Court approve the proceedings of the Secret Committee of Correspondence, of the 5th and 12th October, and the Letter to the Right Honourable Robert Dundas of the last-mentioned date.

At a Secret COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Friday, the 16th December 1808.

Minutes of the 7th instant were read and approved.

Draft of a letter from the Chairman and Deputy to the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, offering some suggestions of a general nature, as the principal foundations on which a new agreement between the Public and the East-India Company may be placed, was read and unanimously approved, being as follows; viz.

Sir,

East India House, the 16th December 1808.

IN consequence of a conference which we lately had the honour to hold with you, we have laid before the Court of Directors the letter which you were pleased to write to us, under date the 30th September last, on the subject of renewing the Company's Charter, together with the answer which we returned to that letter, on the 12th October following; and we are now instructed by the Court to state to you, that they approve of that answer, and are ready to enter with you, through the medium of their Committee of Correspondence, into a consideration of the various objects to which it may be proper to attend, in bringing forward so important a measure.

At the present moment it would, in the opinion of the Court, be premature in them, to proceed to any detailed specification of those objects, to which it may be proper, on part of the Company, to attend, or to anticipate any discussions, which it may be the wish of His Majesty's Ministers to propose; but the Court beg leave to offer some suggestions of a general nature, as the principal foundations on which a new agreement between the Public and the East India Company may be placed.

1st. The system by which the Legislature has continued to the Company the government of the territories acquired by it in the East, with a regulated monopoly of the trade, has been held by the most eminent persons conversant with that quarter and its affairs, to be most expedient, both for the foreign and domestic interests of this country. Under it, those territories have been improved, and the security and happiness of the vast population they contain have been signally increased. It is also a system which establishes salutary checks for the exercise of the authority lodged in this country over the Indian administration, and for all the local details of that administration, in its political, judicial, financial, and commercial departments; and provides with singular felicity for a succession of a body of able and honourable European servants, who yield in general character and utility to no class of public functionaries under the Empire. In like manner, the constitution of the Indian army has proved itself calculated to produce a body of officers of high military spirit, and of very distinguished skill and conduct. The Court, therefore, trust that no material change in this system;—no change which would affect its principles or impair its efficiency, will be proposed.

2d. In this case, it will be unnecessary to enter into any discussion of the right of the Company to the territorial possessions; a right which they hold to be clear, and must always maintain, as flowing from their acquisition of those territories, under due authority, and after long hazards and vicissitudes, and great expense.

3d. The

3d. The situation of the Company is, at this time, very different from what it was at the last renewal of the Charter, in 1793. European war, with hardly any intermission, through the whole of the period that has since elapsed, has exceedingly increased the expenses, and reduced the profits of the Company at home; and has likewise enlarged the scale of expenses abroad; where, moreover, wars with the Native Powers have been repeatedly carried on, to the vast accumulation of the Indian debt, now advanced from eight millions sterling, at which it stood in 1793, to about thirty-two millions. Without meaning at all to advert, in this place, to the question concerning the policy of some of those wars with the Princes of India, it is safe and proper to affirm, that they were not, in any degree, directed by the Executive Body of the Company, but proceeded from causes which that Body could not controul. As, in consequence of all the events which have happened since the year 1793, the benefits intended to the Proprietors of East-India Stock, by the Charter then passed, have not been realized; so the Court trust, that in the formation of a new Charter, due care will be taken to secure their proper share of advantage in any future amelioration of the Company's affairs, and especially that no measure will be adopted, which can have the effect of reducing the value of their capital stock. The dividend on that stock, which is only equivalent to the legal interest of money, is all that the Proprietors have ever received from the united sources of Indian revenue and Indian commerce, whilst the country has been enriched by the long-continued influx of private wealth, and raised in the scale of nations by the political importance of the Indian empire.

4th. The liquidation of the Indian debt is, on all hands, agreed to be a measure of indispensable necessity. From the magnitude to which the debt has now risen, and the circumstances of the present unexampled time, the aid of the Public will probably be necessary to the attainment of this most desirable object. For the aid that may thus be afforded, the Court conceive that sufficient means of reimbursement from the Indian territory and revenue may be found; and the arrangement of a plan, for these purposes, might, as the Court conceive, form a very material part of the provisions of the new Charter.

5th. To apportion duly between the Public and the Company the military expenses of the Indian empire, is another measure now become unavoidable. For wars growing out of the Indian system, or out of sources purely Indian, the revenues and other means of the Company were long made to suffice, including even the charges of occasional attacks upon the Indian settlements of European nations; but the influence of European war has, in the present protracted period of hostility, extended itself more and more to India, occasioning the expense of various distant expeditions, and the increase of the military establishment, particularly in the European troops of His Majesty, which from being twenty years ago only a very few regiments, now amount to above twenty thousand men, and those of the most expensive description of troops composing the military force of British India: nor is it at all improbable, that from the avowed design of France to invade our Indian possessions with great armies by land, it may be necessary still largely to augment our European force in that quarter. For a war of this description the Indian revenues, if unincumbered with debt, would be very inadequate. It would be an European war for European objects; a struggle between Great Britain and France, on the soil of India, for the maintenance and support of their power in Europe. For such an object, to which the national funds only are commensurate, the national funds undoubtedly ought to provide; and as we know that, in this, we state only what your own mind has already perceived and approved, we the more confidently hope, that in the new Charter proper attention will be paid to the due regulation of so important a concern.

6th. As the early renewal of the Charter will serve to strengthen the hands of the Company in the transaction of their affairs, and improve their credit, so its renewal, for the like period as the present one runs, and from the time of its expiration, would conduce to the same ends; and the Court are not aware of any objection to the proposition of this term.

The Right Honourable Robert Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

*Edward Parry,
Charles Grant.*

At a Secret COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Friday,
the 13th January, 1809.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, dated the 28th December last, to the Chairman and Deputy, in reply to their letter of the 16th December, was read; viz.

Gentlemen,

Downing Street, 28th December 1808.

IN submitting to your consideration such observations as have occurred to me on your letter of the 16th instant, it is necessary that you should understand them to be merely preliminary, in contemplation of future discussions, and by no means as the result of any plan or projected system, matured in concert with His Majesty's confidential Servants. It will depend on the judgment which the Court of Directors may form on the propriety or necessity of adhering to the present system of their Indian trade and administration in all its parts, whether I shall be enabled to hold out to them any expectation, that their application to Parliament for a renewal of the Company's Charter will meet with the concurrence of Government.

I shall follow the order adopted in your letter, in respect to the subjects which you have particularly mentioned, and shall offer some additional remarks on any other important branches of the present system, in which alterations may probably be deemed indispensably necessary.

1st. Concurring in substance with the proposition contained in the first article, I shall not enlarge upon its details. I have not yet heard or read any arguments against the continuance of the system under which the British Possessions in India are governed, of sufficient weight to counterbalance the practical benefits which have been derived from it, in their increased and increasing prosperity, and the general security and happiness of their inhabitants. It is possible that the same effects might have been produced under a government immediately dependent on the Crown; but for the attainment of those objects, the experiment is, at least, unnecessary, and it might be attended with dangers to the Constitution of this Country, which, if they can be avoided, it would be unwise to encounter. Any alteration, therefore, which may be suggested in this part of the system, will probably be only in its details. It may, however, be deemed advisable, to extend the controuling authority of the Board of Commissioners to such proceedings of the Court of Directors in England, as are immediately connected with the government of revenues of the Company's territorial possessions in India, more especially if the suggestion contained in your fourth Article should be adopted.

2d. In the view which I have already taken of the proposition contained in the preceding article, it is certainly unnecessary to discuss the question of the Company's right to the permanent possessions of the British territories in India. It is impossible that this right should be relinquished on the part of the Public, or that a claim can be admitted on the part of the Company, to the extent which has sometimes been maintained, and to which you seem to have adverted in the second article.

3d. It is equally impossible to acquiesce in *all* the reasoning, though I am perfectly willing to concur in the conclusion deduced from it in the third article. I think it very desirable, that no measure should be adopted, in the renewal of the Charter, which would have the effect of reducing the value of the capital stock of the East-India Company, and that due care should be taken to secure their proper share of advantage, in any future amelioration of their affairs; but as the law has regulated the mode in which those affairs, at home and abroad, should be administered, I cannot enter into the distinction which is stated in this article, and which I have met with on other occasions, as to the equitable claim of the Company to any remuneration from the Public, or other benefit, on account of wars, or other events which, as represented in your letter, did not originate in "the Executive Body of the Company, but proceeded from causes which that Body could not controul."

It would be premature, in this stage of the discussion, to enter into any details, as to the proportion of benefit to be derived by the Company or the Public, respectively, from any future amelioration in the state of your finances; and any contingent expectation of that nature must, at all events, be postponed, till a large portion of the Indian debt has been discharged.

4th. The liquidation of that debt is undoubtedly a measure of indispensable necessity, not only to the Company but to the Public. If we were now called upon to discuss the right of the Public to the territorial revenues which have been obtained in India, either by cession or conquest, it would be impossible to relieve the question from the fair claims of the Company and their creditors to a reimbursement of the expenses which have been incurred, and the discharge of the debts which have been contracted, in the acquisition and maintenance of those possessions. Entertaining that opinion, and convinced that the liquidation of the Indian debt, in the most speedy and effectual mode, would be a measure of mutual interest and advantage, I do not suppose that your suggestion in the fourth article would be objected to by Government, provided the necessity, or at least the expediency of such an interference, on the part of the Public, is made obvious and apparent, and provided also, that sufficient security is afforded for the punctual payment of the interest, and of an adequate sinking fund, for the liquidation of the principal of any sums advanced for that purpose. I need not remind you, however, that any such aid from the Public will be unavailing, and the relief afforded by it will be temporary and delusive, unless by the zealous exertions of your Governments abroad, and the minute and detailed investigation and unremitting attention of the Court of Directors, the ordinary expenditure in India, including the interest of debt, shall be brought within the limit of your annual income. The most sanguine expectations of a result even more favourable, and of a large surplus revenue above your ordinary expenses in time of peace, have recently been conveyed to you by Lord Minto; but I trust that the Court of Directors will not be induced by those hopes, however well founded, to relax in their exertions. Every item of those, or any other estimates, which the Court may exhibit, must be strictly scrutinized and compared with the actual results of former years, and with the detailed account of any reductions which may have been ordered or carried into effect.

5th. I can have no hesitation in acceding, with some limitations, to the principle for which you contend in your fifth article. It is absurd and unreasonable to suppose, that the East-India Company, out of their own revenues, can long maintain a contest against the power of France, aided by the greater part of Europe, and a large portion of Asia. If the principal theatre of the war between European nations is to be transferred to Hindostan, it must be supported, to a considerable extent, by European resources; and if our empire in India is an object worth preserving, this country must contribute to its defence, against any attack

attack of the description which we have been taught to expect. The extraordinary expenses incurred in the necessary preparations for such a warfare, or in the actual contest, ought not, in justice, to be imposed as a burthen on the Company alone, even if they were able to sustain it.

6th. I am not aware of any reason for extending the duration of the Charter beyond such a limit, as, with the unexpired term, will be equal to the period granted in 1793; but I state this merely on the first consideration of the subject: and if the general question is to be discussed, I shall pay due attention to any suggestions which the Court may think it right to offer on that particular point.

Having thus adverted, at greater length perhaps than was necessary, to the various topics introduced into your letter, I shall proceed to state such observations as appear to me necessary to be submitted to the consideration of the Court of Directors, for the purpose of enabling them finally to decide, whether, under the circumstances of the present situation of the Company's affairs, and of the expectations which will probably be entertained by the Public, and sanctioned by Government, they will adhere to their intention of applying now to Parliament for a renewal of the Company's Charter.

It will readily occur to the Court, that whenever an opportunity is afforded of deciding in Parliament on the propriety of continuing in the Company any privileges of a commercial nature, it will be important to consider, whether the system established by the Act of 1793, for the trade of private individuals between Britain and India, has answered the expectations, or fulfilled the intentions of the Legislature. It is wholly unnecessary for me, at present, to enter into any detail of the various discussions which have taken place on that subject. The arguments on both sides of the question must be familiar to the Court, and the opinions of those persons who have turned their attention to it have, in all probability, been long since fixed and settled: it is fit, therefore, that the Court should now understand distinctly, that I cannot hold out to them the expectation, that His Majesty's Ministers will concur in an application to Parliament for a renewal of any privileges to the East-India Company, which will prevent British merchants and manufacturers from trading to and from India, and the other countries within the present limits of the Company's exclusive trade (the dominions of the Empire of China excepted), in ships and vessels hired or freighted by themselves, instead of being confined, as at present, to ships in the service of the Company, or licensed by the Court of Directors. In the detail of any legislative provisions which it might be expedient to enact on this subject, it would be absolutely necessary to guard against the abuses which would arise, from facilities thus afforded to persons attempting to settle and reside in the British territories, without a license from the Company, or without the sanction or knowledge of the local Governments.

There are various other points to which it would also be necessary to pay due attention, not only as important to the Company and to the general trade of the country, but essential to the security and easy collection of the public revenue. It would obviously, however, be premature, on this occasion, to enter into any further detail, and I have confined myself to a mere statement of the general proposition.

Another point, which would probably be deemed indispensable, is an alteration in the military system in India, for the removal of those jealousies and divisions, which have unfortunately been too prevalent, between the different branches of the military service in that quarter, and which must, at all times, be highly prejudicial to the public interest; and for the correction of the anomalous system of divided responsibility, which prevails at present in this country, in every thing that relates to the military defence of India. The only effectual remedy for these evils will, probably, be found in arrangements for consolidating your Indian Army with the King's troops, founded upon the plan so strongly recommended by Lord Cornwallis, with such modifications as the actual constitution of your service may render expedient or necessary. These arrangements need not be attended with any alteration in the system of promotion now in operation among the officers of the native branch of the service, or with any diminution (they might more probably produce an increase) of any other professional advantages which those officers now enjoy; neither would they, in any degree, interfere with the general authority now possessed by the Court of Directors and the Governments in India over all His Majesty's forces serving in those parts, or with their controul over all disbursements of a military nature. I am, moreover, not aware of any reason against continuing in the Court of Directors the nomination of all cadets, destined to hold commissions in the Indian army.

Having thus stated to you, for the consideration of the Court of Directors, the principal points to which I was desirous of drawing their attention upon this occasion, I have only to assure you, that it will be the earnest desire of His Majesty's Government, to suggest to Parliament such a system only, as shall be conformable to the principles on which the regulations of 1784 and 1793 were founded, as will secure to this kingdom all the benefit that can practicably be derived from its trade with our possessions in India, and to the natives of those countries a government, and an administration of laws, suited to their customs, habits, and prejudices, and consistent with the British character, and which shall also be strong and efficient, without adding unnecessarily to the authority of the Executive Government at home, or increasing, to any dangerous extent, the influence of the Crown.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

Robert Dundas.

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East-India Company.

Draft of a proposed letter, in reply, prepared by the Committee of Correspondence, was also read.

Resolved, That the said draft be taken into consideration on Tuesday next, the 17th inst.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Tuesday,
the 17th January 1809.

The draft of a proposed letter to Mr. Dundas, which was read the 13th instant, being again read;

Resolved unanimously, That this Court approve the said letter.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable Robert Dundas; noticed in the preceding Minute.

Sir,

East-India House, 13th January 1809.

THE letter which you did us the honour to address to us, on the 28th of last month, on the important subject of a renewal of the Company's Charter, has received the most serious consideration of the Court of Directors, and we are, by their unanimous resolution, instructed to submit to you the following answer to it.

The Court having, in the letter which we had the honour to address to you on the 16th of last month, thought it sufficient to sketch the outlines of those principles and propositions which should, in their opinion, form the basis of a new Charter, and the reply you have been pleased to make to it, declaring the same intention of stating observations merely preliminary, and "not the result of any plan, or projected system, matured in concert with His Majesty's confidential Servants," our present letter will abstain from any discussion of minor points, those especially relating to the proceedings of the Court of Directors with servants of the Company returned from India, to which article your letter is understood to allude; and likewise from some other points, connected with the exercise of their authority at home, which may be found to require revision and modification. Neither can it be necessary to go now into the subject of Indian Expenditure, although it is impossible, after the notice taken of it in your letter, to omit saying, that the Court feel with the liveliest solicitude, how indispensable it is to reduce that article far below the income, and are determined to act accordingly.

The attention of the Court will, therefore, be confined, at present, to two propositions of the highest importance, contained in your letter; the one suggesting such an enlargement of the trade of individuals with British India, as shall admit into it indiscriminately the merchants and the ships of this country; and the other, the transfer of the Company's Indian army to His Majesty. If the propositions had not been accompanied by the declaration with which your letter concludes, they would have filled the Court with the deepest concern; but you are pleased to close the whole of your observations with an assurance, "that it will be the earnest desire of His Majesty's Government to suggest to Parliament such a system only, as shall be conformable to the principles on which the regulations of 1784 and 1793 were founded, as will secure to this kingdom all the benefit that can practicably be derived from its trade with our possessions in India, and to the natives of those countries a government and an administration of laws, suited to their customs, habits, and prejudices, and consistent with the British character, and which shall also be strong and efficient, without adding unnecessarily to the authority of the Executive Government at home, or increasing, to any dangerous extent, the influence of the Crown." Satisfied, by this declaration, that His Majesty's Government understand the interests of this country and of British India too well, to intend any alteration that would subvert or endanger the system by which those vast possessions have been acquired, governed, and improved, and by which alone they can be held, to the mutual benefit of their immense population and of the paramount state, the Court must, of course, believe, that the propositions which have just been quoted, are supposed to be compatible with the continuance of that system, or reducible to a consistency with it. These suppositions the Court are now called upon to examine, and they will endeavour to do so with the respect due to the authority with which they have to treat, with the duty which they owe to their constituents, and with that regard for the interests of their country, which they do not intend, nor feel themselves required to sink, in supporting the integrity of the present Indian system.

If either of the two propositions, respecting the Indian trade and the Indian army, were to be acted upon, in the sense which the terms of it seem obviously to convey, the Court have no hesitation in declaring their decided conviction, that it would effectually supersede and destroy, not merely the rights of the East-India Company, but the system of Indian administration, established by the Acts of 1784 and 1793; and with respect to the latter proposition, for the transfer of the native army, it appears to be incapable of any modification, which would not still make the overthrow of the present system the certain consequence of it. The Court will take the liberty to state the reasons on which these opinions are founded, with as much fulness as the bounds of a letter, and the dispatch necessary at this period, will permit, premising only, that in the time and space to which they must now confine themselves, many things, belonging to the consideration of both subjects, must be omitted.

With respect to the Private Trade, the Company are not governed by narrow considerations of commercial profit or commercial jealousy; and, in fact, the Indian trade, as an object of gain, has gradually ceased to be of importance, either to the Company or to individuals.

individuals. The admission into it already accorded to British residents in India, with the prodigious increase of the cotton manufactures of Europe, the changed circumstances of the European Continent, and the almost incessant wars which have prevailed for the last sixteen years (wars still without any near prospect of termination) have reduced the value of that trade to a very low point. The Court are actuated by a thorough persuasion, that the unlimited freedom, for which some persons have, of late years, contended, would have political consequences more injurious to the power of this country and of British India, than the advantages anticipated by sanguine minds, from an enlargement of the commerce, could compensate, if those advantages were to be realized; and that, moreover, the expectation of such advantages is unfounded, resulting from general presumptions, which are contradicted by the nature of the Indian people, climate, and productions, and by the experience of more than two centuries.

In any scheme of intercourse, purely commercial, between this Country and India, the leading objects must be to export as many as possible of our home manufactures, and to import those commodities, which would either beneficially supply our own consumption, or the demand of other countries, European or Transatlantic: and it is, no doubt, imagined by many persons, that if the trade to India were perfectly free, these objects could be attained, in a degree extending far beyond its present scale. The ardour of individual enterprize, it will be thought, could find out channels, which the settled routine of a Company cannot explore, and carry on commercial operations more economically and expeditiously than suits with the habits of monopoly, whilst our most active rivals in the Indian trade would thus be best counteracted. The present times, it will also be said, peculiarly demand new attempts and discoveries in commerce, and His Majesty's Government may very naturally wish, at such a crisis, to procure for the country every possible facility for the exertion of its commercial spirit, and the employment of its commercial capital. But before a change, in its principle altogether novel, and obviously connected with national interests of the highest importance, is adopted, it ought to be seen, not only on what rational grounds the expectation of advantages entertained from it rests, but to what consequences so material a change might expose the country and its Indian dependencies.

Now, with respect to the benefits supposed to be derivable from opening the trade with India, it is, in the first place, to be observed, that no material enlargement, if any enlargement at all, is to be expected in the exports of our manufactures to that quarter. The records of the Company, for two centuries, are filled with accounts of their endeavours to extend the sale of British products in India, and of the little success which has attended them. The French, Dutch, and other European nations trading thither, have equally failed in introducing the manufactures of Europe there. This was not owing to their trading chiefly in the form of Companies: the Americans, who within the last twenty years have entered into the Indian commerce, and traded largely, not as a Company, but by numerous individuals, each pursuing his own scheme in his own way, in which course no part of the East is left unexplored, carry hardly any European manufactures thither, their chief article for the purchase of Indian goods being silver; and such has been the state of the trade from Europe to India since the time of the Romans. This state results from the nature of the Indian people, their climate, and their usages. The articles of first necessity their own country furnishes, more abundantly and more cheaply than it is possible for Europe to supply them. The labour of the great body of the common people only enables them to subsist on rice, and to wear a slight covering of cotton cloth; they, therefore, can purchase none of the superfluities we offer them. The comparatively few in better circumstances, restricted, like the rest, by numerous religious and civil customs, of which all are remarkably tenacious, find few of our commodities to their taste, and their climate, so dissimilar to ours, renders many of them unsuitable to their use; so that a commerce between them and us cannot proceed far upon the principle of supplying mutual wants. Hence, except woollens, in a very limited degree, for mantles in the cold season, and metals, on a scale also very limited, to be worked up by their own artizans for the few utensils they need, hardly any of our staple commodities find a vent among the Indians; the other exports which Europe sends to India being chiefly consumed by the European population there, and some of the descendants of the early Portuguese settlers, all of whom, taken collectively, form but a small body, in view to any question of national commerce.

What is here said does not relate only to those parts of India where the Company have settlements or factories, but to all the shores that embrace the Indian Seas, from the Gulfs of Persia and Arabia to the Eastern Archipelago. Many advocates for a free trade may suppose, that in so vast a range, numerous positions, favourable for the vent of European commodities, are still unexplored; but they are not aware, that in the British settlements, which themselves extend on the west to Cambay, and on the east to China, there are a number of merchants, native and European, who carry on what is called the coasting trade of India, with great spirit, sending their ships to every mart, insular or continental, where any profitable commodities can be either sold or bought. At all those marts, European commodities have been tried by the enterprize of individuals. The little demand that has been found for them has been supplied; and residents, settled in India, can carry into such parts the trade in European commodities, which it is now open to them to receive from this country, with more facility and advantage than merchants settled in England.

To these facts and observations, arising from the nature and circumstances of the people and countries of India, one remarkable argument may be added, furnished by our own

experience at home. In the Charter of 1793, provision was made for the export of British manufactures to India, by any individuals who might choose to embark in that trade. The Company were required to find them tonnage to a certain extent, which has always been allotted at a rate of freight cheaper outward, as well as for the return, than the Company themselves pay, or as the Court think, than private ships could furnish it. But, in all the time that has elapsed since, very few applications, and these to a small extent, have been made, for leave to export the woollens, metals, and other staples of this country, on private account, the chief applications having been for the freight of wine, for the consumption of Europeans: and this is not properly a British production, nor is it so much an increase in the trade, as a transfer of it to the private merchants from the commanders and officers of the Company's ships, part of whose advantage used to arise from being the carriers of this commodity.

All these circumstances, to which other corroborations might be added, the Court trust will fully evince, that the entire opening of the Indian trade to the merchants of this country, would not, in reality, extend in any considerable degree, if at all, the consumption of British manufactures.

Let it be inquired, in the next place, whether the adoption of so great a change in our Indian system, would be followed by the discovery of such new and valuable productions of the East, as would serve materially to augment the trade of this country with the Continents of Europe and America; for, with regard to the supply of our home consumption of Indian commodities, it cannot be asserted, that the importations already made by the Company and individuals do not abundantly suffice for it, or may not, at any time, be extended to the exigencies of the market; in which, it may be noted, that a preference is given to the cotton and silk manufactures of our own country, and to some of the tropical productions brought from our West-Indian Colonies. Nor can it be asserted, that new adventurers in the Eastern trade, fitting out from Great Britain, could, with any profit to themselves, furnish the home consumption on cheaper terms than it is now supplied; for both the Company, and British individuals resident in India, must have an advantage over such adventurers in the provision of goods there (British residents in the freight also), and yet, of late, the great Indian staple of cotton piece goods has been a losing article in this country.

Now, as to the productions of India valuable for foreign commerce, the trade of Europeans, of different nations, to all parts of it, in the course of the last three centuries, may well be presumed to have left little for discovery in that way. The Portuguese, who, in their early time, spread themselves along all the shores of the East; explored every considerable part of it, and they were followed by the Dutch, English, and French Companies, with their numerous establishments, some of which extended inland to the Upper India. But the modern European merchants, resident in the East, who have long been the chief navigators and adventurers in what is called the coasting trade, have become well acquainted with the commercial capacity of every region washed by the Indian Seas; so that many countries supposed here to be little known, because little visited by the Ships of Europe, are familiar to them, and whatever articles those countries furnish, valuable for the commerce of the West, are already conveyed, through the medium of private or foreign trade, to Europe.

The chief commodities suited to the European market, which India has hitherto been found to produce, are spices, pepper, drugs, sugar, coffee, raw-silk, saltpetre, indigo, raw-cotton, and above all, cotton manufactures of singular beauty and in endless variety. These last have, as already intimated, formed, from time immemorial, the grand staple of India; but from the rise and excellence of similar manufactures in Europe, particularly in our own country, and from the general impoverishment which wars and revolutions have brought upon the Continent of Europe, with the obstructions opposed, in much the greater part of it, to our commerce, the consumption of the fine fabricks of India has considerably decreased, and it is not likely that it can be restored to its former standard. Spices, sugar, and coffee, have been furnished chiefly from the Moluccas and Java, Dutch islands not in our possession, nor in a commercial view, worth the expense of conquering and keeping them. The cinnamon of Ceylon, now ours, may be brought, in sufficient quantity for the supply of all Europe, in one or two of the Company's Ships. Pepper is a very losing article. Sugar, has been, of late, imported from our territories; but the necessary expense of conveyance from so great a distance, prevents it from being profitable, and it can be much encouraged only at the expense of our West-India colonies. Raw-silk and indigo, now produced in great perfection in Bengal and its dependencies, have been brought to that state, by the expense incurred, and the support afforded by the Company. Both are articles occupying little space, in proportion to their value. The factories where the former is collected and prepared are in the hands of the Company, who have, in the course of many years, established them with great labour and expense. They can furnish not only all the raw-silk this country requires, but much for the consumption of the Continent, if it was possible to bring it there into competition with the raw-silk of Italy, and the tonnage already employed by the Company is quite sufficient for its importation from India. The indigo produced in Bengal and the adjacent Provinces is equal, probably, to three-fourths of the demand of all Europe, and may easily be raised to the whole demand; but the manufacture of this article is entirely, and the trade in it chiefly, in the hands of individuals, who need and require no shipping from this country, except what the Company provide, to convey to Europe, all that Europe can consume of it. Saltpetre, furnished only from Bengal, is,

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for political reasons, prohibited to foreigners, and exported exclusively in the ships of the Company: for the same reasons, it could never be prudent to allow the private ships of this country to carry it away at pleasure. Where then is the scope for the admission of new shipping and new adventurers, without limitation, into the trade of India with Great Britain? In general, it may be observed, that the commodities which have hitherto come from that country, in a state prepared for use, such as the great staple of cotton piece goods, being articles of luxury, can have only a limited consumption, and that the demand for them could not be increased, at all in proportion to the number of new competitors that should enter into the trade. The same may be said of all kinds of spices and drugs, which from their nature, have a limited consumption; and, with regard to the important articles of raw-silk and indigo, which require a further preparation before they are used, there is already abundant provision made for their importation, to the utmost extent of demand.

There remains then to be considered, of all the commodities above enumerated, only the raw material of cotton; and to this may be added another, of high importance, which India is in time likely to produce abundantly, namely, hemp. Now, with respect to the former of these, the Company have formerly imported it, and permitted private merchants to do so; but it was found, that the cotton of India could not enter into competition with that produced nearer home, in the Brazils, the West Indies, and North America. Of late, since the interruption of our trade with the last-mentioned country, the Company have themselves commissioned cotton from India, and have been willing to encourage individuals to export it from thence; but that it can support a competition with the cotton of Georgia, when the American embargo is taken off, or become an article of extensive demand in this country, supplied with it from so many nearer quarters, is not very likely. The culture of hemp in India is yet in its infancy. A change in the circumstances of Europe may check it; but if it is not checked, years must elapse, before the quantity produced can form a considerable article of exportation. And with regard to both these commodities of cotton and hemp, it is to be observed, first, that cargoes for Europe cannot be composed of them only, some other, more ponderous for its bulk, being necessary for dead weight, and sugar, almost the only article of this nature that India can supply, must generally be rather a losing one: secondly, it is to be observed, that the private ships ready to be employed in India, must be abundantly sufficient for the supply of all the tonnage that can be required for these articles, which could hardly absorb any very large amount of capital. Thus, then, it is also apparent, that the country and productions of India afford no new field of importance for the commercial enterprize of the merchants of Great Britain.

But were it indeed otherwise, where, in the present circumstances of the European Continent, could new commodities, imported into this country from India, find a vent, when many of those already made, and of articles which the Continent used to take off, remain in our warehouses? And hence may appear the inapplicability of that argument, which has sometimes been urged in favour of enlarging, or rather opening the Indian trade to individuals, "that they should be allowed to bring home *the surplus produce of India* which the "Company did not require." There can be no room for additional importations, when the ordinary scale proves too large. But in the use of this plausible plea, respecting the *surplus produce*, there was always a great fallacy. It seemed to imply, that there was a stock of commodities in India which continually remained undisposed of, whereas nothing is more evident, than that the productions of any country will be regulated by the demand, and that no agriculturists or manufacturers will go on from year to year to produce that for which they have no sale. The term, as connected with the Company, might also convey the idea, that *they* were the only purchasers in the country; whereas, at that very time, British residents and foreign nations had the privilege of exporting the goods to the western world, and there was a great coasting and internal trade from one part of India to another. But the argument for permitting individuals to export the surplus produce, included fully, though not professedly, the principle of transplanting British capital to India, in order to raise produce there; a principle which, it may be thought, this country has already carried sufficiently far in its other dependencies, and which could not be applied to India without political consequences.

But it has been alleged, that the refusal of the Company to make a concession, which appeared to them to be claimed on unsound premises, and to be pregnant with danger, threw that trade, which might have been brought into the Thames, into the hands of foreigners, particularly Americans, whose great progress in the Indian trade, of late years, has been charged to an erroneous policy on the part of the Company. Nothing can be more mistaken than the whole of this statement. Several European nations having from the native sovereigns of India the right of possessing settlements and carrying on trade there, a right which we had confirmed, we could not interrupt the exercise of it whilst they remained at peace with us; nor, therefore, divert from them whatever portion of the trade their means enabled them to embrace. And, with respect to the Americans, they owe their advancement and success in the Indian trade to the treaty made with them by our Government in 1794, to the belligerent state of Europe since that time, and, above all, to the neutral character they possessed, which enabled them to navigate more cheaply, more expeditiously, as well as more safely than our merchants or the Company could, and to supply many parts of the European Continent and of South America, to which our ships had no access. These, with the increase of the consumption of eastern commodities among themselves, are the true causes of the growth of the American trade with India; and even the abolition of the Company's privileges would not have transferred the share they acquired of it to our merchants, because it could not have lessened the advantages under which the Americans then carried it on, nor

have gained us either the supply of their internal demand, or admission to many ports which were open to them. What the Company could do, in the way of regulation, to reduce the inequality between the American traders and our own merchants, you know, Sir, was effected, as soon after the expiration of the treaty of 1794 as his Majesty's Government thought expedient.

Among the speculations of the present day, the idea may perhaps be suggested of carrying the productions of India directly to the ports of Portuguese and Spanish America; and eagerness for relief from the pressure which our commerce now feels, may be ready to make so great a sacrifice of the navigation laws. But such a measure would essentially exclude the mother country from being the medium and emporium of our Indian trade; and whilst it served to enrich India, rather than Britain, would facilitate the progress of the former to independence. If, however, so dangerous an innovation were not adopted into our commercial code, it is altogether probable that English ships, admitted without limitation into the Indian seas, would take the liberty of sailing to those markets which would be thought the most promising; so that, in effect, the opening of the Indian trade would not be solely or chiefly for this country alone, but for other, perhaps for all parts of the world.

Having thus shewn, that the opening of the Indian trade to the subjects of Great Britain could not materially increase either the export of the manufactures of this country, or its commerce in the productions of India, it will next be proper to consider, what the effects of the proposed change would be upon the East India Company and upon British India.

And, in the first place, it would, in substance and in form, entirely abolish the qualified monopoly which the Company still enjoys of the Indian trade. The admission of all private merchants at their pleasure, and of their ships, into that trade, would make it as perfectly free as the trade to our American or West-Indian Colonies. There would, as to India, be an end of all exclusive privilege of trade. This would not be any modification of the Act of 1793, but an essential departure from it. That Act permitted only the export of British manufactures, and intended only to provide for the returns to them, and for *the remittance, in goods, of British fortunes from India; both on the ships of the Company.* The proposed measure must, in the nature of it, make the trade from India not merely a vehicle for the remittance of fortunes acquired there, or the produce of British manufactures, but a general trade; and what is a still more radical change, instead of a limited amount of tonnage not incompatible with the Company's system, it admits all ships, without any limitation, or option on the part of the Company; it throws all India open to those ships, and thus sets aside the Company from being the sole channel and medium of the trade, through their own shipping, or shipping engaged by them, which completely divests them of the last remnant of exclusive privilege in that trade.

It would be no argument to say, that in a trade by which they now gain little, they might admit, without much sacrifice, the rest of the commercial world to share. The loss of the Indian monopoly, such as it was left by the Act of 1793, would lead, by no slow process, to the entire subversion of the Company, both in their commercial and political capacity, and of that system which the Legislature has appointed for the government of British India, of which system the Company forms an integral and essential part.

If the Indian trade were thrown open, ships would, no doubt at first, swarm into it, and there would be a ruinous competition in the markets, both abroad and at home. Goods would be enhanced in cost there, as well as deteriorated in quality: the selling prices at home, already too low, reduced still lower, and the market overstocked. This was the effect, in some measure, produced by throwing open the trade in the time of Oliver Cromwell, who, after the experience of a few years, revived the Company. The same effect followed from the collision of the Old and New Companies, in the beginning of the last century, which forced them to unite, and their union received the sanction of Government. It is not sufficient to say, on this head, that increased demand abroad will produce increased supply, and the diminished price of goods at home increase the sales, so that things will, at length, in both countries, find their due level. From the nature of the Indians and their divisions into casts, it is not so easy among them, as in Europe, to meet an increased demand by increased production; and it is still less easy, when they can subsist by furnishing things of low or ordinary quality, to make them aim at excellence, which the supposition of increased sales at home would require. But of such an increase, in the present and prospective state of the trade in Indian imports, enough has been above said to shew the improbability; and before that supposition could, in any case, be realized, the ruin of the parties immediately embarked in the trade (a trade so distant, requiring large capitals, and making slow returns) might be completed, with the ruin also of the Company, whose establishments would have been deranged by this great change. If the change itself did not occasion the fall of the Company, the disappointments which the private adventurers could not fail to experience would, by them, be charged to the influence of the remaining privileges of the Company, and they would not rest until the whole were extinguished. But it may be observed here, and it is an observation which might be urged more formally and fully, that although the Company have the justest claim to those territories, which the powers vested in them by the laws of this land, the ability of their servants, and the hazards they have encountered, have enabled them to acquire, and that this right was never questioned, until the acquisitions, and consequently the merit of making them, became great; yet that, in a more peculiar sense, all the principal marts and factories of British India are their property, acquired in their purely commercial period, either with their money or by grants from the native princes of the country, and that the power of admitting settlers and traders to them strictly belongs to the Company.

One part of the present system, and a beneficial one for all parties, is to have only one place of sale for Indian goods, that is London; to make all sales by public auction at stated periods, and these sales to be regulated and conducted by the Company. With the proposed enlargements, it would seem hardly possible to continue that practice. Different towns would have their own sales, at their own times. Individuals might frequently choose to dispose of their goods by private bargain. The general resort of buyers which the sales were wont to bring to London, a resort often productive of other commercial speculations, would thus be at an end; and the benefit derived from public auction, when that was the sole mode, would be lost, in the midst of many private sales and competitions: but to dispose of the goods of the Company by private negotiation, might open a door to many abuses, which would render that mode totally unsuitable for their business. The Company, with such a competition, could not go on to purchase the goods of India. With the cessation of their Indian trade, their Indian subordinate factories, which have been reared in the course of more than a century, and which are the seats of the best manufactures produced in the country, must be abandoned, and all the commercial branch of their civil servants be thrown out of employ. Their purchases of goods at home, for the Indian market, must also cease, with the circulation of money which has enabled them to support their credit in England, and to provide for the payment of bills, which it has been long and necessarily the practice to draw on them from India; a practice which, under such a change of circumstances, could not be continued: and, in general, the great aid which the political affairs of British India have, at all times, derived from the commercial credit and resources of the Company, with the reciprocally beneficial co-operation of the different parts of the Company's system, must thus be destroyed. In like manner, the Company must cease to employ the numerous classes of excellent ships they have engaged for the Indian trade, ships constructed for warlike defence as well as for commerce, and rendered expensive only, by being necessarily destined and fitted for the performance of political services. Those ships the Company have contracted to employ for the term of their duration: there is a large capital embarked in them, and they can be employed in no other way than in that for which they were built. When they can no longer be kept up, the means of conveyance they have hitherto so well afforded for troops, and the large supplies of naval and military stores annually sent to India, must be lost.

But there is no reason to believe the evils would end here. The monopoly of the China trade, which it is proposed to continue, would not be safe. British ships, when permitted to range at pleasure through the Indian seas, however interdicted from that trade, would attempt to participate in it either by resorting to it as the country ships do, under colour of carrying on the coasting trade, or by other means obtaining teas, and the other productions of China, at the most convenient Indian ports. Love of gain, disappointments in other ways, the hope of impunity, would stimulate their conductors to break through restrictions imposed in this country. British subjects, who now navigate the Indian seas, sail from some one of our established settlements there, and are amenable to the laws of it: it would not be so with men having no domicile in India. In ranging the numerous islands and coasts of the Eastern seas, where they would be unknown, and whence they could not be followed to England by complaints, the probability of impunity might tempt them to commit upon the weak natives, accustomed to repose confidence in Englishmen, acts of injustice and licentiousness, which would wound the national character, raise complaints throughout India, and set the people against us. In this manner the Portuguese formerly rendered themselves odious in the East, and contributed to the downfall of their own power. In China, where the effects of such a spirit would be most to be feared, we could exercise no authority, sufficient to controul men not within the reach of the Indian Governments, or to defeat their schemes and associations for eluding the laws. Practice would embolden them, and time increase their numbers. It is hardly conceivable they would not venture upon irregularities which would offend the Chinese Government, who, whilst the delinquents escaped to England with impunity, would doubtless take satisfaction of the national factory; and the pride and jealousy of that government, alarmed by repeated instances of this nature, from the desultory visits of a new order of Englishmen, insubordinate to the representatives of the nation, might determine to dismiss the whole together. If this extreme case be not supposed, which however is too probable and too momentous in its consequences to be hazarded, can it be doubted, that whilst the duties on tea continue at even the fourth part of what they are at present, private English ships adventuring to the Eastern seas will not, by means of country vessels and intermediate ports, if by no other means, procure teas, and revive the practice of smuggling them into this kingdom? The consequence seems inevitable, and the ships of our own country, especially if allowed to choose their port of discharge, as the proposed change seems to require, would have facilities, which those of foreign Europe or America could not command. In these ways, the China monopoly of the Company, reduced in its profits, would be rendered likewise insecure, and in the end untenable; and the noble fleet of ships, employed in that trade by the Company, must be also laid aside. How the immense revenue, now derived by Government from the very high duties on tea, could, under such circumstances, be realized, or a substitute found for them, may be an important, and, to all appearance, a most difficult subject of inquiry.

But a more serious consequence than all these would still remain. A free trade to India would, unavoidably, draw after it the residence of numerous and continually increasing Europeans there, whatever prohibitions might, at first, be opposed to their settling in the country.

country. When all restraint to the importation of ships and goods is taken off, men must be allowed to follow their property, and to remain at the place where they land it till they have disposed of it: they must be allowed to navigate the Indian seas, and to return to the same place when their business calls them: they will thus, insensibly, and with hardly reasonable grounds for opposition, domiciliate themselves; nor would an unsuccessful trade prevent them, but many would seek to indemnify themselves on shore for their losses by the voyage. The instances of such settlements will be numerous; and it will be impossible for any police to follow up the cases of individuals, and continually to exercise a rigorous system of exclusion. This has not hitherto been done, though attended with comparatively little difficulty; and the attempt would soon, under the new order of things, be abandoned as hopeless. Colonization must, in such case, follow. Large communities of Europeans will struggle for popular rights; new feelings with respect to the mother country, new interests and attachments will then spring up; and in a region so remote, so rich and populous, and so accustomed to yield to the ascendancy of the European character, the tendency and process of these things cannot be difficult to conceive.

With the prospect of all these consequences, commercial and political, before the Court, it is impossible that they, as faithful guardians of the interests committed to their care, or as men truly solicitous for the welfare of their country, which they profess themselves to be, can advise their constituents to seek a renewal of their Charter, on conditions which would despoil it of all its solid advantages, deprive the Company of their most valuable privileges, and incapacitate them from performing, for themselves and the nation, the part hitherto assigned to them in the Indian system. Such a further enlargement of the Indian trade, in favour of individuals, as may be compatible with the preservation of these essential objects, the Court will, in present circumstances, certainly be disposed to recommend. They will be ready to enter into a serious inquiry concerning the concessions which may be made, without trenching upon the principles established by the Act of 1703; and they trust that the justice and wisdom of His Majesty's Ministers will not require the Company to make essential sacrifices, for the sake of giving to the Public what would, after all, be more an ideal than a real benefit, and be, in other respects, productive of incalculable disadvantages.

The other important proposition which is next to be considered, is the transfer of the Indian Army to the King. The reasons assigned for this proposition are, that an end may be put to the jealousies and divisions which have too much prevailed between the officers of His Majesty's army and those employed by the Company, and that the responsibility in the country, of providing for the military defence of India, may be ascertained and strengthened.

The Indian army is the main instrument by which the Company have acquired and retained the territorial possessions they have added to the British Empire. The people of those countries submitted more easily to an authority exercised by means of a body formed from among themselves. We fought battles and governed provinces as the native powers did; and our new subjects, undisgusted with the sight of a foreign conquering army, supposed the government to continue substantially the same, and the principal change to be in the individuals who exercised it. The constitution and character which this Indian army has acquired, have been the subject of just admiration. These have been owing, essentially, to the happy mixture of bravery and generosity, of firmness and kindness, exercised towards the Sepoys by their European officers. The superior lights and energy of the European character have directed the powers and conciliated the prejudices of the native troops; but it was because the officers knew the people and their prejudices well. These officers had been trained up among them from an early age: the nature, the usages, and the language of the natives, were become familiar to them; and the natives, remarkably the creatures of habit, in return, from being accustomed, became attached to them. Without such knowledge, however, on the part of the officers, they might every day have revolted the minds of so peculiar a race, and have alienated them from our services and government.

An Indian military education, from an early age, is essential to the formation of a good Sepoy officer; and gradual rise in the service by seniority, is no less indispensable. In this way, the Indian army has been constituted and rendered eminently efficient; and all measures, tending to change or weaken the constituent parts of this fabric, are to be deprecated. When, excepting a few regiments of European artillery and infantry, the whole military force of British India was composed of Sepoy corps, the officers of that army, of course, possessed entire the emoluments and advantages which the service afforded. The introduction of European troops from His Majesty's army into India altered this state of things. Young officers, of no Indian experience, who had obtained their commissions by purchase, took rank of men of long and tried service: the King's officers were thought to come in, also, for too large a share of employments and advantages. To redress the complaints which the Company's officers made of supercessions and partialities, and to give them a better share of the benefits of the service, was the leading object of Lord Cornwallis's Military Plan of 1794, and with him a principal motive for proposing to transfer the Indian army to the King; no other practicable means having then occurred to him. But the object was, in substance, attained by the Military Regulations of 1796, passed in concert with His Majesty's Government, without that transfer, of which his Lordship did not revive the idea on his last return to India, those regulations having given increased rank and retiring pay to the officers of the Company's army. The causes of complaint, however, did not entirely cease. To avoid the collision of authorities, the Company had adopted the usage of
appointing

appointing the Commander in Chief of the King's troops, also their Commander in Chief; and one consequence of this has been, that the Company's officers, resident from early youth in India, possessing little influence in England, unknown to officers of high rank in His Majesty's service, have thought themselves treated with less favour and distinction, than younger officers of that service recently arrived, but better patronized. You know, Sir, that there have been instances of this sort, which the Court, with the sanction of your Board, have interposed to repress: but as long as the British force in India is made up of two armies, so differently constituted, with so large a portion of King's officers, the whole commanded by Generals of His Majesty's service, there will, probably, be real or apprehended ground for the like complaints. They do not arise because one army has the honour to belong to His Majesty and the other serves the Company, but because the constitution of the two armies are radically different, and must continue so, whether the armies are under one head or two. The Indian army cannot be maintained without officers attached to it from an early age, and rising by seniority. Frequent changes of King's regiments serving in India, and the consequent frequent arrival of young men, promoted in them by purchase, cannot be avoided: the former class will be comparatively unknown to the King's commanders, the latter will have among them the connections of those commanders, or of men of influence in England. It is not difficult to see, therefore, to which side the exercise of military patronage will lean; and to prevent causes of complaint, and to keep the balance even, must be an important object in the Government of India. It does not seem the way to effect this, to put the Indian army wholly in the power of the Commander in Chief. It is of the partiality of that station of which the Company's officers have sometimes complained; and the Court see no reason whatever to suppose, that their jealousy and dissatisfaction would be removed, by putting them entirely under its controul: and, indeed, by placing two armies, of such different races and so differently constituted, under the same master, it would seem difficult to avoid attaching the idea of permanent inferiority to that which was Indian. Nor is it a thing to be taken for granted, that the Sepoys, so much, as already observed, under the influence of habit, would choose to be transferred from that service to which they have been always accustomed, to one of which they have little experience, and that experience not always of a conciliatory kind. To place the officers of the Indian army wholly under that authority of which they have hitherto complained, does not certainly appear to be the way to render them easy. It might, on the contrary, lead to serious discontent; and though the Court would be far from countenancing that spirit among their officers, or yielding to any irregular exertion of it, yet it must be said, on the other hand, that those officers are a body of men who have deserved too well of the Company and their country, to have real causes of discontent; and that it would be impolitic to adopt any system, likely to generate such causes, either among them or the men they command.

With regard to the other reason assigned for the proposed change, the Court beg leave to observe, in the first place, that they do not perceive the necessary connection between the inconvenience which is alleged, and the remedy suggested for it; since, if it were true that the question of responsibility in England, respecting the appointment of Commander in Chief, lay under an obscurity and uncertainty detrimental to the public service, it does not appear to follow that the Indian army ought to be transferred to the King, to remedy this defect. But, in the humble apprehension of the Court, no obscurity hangs over that question. The appointment of Commanders in Chief of the King's forces there rests with His Majesty, and the officer chosen by him will, by virtue of his commission, generally command the Company's army on service. The appointment of Commanders in Chief for the Company's army is placed, by law, in the first instance, in the Court of Directors, but with a power vested in His Majesty to annul such appointments. This necessarily points to an agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors, in respect to those appointments, and the Court are not aware, that they have, on any occasion, used the share of power left them by this arrangement, for the exercise of which they feel that they are responsible, to the prejudice of the public service. They must, at the same time, humbly express their opinion, that the law, as it now stands, is wisely conceived, since it does not halve the responsibility, but double it, making both His Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors fully answerable for the appointment of the Company's Commanders in Chief: and if it should still be said, that, in point of fact, the selection of a Commander in Chief for His Majesty's forces may be rendered difficult, by reluctance, on the part of the Court, to accept the same officer for the command of the Company's army, it may be justly replied, that they make a sacrifice to the public interest, in agreeing that the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's shall also be the Company's; and when he is not only to command their army, but expects to be made a Member of their civil and political Government, it cannot be deemed unreasonable, that they should possess the right of satisfying themselves as to his competency for filling those high offices: neither is it, as they think, to be shewn from theoretical reasoning, or by an appeal to facts, that the service will suffer, or has suffered, by their assertion of this right.

But the strongest objections of the Court to the proposed transfer arise from political considerations. They conceive the continuance of the Indian army in the hands of the Company to be essential to the administration of the civil, financial, and political affairs of British India, according to the present system. The Company's Government has hitherto been respected, both by its own subjects and foreign powers, because it possessed a great military force. Organizing this force, enlarging or reducing it at pleasure, appointing its officers, rewarding merit, punishing the unworthy, providing for the comfortable retirement of the

veteran soldier and officer, and, in short, exercising all the functions of a governing power over a very numerous body of men of high military spirit, it has possessed all the respectability and the benefit of their attachment and fidelity. Looking upon the Members of the civil Government and the body of civil servants as belonging to the same master with themselves, and as the first order in the state, they have paid a willing obedience to their authority, and have thereby upheld their internal administration and their consequence abroad. The introduction of certain King's regiments has been understood, as it was intended, to be merely in support of the public interest under the existing system: but if the Company were to be divested of the whole of their military force and power; if they were to be no longer masters of a single regiment, no longer capable of entertaining any soldiers nor of giving one subaltern's commission; if the immense body of men, who have so long looked up to them, were to be transferred from them, the people must consider their power as fallen and drawing rapidly to a close. Continuing still to their Governments a general controul over the employment of the army, and to their civil servants the internal administration of their affairs, would give the people no assurance to the contrary. Those servants, in the discharge of their different functions of judges, magistrates, collectors, could not expect the same respect and support, either from public opinion or the attachment of the native troops, as when all looked to the same head for protection, patronage, and reward. Indeed, to make so wide a separation of the military from the civil power; to take away the organization, the interior regulation, and with these, the patronage of the army, from the local Government; to place all those powers in the hands of the Commander in Chief, subject only, in the exercise of them, to an authority at the distance of half the globe, would throw the means and the temptation of a dangerous ascendancy into the scale of the military department, which constituted by His Majesty, might easily be led to slight the civil servants of a meaner master, and their chance of distant redress. Among the natives of India it has been usual to consider the military power, and those possessing it, as pre-eminent; and they see, in some examples of the present day, *that* power, under the idea of assisting the civil and political administration, actually controuling it. The Company's Government, in short, lowered and overshadowed in this way, would not, in the opinion of the Court, continue to possess the authority necessary for the proper administration of the affairs of that great empire; and it might then be conceived, that a further change only could supply what was defective.

But this is not the only way in which the measure in question appears to the Court to be pregnant with danger. It proposes to place in the entire disposal of the Crown, a regular army, amounting to one hundred and forty thousand men, commanded by above three thousand European officers, having a great variety of places of honour and emolument; and all the vast patronage attaching to such an army (saving the nomination of cadets) would, mediately or immediately, be under the influence or controul of some of the Members of His Majesty's Government. This would be a signal departure from the spirit and letter of the Acts of 1784 and 1793, a professed principle of which was, that the Indian patronage, civil and military, should be kept entirely out of the hands of the servants of the Crown. It is not for the Court to enlarge upon a proposition so momentous; but they beg leave, with the utmost deference, to state, that they would deem it a dereliction of their duty, to which no consideration could induce them to submit, to recommend any measure of this description to the adoption of their Constituents. Knowing however, Sir, your concern for the promotion of the public interest, a concern which we have frequently witnessed, the Court still flatter themselves, that the consideration of the renewal of the Company's Charter, a measure which they believe to be for the interest of the nation as well as of the Company, will go on without your insisting on this proposition, or any further on the other which has been above discussed, than may be really compatible with the preservation of the present Indian system.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

The Right Honourable Robert Dundas,

(Signed)

Edward Parry,
Charles Grant.

&c. &c. &c.

At a SECRET COMMITTEE of Correspondence, the 28th February 1809.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman reported to the Committee, that in consequence of an invitation from the President of the Board of Commissioners, they had yesterday an interview with him, in which he discoursed with them on the present state of the negotiation for the renewal of the Company's Charter. He inquired, in the first place, whether the Company would have occasion to apply to the Public for pecuniary aid in the course of the present year. To this inquiry the Chairman and Deputy answered, that from an estimate lately made up of the Company's receipts and payments, till the month of January 1810, it appeared probable they might be able to do without any public assistance till that period; but that this could not be positively affirmed by the Chairs without further and more certain investigation. Mr. Dundas then said, that if the Company were not under a necessity of coming to Parliament this session on the score of their finances, he thought it would be expedient to delay the agitation of the subject of the Charter in Parliament till next session, because the Committee of the House of Commons for inquiring into the state of the Company's affairs, recently re-appointed, being about to examine into all the great branches of those affairs, which would necessarily engage the public attention on the renewal of the Charter,

Charter, it would be expected by the House, that the reports of that Committee should be submitted to them, before the question of the renewal was brought forward, and from the number and weight of the subjects to be investigated, it would be impracticable to report upon them, soon enough to afford sufficient time to the House to go through the consideration of them in the remainder of the session: it was, therefore, Mr. Dundas's opinion, that it would be advisable to postpone the agitation of the question until next session; but before he fixed his determination, he wished to receive the sentiments of the Chairs and the Committee of Correspondence on this important point, and those sentiments would probably influence him in shaping his answer to the last letter of the Court, dated 13th January 1809, on the renewal of the Charter. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman beg leave to state, that they, in reply, expressed their opinion to be clearly in favour of proceeding with the business of the Charter this session, if it should be practicable for the Committee of the House to make the requisite reports in due time.

The Committee having deliberated on this communication, are of opinion, first, that it will be necessary to form as accurate an estimate as possible of the home finances of the Company for the current year; secondly, that it is very desirable the renewal of the Company's Charter should be brought forward in Parliament this session, even if the Company should stand in need of no pecuniary aid; but, thirdly, that if the Select Committee cannot prepare their reports in due time, and His Majesty's Ministers deem it proper to wait till next session, the Court must, of course, acquiesce; yet in the wish and hope, that if any circumstances should occur in the course of the present session, favourable to the agitation of the measure, it may still be brought forward; and if not in this session, as early as possible in the next, to which end the Committee will be very ready to proceed with the President of the Board of Commissioners in the discussions already commenced.

At a SECRET COMMITTEE of Correspondence, 5th December 1809.

Read and approved draft of a letter to the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, proposing that the discussions between him and the Court, on the subject of the Charter, be resumed, from the point at which they were left by the letter from the Chairman and Deputy, dated 13th January last.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, noted in the preceding Minute.

(Private.)

Sir,

East-India House, 5th December 1809.

FROM the conference the Chairs had the honour to hold with you on the 13th of February, on the subject of a renewal of the Company's Charter, we were given to understand, that although His Majesty's Ministers did not deem it expedient to bring that subject under the consideration of Parliament, in the session then preceding, it might, in their opinion, be proper to prepare for the agitation of it in the next following one.

We now, therefore, by the authority of the Committee of Correspondence, whom the Court of Directors have empowered to conduct the details of negotiation on the subject in question, beg leave to state to you, that, in their opinion, it is desirable the discussion concerning the renewal of the Charter should be brought on in the ensuing session, both on account of the general situation of the Company's affairs, and also on account of the particular pressure on their finances (arising chiefly from the transfer of certain sums of the Indian debt to England) which we have already had the honour to represent to you and to Lord Harrowby, and which renders necessary such an application for public aid, as may, of itself, be expected to lead to a general consideration of the Company's affairs.

We therefore take the liberty to propose, that the discussions between you and the Court, on the subject of the Charter, be resumed, from the point at which they were left by the letter the Chairs addressed to you, under date the 13th January last.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

The Right Honourable Robert Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

Charles Grant,
William Astell.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Friday,
the 3d January 1812.

The Chairman laid before the Court, copy of a letter from Lord Melville to the Chairs, dated the 17th of last month, upon the subject of continuing to the East-India Company, for a further term, their privileges of exclusive trade and the government of the British territorial possessions in India, in which his Lordship adverts to his letter addressed to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, on the 28th December 1808, and to their reply, dated the 13th January 1809; and adds, that if the Court of Directors are willing that the ships, as well as goods of private merchants, may be admitted into the trade with India, under such restrictions as may be deemed necessary, he shall be ready to discuss with the Chairs all the other details of the system: and his Lordship alluding to two points of considerable importance, adverted to in the above-mentioned letters, viz. the first relating to the transfer of the Company's army to the Crown, upon which subject circumstances may possibly suggest the

the expediency of adopting other measures, for promoting the discipline and efficiency of the army in India; and the second point, being the Indian debt, upon which subject his Lordship observes, that the period he should hope is arrived, for providing, out of the Company's own resources, without any pecuniary aid from the Public, the means of enabling them to satisfy all the claims of their Indian creditors.

Ordered, That it be referred to the Committee of Correspondence, to consider what reply it may be right and proper to make to the letter from Lord Melville, now read; and to report their opinion thereon to the Court.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, dated the 17th December 1811; noticed in the preceding Minute.

Gentlemen,

India Board, 17th December 1811.

UNDERSTANDING from you, that it is the wish and opinion of the Court of Directors, that a proposition should be submitted to Parliament in the course of the next session, for continuing to the East-India Company, for a further term, their privileges of exclusive trade and the government of the British territorial possessions in India; it will be necessary, before I can proceed with you to the discussion of that question in all its details, that certain preliminary matter should be again brought under your consideration.

In a letter which I addressed to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, on the 28th December 1808, the outlines of such a system, in regard to the trade between this country and the East Indies, were stated, as His Majesty's Government at that time were willing to propose to Parliament. In a reply to that letter, dated the 13th January 1809, detailed reasons were urged, for the Court of Directors declining to "advise their constituents to seek a renewal of their Charter, on conditions which" (as asserted by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman) "would despoil it of all its solid advantages, deprive the Company of their most valuable privileges, and incapacitate them for performing for themselves and the nation, the part hitherto assigned to them in the Indian system."

I do not feel it requisite, in this stage of the business, to enter upon a minute examination of the arguments from which that conclusion was drawn. Many of them have reference to possible dangers, which might arise from a system of trade wholly unrestricted; against which dangers, however, it was expressly admitted in my letter, that it would be essentially necessary to guard. A considerable portion of their reasoning, also, would lead to the inference, as a general proposition, applicable to all cases of foreign and distant trade, that a monopoly was more beneficial to both countries than an unrestrained commerce; and that the facilities intended to be afforded to private trade with India, by the Act of 1793, were inexpedient and impolitic. There are several statements in the letter, in which I fully concur; but it is unnecessary to advert to them at present, because, if the Court of Directors adhere to the above-mentioned determination, I cannot hold out to you the least expectation, that His Majesty's Government will be disposed to depart from the proposal contained in my letter, or that they will concur in any application to Parliament, for the continuance of a system of trade, conducted under all the restraints now imposed upon it, and for the permanency of which the Court of Directors have so strenuously contended. If they are willing, on the other hand, that the ships, as well as goods of private merchants, may be admitted into the trade with India, under such restrictions as may be deemed necessary, I shall be ready to discuss with you all the other details of the system.

There are two points, however, of considerable importance, which are adverted to in the above-mentioned letters, and on which it may be advisable that I should state to you shortly what occurs to me.

The first relates to the transfer of the Company's army to the Crown; a measure which has been frequently suggested by persons intimately acquainted with the military concerns of the Company, and whose opinions are entitled to great consideration. It is impossible, however, not to admit, that several weighty objections to such a change are stated in the letter of the 13th of January 1809. Events which have since occurred, must also have an influence in deciding this question, and may possibly suggest the expediency of adopting other measures for promoting the discipline and efficiency of the army in India. Further discussion on this subject may be deferred till a future opportunity, and any arrangements which may be deemed proper can be carried into effect, without having recourse to special legislative enactments.

The other point to which I allude, is the proposition for enabling the Company to meet the heavy demands which were then expected, and which, to a certain extent, have since come upon them, by the transfer of their Indian debt to this country. All uncertainty, as to the possible amount of those demands, is now removed; and the period, I should hope, is arrived, to which, during some years, we have looked forward with anxiety, for providing out of the Company's own resources, without any pecuniary aid from the Public, the means of enabling them to satisfy all the claims of their Indian creditors. The sanction of Parliament will probably be necessary for carrying into effect any arrangement for that purpose; and if the Court of Directors are willing that these discussions, on the renewal of the Charter, shall proceed, in so far as relates to the question of the trade, on the principle to which I have adverted, I shall be ready to receive from you any suggestions you may have to offer on the subject of the debt, and on the mode by which you propose that funds for its liquidation shall be provided.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Melville.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East-India Company.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Friday,
the 28th February 1812.

The Chairman for the Committee of Correspondence laid before the Court the draft of a reply to Lord Melville's letter of the 17th of December last, which was read:

Ordered, That the same be taken into consideration to-morrow.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Saturday,
the 29th February 1812.

The Court proceeded to take the proposed draft of a reply to Lord Melville's letter into consideration.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Monday,
the 2d March 1812.

The draft of the proposed reply to Lord Melville's letter, of the 17th December last, was unanimously approved.

Resolved, That a deputation of this Court be appointed to wait on His Majesty's Ministers, in consequence thereof; and that the said deputation do consist of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Charles Mills, Esq. the Honourable William Elphinstone, and Edward Parry, Esq.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville, with its Enclosures; noticed in the preceding Minute.

My Lord,

East-India House, 4th March, 1812.

WE duly received and laid before the Court of Directors your Lordship's letter of the 17th of December last. We trust that the great importance of the matter contained in it will explain, in a satisfactory manner, to your Lordship and to His Majesty's Government, why an answer has not been prepared at an earlier period.

By that letter we think it is to be understood, that His Majesty's Ministers have made up their minds, not to hold out to the East-India Company an expectation of their being disposed to concur in an offer to Parliament of any proposition for the continuance of the present-system of trade with India, at the close of the term limited by the Act of 1793, which is now nearly expiring, without a previous consent, on the part of the East-India Company, as the basis of such concurrence, that the trade with India shall be extended to the ships, as well as goods of private merchants, under such restrictions as may be deemed necessary: but that His Majesty's Ministers are of opinion, with respect to the subject of the Indian army, that the idea which was held out in your Lordship's letter of the 28th December 1808, relative to the transfer of the Company's army to the Crown, will not be contended for; and that, upon these grounds of understanding, your Lordship will be prepared to receive from the Court of Directors any suggestions which they may have to offer on the subject of the Company's debt, and upon the mode by which the Court propose that funds for its liquidation should be provided.

From the terms in which the first proposition, respecting the trade with India, has been brought to the notice of the Court, they conceive that it is intended, on the part of His Majesty's Government, to preclude the Court from any further agitation of a question already so fully discussed. The Court, indeed, cannot avoid considering this as the obvious interpretation of your Lordship's letter, respecting a point upon which, perhaps, it might be out of their power to offer any arguments, not contained in the letter of the Chairs to your Lordship, of the 13th January 1809.

Whatever opinion, therefore, the past experience and daily observation of the Court may have justly induced them to form upon this subject, or however incontrovertible they may believe many of the arguments to be, that are made use of in the letter of the Chairs to your Lordship, to which they have referred, they think it their duty to state, that if this alteration be made an indispensable condition, on the part of His Majesty's Ministers, of their proposing to Parliament the renewal of the Company's privileges, the Court will, though reluctantly, offer this measure to the consideration of the Proprietors, with whom alone the power rests of consenting to such a fundamental change in the constitution of the Company. But they must, at the same time, beg leave, in the most unequivocal manner to declare their conviction, that though this alteration may, and probably will, be attended with many serious inconveniences to the whole frame of that Government, which, whatever opinion may have been formed of its imperfections, has, beyond all dispute, acquired and maintained for Great Britain a paramount, and almost undisputed sovereignty in the East, it will not give to the nation those commercial advantages, which it has been the habit of many of the commercial interests of this Country to contemplate.

The Court, however, hope it will be understood by your Lordship, that they have entertained this opinion, not upon the narrow, and now justly exploded ground, which they are sorry to see has been imagined by your Lordship to exist, that the Company have ever considered a monopoly to be more beneficial, in all cases of "*foreign and distant trade, than*"

"*an unrestrained commerce*," but upon the conviction with which they have been impressed, that an exclusive trade with India is the only one really applicable to the maintenance of the public interests with that country, interwoven as that trade is with the very frame and integrity of those possessions, and resting, as it does, upon many highly important considerations, which are, in nowise, applicable to other commercial establishments.

In support of these opinions, the Court beg leave to enclose abstract copies of the Accounts (A and B), which have been called for, and laid before the Committee of the Honourable House of Commons upon East-India Affairs, established in 1808, and continued to the present time, which they imagine will afford a fair representation of the trade in bullion and in goods carried on with India, as well by individuals as by foreign nations; and these Accounts will, they trust, establish, in a conclusive manner, the correctness of the sentiments entertained by the Court respecting this trade.

In communicating, however, those sentiments of reluctance, by which the determination of the Court to submit the proposition in question to the Proprietors of East-India Stock is accompanied, the Court hope it will be clearly understood, that this determination arises from a presumption, that such military powers as are now vested in the Company will be left unimpaired, which can alone induce them to entertain an expectation of their being able in a manner satisfactory, either for the Company or the Public, to perform the part which has hitherto been assigned to the Company in the government of a distant empire; and also, that such regulations will be adopted, as will prevent the highly dangerous intercourse of Europeans with the East; and that such arrangements will be made, in respect to pecuniary matters, as will enable the Company to meet with confidence the present state of their affairs. The Court also hope, that in the extension of the trade which the Company now enjoy, His Majesty's Ministers have not had in view the hazardous experiment of dispersing, over all the ports of England and Ireland, a trade now brought, with so much advantage, both to the Company and the Public, to the single port of London.

If the private intercourse with India should, in future, be extended, it may naturally be expected, that upon the return of peace, a number of British seamen will be thrown out of employ; and the Court are apprehensive that such an intercourse, carried on through the medium of Indian ships and Indian sailors, relaxing as it would do the spirit of the navigation laws, which have always been considered to be the basis of the maritime strength of this country, may be viewed by the nation with extreme alarm, and will probably give rise to many disorders. The Company's papers and offices might furnish material information, by which the relation of the Indian trade with the navigation system could be appreciated, and the Court, if it should be thought likely to be of public utility, are ready to have that information collected; but without such call, and without pressing their reasons at length, either upon your Lordship or the other Members of His Majesty's Government, they will content themselves with the declaration they have already made of their opinion upon this subject.

The Court are desirous of taking this opportunity to offer some remarks, and to answer, in a cursory manner, part of those public accusations, which have been so assiduously urged against the East-India Company, and against the further continuance of a system, which, they hope, will appear to rest, not upon the grounds of individual interest, but upon the firm basis of national advantage.

Whatever opinions the Court may deliver, upon a subject in which they are manifestly interested, will doubtless be received with circumspection; but the Court think, that they may be allowed, and with justice upon the present occasion, to assert, that the leading disposition of their minds is, to preserve the empire obtained in India to the parent state.

The first, and the most prominent of the charges, which have, at various times, been brought against the Company, is the repeated calls which they are accused of having made upon the Public, for money for the prosecution of ruinous concerns; as if they had dissipated large sums in useless and improvident undertakings. Upon this head it may be sufficient for the Court to observe, that their commercial affairs (and to those alone was the Company's management restricted) have been invariably attended with success, as they are prepared to shew, if the proof should be called for; and that these advantages have been sufficient to allow of a moderate dividend to the Proprietors of East-India Stock. Over and above this dividend, a surplus sum has been applied, arising from this source, towards the extension of that territory, the acquisition of which has been under the immediate direction of His Majesty's Ministers.

But the Court are persuaded, that the magnitude of the affairs which the Company have had to manage, has been little known and little attended to, otherwise it would, at once, have been seen, that one of the principal difficulties with which the Company have had to contend, is a capital, not in any respect equal to the great extent, variety, and importance of those affairs.

The disbursement of the Company upon the single article of commerce in goods and wares, &c. or of articles necessary for its management, a disbursement of sums going from and returning to the Company, from one moment to another, was, at the close of the year 1811, not less than about - - - - - £. 14,847,678

To this must be added, the amount of advances in India and at home, for stores of various kinds, applicable to the purposes of Government, and in constant use for military equipments, &c.; of cash, arms, &c.; and of debts due to the

Company

Company from various states and princes, &c.; and other articles, making, at the close of the Indian year 1810, about	- - - - -	21,282,279
If to these sums be subjoined the absolute expenditure made by the Company, for the acquirement of a territory, with forts, ammunition, &c. and the actual purchase of many factories and territories, building of docks, purchase of forests, &c. including a considerable sum which has been paid by them, at various times, to the Public, or disbursed for expeditions, and the maintenance of captures afterwards surrendered up to the enemy, viz.	- - - - -	15,052,170
They form altogether an aggregate of	- - - - -	£.51,182,127

The capital of the Company is:

In money advanced by the adventurers, about	- - - - -	£.7,780,000
And they receive from the aid of bonds at home	- - - - -	7,000,000
And from other contingent credits, at home and abroad, about	- - - - -	7,787,953
Together	- - - - -	22,567,953
Leaving a balance of	- - - - -	£.28,614,174

Constituting, at this moment, a permanent debt in India and in Europe. (See C.)

This aggregate of £.51,182,127, a part of which sum only has been employed upon the territorial acquisitions of the Company, forms an outlay, beyond the capital of the Company, of so large an amount, as to make it more matter of wonder how the Company have hitherto been able to carry on the concern at all, than to render it extraordinary that they should have been constrained, respectfully and at various times, to represent the urgency of their affairs, and to press upon the Public for the mere return of those sums, which had been fairly expended by the Company abroad for the public service; a return which has never yet been granted to the Company, to the extent to which in justice it ought to have reached. In every war which has taken place since the Company became possessed of the territorial acquisitions, large sums of money have been expended in capturing the settlements of the French, Dutch, and Danes, and heavy expenses incurred in keeping the same, till the political views of the Public occasioned these settlements to be restored, in return for other objects, in which the Company had no particular interest. The Company have also been compelled to pay part of the expense of capturing and maintaining an island, afterwards reserved for the exclusive benefit of the Crown; to disburse a considerable sum for a force, of which the Public have derived all the benefit at home; and even to contribute to the Egyptian expedition, the whole of which expenses the Company have always thought ought to have fallen upon the State.

This large and necessary outlay in fact now constitutes the source of the Company's embarrassment. A considerable part of the money raised in India upon periodical loans to meet this outlay, has (as your Lordship well knows) by the terms of these loans, which made them payable, if required, in England, and in consequence of a general reduction of interest from eight to six per cent. been at once thrown upon the Company for immediate payment in Europe; a sum which, without the aid of Parliament, it is impossible for the Company to discharge.

Of this large expenditure, sanctioned, and in many cases specifically directed by the Ministers of the Crown, it may with justice be asked, what part has been incurred for the partial or exclusive advantage of the Company?—It is evident, that the whole concern has been begun and continued by private exertions alone; nor have the Proprietors received by any means an adequate recompence for those exertions; they have scarcely derived more benefit than the common interest of money. And if India be an object of regard to the world, the Company may have the satisfaction of thinking, that they, at their own risk and expense, have rescued it from contending nations, and may claim the merit of having laid it at the feet of their country; acquired and preserved, it is true, at a great pecuniary expense, and by such abilities and such exertions, both civil and military, as not only to reflect the highest credit upon the East-India Company, but also to raise, as the page of history will testify, the national character. They venture to hope, that when all the great political relations of this acquisition are considered, the price paid for it will not be deemed as out of proportion to its intrinsic value.

The wisdom of Parliament will, the Court make no doubt, be applied to preserve what has been so acquired, and finally do justice to those, at whose risk it has been obtained; and not be induced to barter positive, and very large immediate advantages, against speculative notions and theoretical plans.

In the second place, it has been often urged, that the Company have been favoured, during these exertions, with an exclusive trade, and that the nation has thereby lost an opportunity of extending their commercial enterprizes over a large quarter of the globe. It is true, that the Company have been favoured with this exclusive trade; but it may fairly be asked, would India have belonged to Great Britain if this exclusive trade had not existed? That this trade would have been of greater magnitude in the hands of individuals, is yet a matter that remains to be proved: but it is obvious, that during part of the above period, viz. from the year 1768 to 1812, the Public have received, in direct contributions from the Company, a sum not falling short of £.5,135,319. as will appear by the accompanying Account (D.)

With respect to the immediate produce of this trade to the Public, the Court believe it will bear a comparison with that arising from any other distant possession. It produced

last year to the Public the large sum of £.4,213,425 (E), viz. in customs £.759,595, and in excise £.3 453,830; and though this return to the Public be larger, as the Court have reason to think, in respect to the capital employed, than the return from any other trade, it has, at the same time, been collected with a facility unknown to other concerns; an advantage which has been obtained, partly by the progressive enactment of regulations the fruit of many years experience, and partly by the concentration of the trade in a single port, and the prevention of smuggling, which has been the consequence of it.

But what has never yet been fairly estimated in the existence of the East-India Company is, that the whole of these returns have been brought into the exchequer of the Public, without the Public having been called upon for any direct contribution for the preservation of the source from whence they have had their rise, whilst the possessions of the Crown, in every quarter of the globe, have drawn from them a considerable sum for their support in troops. What has been saved to the State has thus, the Court conceive, been gained by the Public, and would amount, as the Court are satisfied, in only twenty years, to a sum of a very great magnitude. From the Navy, indeed, the East-India Company have received important assistance; but such assistance, it must be recollected, has been afforded to them only in common with the rest of His Majesty's subjects.

That the trade of the Company has been highly beneficial to the Public, in affording a nursery for seamen in time of war, and employment for them in time of peace, and that the Company's maritime service has contributed materially towards those benefits, cannot, the Court apprehend, be doubted; nor that the fortunes of individuals, acquired either in the service of the Company, or by their industry and exertions under the Company's protection, have gradually contributed to the accumulation of that public stock of national wealth, which has enabled this country to stand, almost alone, against the united exertions of nearly all Europe.

Having offered these cursory observations upon matters of such obvious importance, we are directed by the Court to state, that as the pecuniary arrangements necessary for the support of the Company cannot, with propriety or with effect, be made the subject of correspondence, they beg to refer these points, as well as all those of inferior detail, of which there are a great many, to a personal conference between your Lordship and the Deputation of the Court, which had the honour to wait on your Lordship this morning.

We have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

Jacob Bosanquet,

Hugh Inglis.

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville,

&c. &c. &c.

A.

AN ACCOUNT, shewing the Total Amount of the Official Value of the Bullion and Merchandize Imported into, and Exported from British India (Bengal, Madras, and Bombay) to London, America, and Foreign Europe, for Six Years, viz. from 1802-3 to 1807-8, both inclusive.

	TOTAL of the IMPORTS into INDIA.			TOTAL of the EXPORTS.
	Bullion.	Goods and Stores.	Total.	Of Goods only.
London	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.
By the East India Company -	4,939,128	5,547,501	10,486,629	8,108,897
By Commanders and Officers of the Company's Ships -	179,756	2,640,000	2,819,756	1,939,000
By British Private Traders -	1,167,460	1,832,980	3,000,440	5,681,740
Americans - - - -	4,543,662	667,654	5,211,316	4,803,283
Foreign Europeans - -	2,051,093	1,072,960	3,124,053	2,437,752
Total Imports and Exports - £.	12,881,099	11,761,095	24,642,194	22,970,672

Memorandum.—There has been a small quantity of Bullion exported from India to Europe and America, to the extent of Sicca Rupees 1,75,316, but which is not material to the present Account.

Note.—The value of the Company's Imports into India is taken from the invoices of the ships as they arrived in India, with the addition of ten per cent. upon the invoice price outwards. The value of the British Private Trade, as also the American and Foreign European, is the Indian official value, and which appears to correspond pretty nearly with the market prices in India. In order to make a just comparison between the amount of the Company's and the Private or Foreign Trade, the goods should be exactly reduced to the same denomination of value; but this is not strictly practicable.

Errors excepted,

(Signed)

Robert Wissett.

East-India House, 4th March 1812.

B.

AN ACCOUNT, shewing the Amount of the Official Value of the Bullion and Merchandize Imported into, and Exported from British India (Bengal, Madras, and Bombay) to London, America, and Foreign Europe, on an average of six Years, viz. from 1802-3 to 1807-8, both inclusive.

	ANNUAL Average of the IMPORTS into INDIA.			Annual Average of the EXPORTS.
	Bullion.	Goods and Stores.	Total of Imports.	Merchandize only.
London :	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.
By the East-India Company	823,188	924,583	1,747,771	1,351,483
By Commanders and Officers of the Company's Ships -	29,959	440,000	469,959	323,167
By British Private Traders -	194,576	305,496	500,072	946,956
Americans - - - -	757,277	111,275	868,552	800,547
Foreign Europeans - -	341,849	178,826	520,675	406,292
Total average Imports and Exports - - - - £.	2,146,849	1,960,180	4,107,029	3,828,445

The proportions of which are :

Exported to England - - - $\frac{68}{100}$, or upwards of $\frac{2}{3}$ ths.
 Do - - to America - - - $\frac{21}{100}$, or less than $\frac{2}{5}$ ths.
 Do - - to Foreign Europe $\frac{11}{100}$, or less than $\frac{1}{5}$ th.

The exports of individuals from Britain are :

£.
 Bullion - - - 194,576
 Goods - - - 305,496

The imports of ditto into Britain - - - - -

£
 500,072
 946,956

Difference, per annum,

446,884

being not a trade but a remittance, deducting the amount of the profit on exports.

Errors excepted,

East-India House, 4th March 1812.

(Signed)

Robert Wissett.

C.

OUTLAY, Commercial and Territorial, of the East-India Company at Home and Abroad, made up, in respect to the Indian Accounts, to the 30th April 1810, the Home Accounts to the 1st March 1811.

COMMERCIAL OUTLAY.

No. I.	£.	
Cash - - - - -	460,738	
Value of goods sold and unsold - - - - -	5,053,417	
Value of goods afloat - - - - -	3,379,389	
House and Warehouses - - - - -	1,207,090	
Balance of Property at China and Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	1,240,652	
Cash, goods, and debts, commercial department India - - - - -	3,071,637	£.
		14,412,923
Balance of property at Bencoolen and St. Helena: the Outlay at these places being of an anomalous nature, it is stated separately - - - - -		434,755
Total Commercial Outlay - - - - -		£. 14,847,678

					Brought forward	-	-	-	£.14,847,678
TERRITORIAL OUTLAY, INDIA: viz.									
No. II.									
Cash in the several departments, 30th April 1810:					£.				
Bengal, S. R. 4,11,38,439, at 2s. per C. R.					-	4,772,058			
Madras, Pags. 1,16,24,307, at 8s.					-	4,649,723			
Bombay, B. R. 53,58,932, at 2s. 3d.					-	602,879	£.		
							10,024,660		
Debts owing to the Company:									
Bengal, S. R. 1,33,49,444, at 2s. per									
C. R.					-	£.1,548,535			
Madras, Pags. 94,93,034, at 8s.						3,797,214			
Bombay, B. R. 54,01,917, at									
2s. 3d.					-	607,716			
							5,953,465		
Stores, &c.:									
Bengal, S. R. 97,82,114, at 2s.					£.				
per C. R.					-	1,134,725			
Madras, Pags. 33,16,927, at 8s.						1,326,771			
Bombay, B. R. 38,31,083, at									
2s. 3d.					-	430,997			
							2,892,493		
							8,845,958		
Balance of property at Prince of Wales's Island					-	-	-	224,406	
Indian Territorial Outlay					-	-	-	£.19,095,024	
Debt due from Government, the balance of					£.				
the original debt of £.4,200,000					-	1,207,560			
Debt due from Government, the balance of the									
account for troops, stores, supplies, &c.					-	960,000			
Advances to several persons in India, to be									
repaid					-	19,695			
							2,187,255		
Total Territorial Outlay					-	-	-		21,282,279
								36,129,957	
No. III.									
The expenditure at home and abroad, for the acquisition of territory, &c.									
being the balance of the stock account, 1st March 1811					-	-	-	15,052,170	
Sum total of Capital necessary to carry on the concern					-	-	-	£.51,182,127	
No. IV.									
The capital advanced by the Adventurers					-	-	-	£.7,780,000	
The capital raised by bond					-	-	-	7,000,000	
								14,780,000	
Other capital, being a floating debt generally due on various									
accounts:					£.				
Borrowed of the Bank					-	700,000			
Estimated commercial floating drafts					-	600,000			
Sundry sums owing to individuals in									
England					-	2,155,922			
							3,455,922		
Debts, deposits, arrears of interest, and allow-									
ances and loans, not bearing interest:					£.				
Bengal					-	2,843,134			
Madras					-	1,017,238			
Bombay					-	408,792			
							4,269,164		
Debts in India, commercial					-	-	-	62,867	
								7,787,953	
Total of Capital, without the Bond-debt of India					-	-	-	£.22,567,953	
No. V.									
Difference, being the balance necessary to remain in permanent loans,									
for the purpose of carrying on the concern					-	-	-	28 614,174	
								£.51,182,127	

Errors excepted,
(Signed)

Charles Cartwright,
Accountant General.

East-India House,
4th March 1812.

D.

STATEMENT of the Contributions from the East-India Company to the Public, from the Year 1768 to the Year 1812.

Paid from 1768 to 1775, in consequence of an agreement concerning the territorial possessions, (7 Geo. III. cap. 57, and 9 Geo. III. cap. 24.) -	£. 2,169,399
Paid from 1769 to 1773, for indemnity on tea - - - - -	483,050
Paid in 1779, bounty for seamen raised for the service of Government -	13,653
Paid in 1780 and 1781, three ships of the line presented to Government -	95,349
Paid in 1781 and 1787, per agreement for a new Charter in 1781 - -	400,000
Paid in 1789 and 1790, for victualling the navy, and charges of His Majesty's troops in India - - - - -	500,000
Claim of the Company for subsistence of French prisoners of war, and other expenses incurred by the Company on account of Government, written off in 1793 per Act of 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, sec. 127 - - - - -	443,632
Paid in 1793 and 1794, for participation, pursuant to the Charter Act of 1793 - - - - -	500,000
Paid in 1795 and 1796, expense of 3,000 seamen raised for the service of Government - - - - -	57,000
Paid in 1803 and 1804, armed ships, hired for the service of Government, and employed in defence of the country - - - - -	67,330
Loss, from 1793 to 1811, by saltpetre supplied to Government at less than prime cost, as per obligation of the Charter - - - - -	405,906
	<u>£. 5,135,319</u>

Errors excepted,
Signed)

East-India House, 4th March 1812.

Charles Cartwright,
Accountant General.

E.

AN ACCOUNT of the Duties of Customs and Excise received on Goods imported and exported by the East-India Company, in the year ending January 1811.

Customs on Tea - - - - -	£. 219,322
- - - - - other Goods - - - - -	498,901
Export Duty - - - - -	17,653
Tonnage Duty - - - - -	23,719
Total Customs - - - - -	759,595
Excise - - - - -	3,453,830
Total Customs and Excise - - - - -	<u>£. 4,213,425</u>

Errors excepted,

(Signed)

East-India House, 4th March 1812.

Charles Cartwright,
Accountant General.

MINUTE of a Meeting of the Deputation, the 3d March 1812.

THE Deputation appointed by the Court to confer with the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India assembled this day, in consequence of their appointment of the 2d instant.

The Chairman laid before the Deputation, Minutes of a conference which the Chairs had with Lord Melville, on the 20th February; and also with his Lordship, Mr. Perceval, and Mr. Long, on the 24th February; likewise several Accounts, shewing the present and prospective situation of the Company's pecuniary affairs.

The Chairman then suggested certain propositions, as hints, to be submitted to Lord Melville, which after full deliberation the Deputation resolved to adopt, and to wait upon his Lordship to-morrow, at half past ten, for the purpose of offering them to his consideration.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Friday,
the 6th March 1812.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that the Deputation appointed the 2d instant had waited on Lord Melville, with a paper containing Hints for his Lordship's consideration, which had been approved by the Committee of Correspondence.

The Chairman gave some general explanations, as to what passed at the conference; and added, that Lord Melville's opinion, on the various propositions submitted to him by the Deputation, would be stated by his Lordship in writing, and should be communicated to the Court as early as possible.

HINTS approved by the Committee of Correspondence, and submitted to the consideration of the Right Honourable Lord Melville; noticed in the preceding Minute.

THAT the renewal of the Charter shall proceed upon the basis of the Act of 1793, and that no greater extension of the trade shall be granted than what was allowed by that Act; but the Deputation are ready to recommend to the Court of Directors, and ultimately to the Court of Proprietors, to admit such modifications as may be deemed necessary to give greater facilities to the private trader.

1st. No British or Indian ship to sail, directly or circuitously, from a British port in Europe to China.

2d. No British subject to be permitted to reside in China, without the Company's licence.

3d. No goods, the growth or produce of China, to be imported into any of the ports of the United Kingdom, except by the East India Company.

4th. The power of levying duties in India upon British subjects, and the subjects of foreign nations, to be continued to the Company, upon the footing on which it at present exists; and the same power, with respect to British subjects, to be extended to the districts within the jurisdiction of the Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island.

5th. Saltpetre to be considered as a political article, and to be confined exclusively to the Company.

6th. The whole of the Indian trade to be brought to the port of London, and the goods sold at the Company's sales, and to be, as at present, under the Company's management.

7th. The three per cent. now paid to the Company by the private traders, for the warehousing and management of the private trade, to be increased to five per cent.

8th. No private ship to be permitted to sail for India, except from the port of London.

9th. No ship to be permitted to sail, except under a licence from the East India Company. Ships obtaining this licence, to deliver one copy of their journals at the East India House; and the licence to contain such clauses, as may be likely to prevent an unlimited or improper intercourse of individuals with India.

10th. Fire-arms, military and naval stores, to be prohibited articles.

11th. Existing restrictions, with respect to the article of piece goods, to be continued.

12th. It being desirable, as well for the Public as for the Company, that the quality of the silk grown in India should not be deteriorated, it is submitted that this article be confined to the Company.

13th. The ships of private persons to be subject to the same regulations, in respect to convoys, &c. as those belonging to the Company.

14th. No private ship to be permitted to sail, either from Great Britain to India, or from India to Great Britain, of a less burthen than four hundred tons.

15th. The Company to be subject to no obligation with respect to Exports to India, except in common with the private traders.

16th. The Lascars and Chinese sailors brought home in private ships, to be placed under proper regulations. Not, upon any account, to be suffered to wander about the streets of London. Good treatment to be secured to them, and the Company to be enabled, by some summary process, to recover the expenses to which they shall be subjected, in the event of neglect on the part of the owners of such ships in these respects.

17th. The Company to be indemnified for their unexpired engagements, for extra shipping, provided for the accommodation of the private traders.

18th. An unrestrained intercourse with India to be prevented, and the existing restrictions, with respect to residence in India, to be continued.

19th. The number of His Majesty's forces in India to be in future maintained by the East-India Company to be now fixed, and any troops sent beyond that number (except at the express requisition of the East-India Company) to be at the charge of the Public.

20th. The Company to be released from any future account with the Pay Office, and to be henceforward charged, either so much per regiment of a given force, or so much per man.

21st. The present heavy current and postponed demands of the Pay Office against the Company to be arranged upon some footing of general equity, and some advertence in settling this account made to the share which the Company have been obliged to bear in foreign captures not retained by them, and to their having been constrained to maintain an European and native force, larger than what was required for the defence of the Peninsula, and other heavy expenses.

22d. The Proprietors to be secured, as at present, in the receipt of their dividend of ten and a half per cent. upon the faith of which dividend the capital in 1793 was raised.

23d. The whole of the surplus of the East-India Company to be appropriated to a diminution of their debts, until their debts be reduced to the sum of ten millions sterling.

24th. The sums required by the East-India Company to liquidate the debt transferred from India to Europe, and becoming payable in 1812 and 1813, to be funded by the Minister,

Minister, the interest of which shall be regularly paid into His Majesty's Exchequer by the Company, together with any such per centage, for the gradual liquidation of the capital or redemption of the fund, as shall be deemed proper by his Majesty's Ministers.

The twenty-fifth article did not form a part of the propositions submitted to Lord Melville, but is now introduced by the Committee of Correspondence, and is as follows; *viz.*

25th. That, in order to give the utmost possible extension to the commerce of private merchants, and at the same time to secure the Company's exclusive trade to and from China, private ships be not permitted to go farther eastward than Point Romania, at the entrance of the China Seas, and to the northward, not beyond the equinoctial line.

N. B. Should it be the intention of Government that private traders shall be excluded from the Spice Islands, the limits ought then to be for them not to go to the eastward of the Straits of Bally, nor to the northward of the Line.

At a SECRET COMMITTEE of Correspondence, the 18th March 1812.

The Chairman acquainted the Committee, that the Deputy and himself had yesterday waited on Lord Melville, and that his Lordship had appointed to-morrow, at one o'clock, for a conference with the Members of the Deputation.

The Committee agreed to recommend to the Court to-day, that the Quarterly General Court, to be held on Wednesday, the 25th instant, be made special, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors the Communications which have taken place between His Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors, respecting the renewal of the Company's Charter.

It was also

Resolved, That the Papers containing the said communication be printed for the information of the Proprietors, and under the superintendence of the Assistant Secretary.

Draft of a Letter to Lord Melville, to be signed by the Members of the Deputation, requesting that a longer term than that which was fixed in 1793, may be granted for the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, was read and approved.

The Chairman calling the attention of the Committee to the correspondence which had passed between Lord Castlereagh and the Chairs at a former period, as to relieving the Proprietors of East-India Stock from the payment of the Income-tax on their dividends.

The same was read; *viz.*

Letters from the Chairs to Lord Castlereagh, dated the 2d December 1803 and 7th July 1804; and

Letters from his Lordship to the Chairs, dated 20th December 1803 and 12th September 1804.

Draft of a letter to be signed by the Deputation and addressed to Lord Melville upon that subject; and also submitting to his Lordship's consideration, the expediency of providing that the additional dividend of ten shillings per cent. paid on the Company's stock, under the Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52, sec. 124, may be paid out of the general profits of the Company.

CORRESPONDENCE with the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh, noticed in the preceding Minute.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

My Lord,

East-India House, Dec. 2d, 1803.

WE have waited until we had obtained a distinct legal opinion from the Company's law adviser, with respect to the power possessed by the Company of paying the Property-tax out of the profits of the Company, previous to the declaration of a dividend to the Proprietors of East-India Stock.

But that opinion having been lately returned to us in a shape unfavourable to our hopes and expectations, we have received the injunctions of the Court of Directors to submit this opinion to your Lordship's consideration, and at the same time, to express their hopes, that your Lordship and the rest of His Majesty's Ministers will think it just and advisable, that the power to which we have above referred should be granted to the Company by some legislative provision.

Upon this occasion we have to observe to your Lordship, that as the law at present stands, the Company are obliged to deduct the full amount of the tax in question from all the dividends payable to foreigners or other persons, however small the amount of their capital stock may be; although it is fairly questionable, how far the former is legally chargeable to this tax, in respect to those profits that may be presumed to arise from the Company's foreign possessions, and whether the latter, in some cases, may not be entitled to a partial, and in others to an entire return of the tax so retained, in respect of the smallness of the proprietors incomes. We must also submit, that as the greater part of the other public Companies possess the power, and, as we understand, are disposed to exercise the means of discharging this tax out of their surplus profits, it must appear doubly irksome to the

Proprietors of East-India Stock to seem an almost solitary exception to this general practice, particularly when they advert to the disposition which has, at all times, been evinced by them, cheerfully and voluntarily, to come forward for the service of the State, even when their own immediate interests have thereby been placed at stake.

We feel the more freedom in pressing this point, because we, in common with your Lordship, have entertained an expectation, that the Public (after a war which has existed almost since the last renewal of the Company's exclusive trade) would have been placed in possession of the share of the Company's profits, secured to them by the Act of 1793, if the enormous taxes which the necessities of the State have rendered it necessary to impose upon teas and the other articles of the Company's Trade, and the inevitable expenses of another war, had not placed a bar to those expectations, which we think might otherwise reasonably have been formed.

We therefore venture to express a sanguine hope, that under a proper consideration of all the circumstances of the present case, under a review of the very large sums annually paid to Government out of the Company's trade, amounting to not less than £3,200,000, as appears by the enclosed account, and which, in fact, ought in part to be considered as an anticipated partition of the Public out of the Indian Revenues, since nothing short of a surplus in India would, we conceive, have enabled the Company to support them to the extent they are now imposed;—that, under a due attention to the benefits which even the Public themselves (when we advert to their interest, in the ultimate prosperity of the Company) may derive from an increased value to the price of the Company's Stock, which may be affixed by such a measure, in case a commerce, extended beyond its present amount (an event not at all improbable), should hereafter demand additional funds to carry that commerce on;—and, finally, that under a consideration of what is due to the known and experienced liberality of the Company's efforts in the public service, your Lordship's interference, with the rest of His Majesty's Ministers, will be given, to assist what, we hope, may be considered in the light of the neither unjust or the unreasonable pretensions of the Court of Directors, in behalf of the Body they represent upon the present occasion.

We have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your most obedient humble servants,

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Jacob Bosanquet,*
John Roberts.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh, to the
Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Gentlemen,

Whitehall, 20th December 1803.

I HAVE to acknowledge the honour of your Letter of the 2d instant, on the subject of which I have had a very full and deliberate discussion with Mr. Addington.

We should both feel anxiously disposed to lend our aid to the accomplishment of any measure which had a tendency to accommodate the holders of East-India Stock, but under all the circumstances of the present case, regard being had to the existing appropriations under the Act of 1793, the degree in which the funds at home and abroad may be affected by the peculiar circumstances of the present year, and the difficulty that must necessarily attach to the proposition, whether it be considered in the light of relieving from the tax a particular description of income arising from property, by throwing the same on other funds, or in that of a temporary and special increase of dividend to the Proprietors, we do not feel ourselves warranted in advising the Court to submit a Bill for this purpose to Parliament.

We are further of opinion, that the relief sought by the measure is not of that magnitude, which should induce the Company to solicit this indulgence from Parliament, under the difficulties above stated; nor are we persuaded if, in point of fact, other corporate bodies have so relieved themselves from the tax, that the proceeding, on their part, however warranted by law, affords a precedent, which, in principle, the East-India Company, with an enlarged view to their own interests, should be solicitous to follow.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East-India Company.

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) *Castlereagh.*

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable
Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

My Lord,

East-India House, the 7th July 1804.

IT is in consequence of the instructions of a General Court of Proprietors which lately assembled, to take into consideration the tax levied, in virtue of the 43d of the King, on the dividends payable on East-India Stock, that we now take the liberty to address your Lordship again on that subject.

Notwithstanding the answer returned by your Lordship to the application which our predecessors in office made to you, under date the 2d December last, for the aid of His Majesty's Ministers, in order to relieve the holders of the Company's Stock from the payment of the Property-tax out of their dividends, the Proprietors still think, that whether regard be had to the design and spirit of the Act of 1793, to the general state and circumstances of the Company, or to the peculiar situation of the Stockholders, they are aggrieved by the operation given, in their case, to the Act imposing a tax on property.

It

It was after a full consideration and adjustment of the interests of all parties, the Public, the Company, and individuals, that on the renewal of the Charter, the dividend of the Stockholders was fixed at ten and a half per cent. per annum. The law then made, in allowing it to rise to that rate, forbade it to go higher; and the reduction of it below that rate was left to the discretion of the Proprietors themselves. This was, therefore, understood to be the fixed certain income assigned to the Members of the Company, out of all its funds, territorial and commercial. And hence, we think, it may fairly be argued, that such a deliberate formal settlement cannot justly be disturbed, but by a proceeding equally direct and appropriate; and that no mere measure of taxation, having only a general aim, without any cognizance of the peculiar circumstances under which this arrangement was concluded, ought to defeat it, because if the contrary principle be once admitted, whilst the Public is still immensely benefited by Indian revenue and trade, and all the other classes of subjects connected with them continue to derive the advantages provided for them, the Proprietors of that Stock, which has been the foundation and support of the whole, may absolutely be divested of all the dividend they were to receive from it. We think, therefore, it may be contended, that conformably to the spirit of the Act of 1793, the Property-tax should not operate upon the dividend, but be a charge upon the general funds of the Company.

This will appear more reasonable, if it be considered that very many of the Proprietors of India Stock, who have held that Stock long, receive no more on the cost of it than the common interest of money, namely, five per cent. whilst their property is exposed to the influence of all the adverse contingencies to which the Company's affairs are liable; and whilst the Company, that is to say, those Proprietors in their collective capacity, serve as the channel, or medium, by which immense advantages are diffused through the nation, in its commerce, its revenues, and the wealth of all the successive races of British subjects, employed in or connected with their territories and affairs. These just observations acquire now a peculiar force, when, in duties and customs alone, the Eastern commerce pays to the State £3,226,000 per annum, and when the receipts of the Company, for the last twelve months, are diminished near a million sterling, in consequence of the new and excessive duties imposed on their trade.

We are unwilling to urge the liberality which the Company has on all occasions manifested to aid, according to its means, the exertions of the State; but the duty imposed on us by our Constituents, requires that liberality should be noticed on the present occasion. By subscribing for two millions of the Loyalty Loan in 1797, the Company lost the sum of £206,000. The three complete and effective regiments of volunteers, which they have maintained for a number of years past, have cost them very large sums; and the last aid given by them in shipping, on the particular suggestion of Government, is a new instance of the promptitude and alacrity with which they devote their funds to the support of the public interest.

After all these contributions, it has appeared ungracious to the Proprietors, that whilst other public bodies, which had not given so largely to the wants of the State, were allowed to defray the Property-tax out of their general funds, the Proprietors of East-India Stock were required to charge the modicum they received for the use of their own money, and for being the agents in such vast concerns, with a tax, hard upon them, though unimportant in its amount to the Public, and from which, they conceive, the Act of 1793 ought to protect the dividend then accorded to them.

When our predecessors in office mentioned a reference to Parliament, they probably had no more in view than some supposed necessity of a modification of the Property-tax; but we humbly apprehend that, in order to exonerate the Proprietors, individually, from the payment of the tax, no such reference is necessary, since, for engaging in the Loyalty Loan, for forming the three regiments of volunteers, and for the late aid of shipping, it was thought sufficient that His Majesty's Ministers should consent to the defraying of the charges arising from these measures, out of the general funds of the Company.

Wishing to state nothing upon this subject, but what appears to us naturally to grow out of it, we shall only add, that the effect of the imposed tax upon the value of the Company's Stock must be very obvious, since the dividend receivable upon any public fund is, in fact, the measure of its value in the market, and every reduction, by whatever means, effected in the produce of any stock, is in reality a reduction in the worth of the capital; and accordingly we find that the Stock of the India Company, compared with that of the Bank, sells at a price disproportionably low.

Upon all these grounds, with those which have been before urged, we cannot but request and hope, that as the determination of the point which our Constituents, not from interest only, but from various other motives, have so much at heart, seems not to depend upon any revisionary proceeding of Parliament (which however, if necessary, we should still urgently desire), but upon the acquiescence of His Majesty's Ministers, we cannot but earnestly request and hope, that it will seem expedient to your Lordship to add your own recommendation to this representation, and that you will have the goodness to submit both to the Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your most obedient humble servants,

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

W. F. Elphinstone,
Charles Grant.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh to the
Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Gentlemen,

India Board, 12th September 1804.

IN compliance with the desire of the Court of Proprietors, as expressed in your letter of the 7th July last, I have reconsidered, with the most earnest disposition at all times to promote their wishes, the opinion which I before presumed to express, on the propriety of their dividends being discharged from any deduction on account of the late tax upon property, by causing the same to be paid out of the general funds of the Company, and I have also communicated with Mr. Pitt on this subject.

Notwithstanding the very ingenious reasoning contained in your letter, we are clearly of opinion, that a payment of this nature, directed to the individual emolument of the Proprietors of India Stock, and not in any respect to the public service of the Company, cannot be issued, under the existing appropriations affecting their funds, without the express sanction of Parliament.

Had the tax been directly imposed on income, as under the former law, we apprehend it never would have suggested itself to the Court of Proprietors, that income derived from the dividends of the Company should enjoy any partial exemption. The policy of the Legislature has recently been, to apply the tax to the sources of income, rather than to levy it, as formerly, upon the statement of the possessor. It does not appear to us, that this change in the mode of assessment can justify a claim to personal relief from the tax itself. If not, the proposition resolves itself either into an increased dividend, or into a new appropriation of the net proceeds, enabling the Company to charge the tax on their funds generally, as some other Corporations have done, who are sole proprietors in such funds. This opens so large a question *in principle*, and for so small an object, either as it affects the interest of the Public or the individual Proprietors, that I should conceive, under all the circumstances, the Court will not feel disposed to press it at such a moment upon the attention of Parliament.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East-India Company.

(Signed) Castlereagh.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Wednesday,
the 18th March 1812.

The Chairman from the Committee of Correspondence laying before the Court draft of a letter to Lord Melville, to be signed by the Deputation, requesting that a longer term than that which was fixed in 1793 may be granted for the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, the same was read and approved; as was also

Draft of a letter to his Lordship, to be signed by the Deputation, submitting to his consideration the expediency of providing, that the additional dividend of ten shillings per cent. paid on the Company's Stock, under the Act of the 33d of his present Majesty, cap. 52. sec. 124, may be paid out of the general profits of the Company; and also, that authority may be given to make the Property-duty on the dividends a charge on those profits.

LETTER from the Deputation to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville;
noticed in the preceding Minute.

My Lord,

East-India House, 18th March 1812.

ALTHOUGH we are aware that this may not be considered the proper time to discuss the term of years for which the exclusive privileges of the Company should be renewed, yet, under the prospect of your Lordship's soon leaving the India Board, we are anxious to avoid any delay, in requesting your Lordship's attention to that point.

On reference to the negotiations in 1793, we observe that the principal ground on which the Company founded their application for a renewal of their privileges for a long term, was, that sufficient time might be allowed for the liquidation of their debts at interest in India, the amount of which, at that period, was seven millions sterling. The term then granted was twenty years, from the 1st of March 1794, including the usual notice of three years, this term being considered adequate to the object in view.

The Company's debts at interest in India are now supposed to amount to twenty-five millions sterling, exclusive of the debt in Europe; we trust, therefore, it will be evident, that a longer term than that which was granted in 1793 is indispensable, to admit of the gradual reduction of the present debt, and the effectual operation of any measures which may be determined on for that purpose.

Without mentioning any particular term, we take the liberty of referring your Lordship to the Act of the 3d of George II. cap. 14, to shew that a longer period than that granted in 1793 has been conceded; and as, under every view of the subject, considering the contingencies of the war, or other interruption, we are convinced of the necessity of a more extended term, for the purposes of liquidating debts of such magnitude, and of restoring the Company's affairs to that state of prosperity, which is essential to both them and the Public. We rely with confidence on your Lordship's concurrence in the opinion we have submitted.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed)

Jacob Bosanquet,
Hugh Inglis,
W. F. Elphinstone,
Edward Parry.The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville,
&c. &c. &c.

LETTER from the Deputation to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville ; also noticed in the preceding Minute.

My Lord,

East-India House, 19th March 1812.

IN addition to the subject on which we had the honour to address your Lordship yesterday, there are two points to which we are very desirous of calling your attention, before your Lordship leaves the India Board.

The first point, which is mentioned in the Hints submitted to your Lordship on the 4th instant, is the dividend of ten shillings per cent. paid to the Proprietors, under the Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52, sec. 124, from the separate fund of the Company.

When it was in contemplation to increase the capital stock of the Company in 1797, it was found that the payment of this dividend to the Proprietors of the new stock would have exhausted the separate fund, previous to the expiration of the present term of the Company's exclusive trade. To guard against this, a clause was inserted in the Act of 37th of His Majesty, cap. 31, authorizing the payment of a dividend of ten shillings per cent. to the Proprietors of the increased stock, from the annual profits of the Company's trade.

The additional stock has not been raised, and the separate fund has been found adequate to the payment of the dividend of ten shillings per cent. upon the existing capital hitherto, and will continue to be so until the year 1819, when it will be nearly exhausted.

As the Proprietors have derived from the dividends little more than five per cent. on the capital, it appears to us that, on the renewal of the Company's privileges, they may entertain a reasonable expectation of continuing to receive this addition of ten shillings to the usual dividend of £.10 per cent.; and as the separate fund will not, as stated above, be sufficient for the purpose, during any probable term, for which the renewal may be granted, we take the liberty of submitting to your Lordship's consideration the expediency of providing for the additional dividend, out of the general profits of the Company.

The other point to which we request your Lordship's attention is, the payment of the Property-duty on the dividends. The Court of Directors and the Proprietors have always considered it a hardship, that this duty was not allowed to be paid from the profits of the Company; we have the honour to enclose copies of letters on this subject, which were addressed to Lord Castlereagh in 1803 and 1804, and we flatter ourselves that the arguments they contain will induce your Lordship, when the question of renewing the privileges of the Company is under discussion, to recommend that authority may be given to make the Property-duty on the dividends a charge on the general profits of the Company.

As the profits of the Company were specifically appropriated by the Act of 1793, some difficulty may possibly, from that circumstance, have occurred in conceding this point; but as, in any new arrangement, the subject of appropriation will necessarily undergo considerable modification, we should hope that the objection formerly urged may easily be obviated.

If it should be finally determined, that the surrender of any considerable proportion of the exclusive privileges of the Company is to be made, it appears to be the more necessary that some boon should be held out to the Proprietors in alleviation of the sacrifices to which their consent may be required; we hope, therefore, we may be permitted to indulge a confident expectation of your Lordship's favourable consideration of the points now submitted.

We have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

*Jacob Bosanquet,
Hugh Inglis,
W. F. Elphinstone,
Edward Parry,
Charles Mills.*

The Right Honourable
Lord Viscount Melville,
&c. &c. &c.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Tuesday,
the 24th March 1812.

The Chairman from the Committee of Correspondence laid before the Court a letter from Lord Melville to the Chairman and Deputy, dated the 21st instant, stating his sentiments in reply to their letter of the 4th instant, and enclosing a paper containing "Observations on the Hints suggested by the Deputation of the Court of Directors, 3d March 1812."

The Chairman also laid before the Court a letter from Lord Melville to the Chairman and Deputy, dated the 23d instant, in reply to the two letters which the Deputation from the Court of Directors addressed to his Lordship on the 18th and 19th instant.

The same were read.

The Chairman then moving the Court,

Ordered, That the several Papers now read, together with the other Correspondence, which has passed, respecting the negotiation for the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, be laid before the General Court to be held to-morrow, and printed, as speedily as possible, for the information of the Proprietors.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; noticed in the preceding Minute.

Gentlemen,

India Board, 21st March 1812.

I HAVE delayed answering your letter of the 4th instant (received the 6th) until I could transmit to you, at the same time, replies to the several propositions brought forward by the Deputation of the Court of Directors, at our conference on the 4th instant.

In submitting to you these observations, however, I beg to be distinctly understood, as conveying to you only the present sentiments of His Majesty's Government on the several points to which the propositions relate. Public discussion on such an important question, may possibly produce an alteration of opinion on some of the details; and though the subject has been fully considered, it may be deemed necessary, in the further progress of the measure, to propose, on some points, regulations of a different description from those which are suggested in the enclosed observations.

The Court of Directors are perfectly correct in supposing that it is now, as it has been for a considerable time past, the fixed intention of His Majesty's Government, to withhold their concurrence from any proposition which might be submitted to Parliament for continuing to the East India Company their privileges of exclusive trade on their present footing. It is unnecessary now to discuss whether the provisions of the Act of 1793 (by which the Company's monopoly was so far relaxed, as to admit the goods of private merchants to be conveyed in the Company's ships) have in any degree fulfilled the expectations or intentions of the Legislature. It will not be denied, that the facilities granted by that Act have not been satisfactory, at least to the merchants, either of this country or of India. They have been the source of constant dispute, and they have even entailed a heavy expense upon the Company, without affording to the Public any adequate benefit from such a sacrifice. You will do me the justice to recollect, that in all our discussions on this subject, both recently and on former occasions, the admission of the ships of merchants in this country into the trade of India, in concurrence with those of the Company, has never been urged as a measure, from which much immediate benefit would, in my opinion, be derived, either to the country or to the individuals who might embark in the speculation; and I certainly am not without considerable apprehension, that, at least on the first opening of the trade, the public expectation, as to the British territories in India affording any considerable outlet for British manufactures, beyond the amount of our present exports, may be disappointed. On that admission, however, and on the necessity of guarding against the unrestrained intercourse of Europeans with the territories of the Company, or of the native States in India (in which also I fully concur), nearly the whole of the arguments adduced by the Court of Directors against any opening of the trade are founded. But it must be recollected, that in determining the question, as to continuing the whole or a part of the Company's monopoly, it will be the duty of Parliament to consider, not merely whether it may be safe to prolong it, but whether it may be unsafe to abridge or abolish it. As far as relates to the trade with India, and several other countries included within the limits of the Company's Charter, the Court do not appear to have succeeded in establishing the proposition, that any detriment will arise to the public interest, either in this country or in India, or ultimately even to the interest of the Company themselves, from the introduction of private adventurers. If the Company carry on their trade more expensively and with less activity and industry than private individuals, it is unjust to the country as well as to the inhabitants of British India, that the exclusive monopoly should be continued; and in such a state of things, the trade is more likely to be advantageous to the country and beneficial to the individuals, in their hands, than in those of the Company: but if the latter shall conduct it with skill and enterprise, and with due and unremitting attention to economy, the extent of their capital, and the superior facilities which they must continue to possess, of providing their Investment in India at the cheapest rate, will undoubtedly afford them the means of successful rivalry with all other competitors.

In adverting, in your letter of the 4th instant, to the statement contained in mine of the 17th December, on the proposed transfer of the Company's army to the Crown, you do not appear to have understood accurately the purport of my suggestion. I entertain no doubt, as to the expediency of continuing to the Company's Government in India the supremacy of their military, as well as civil authority: but though various regulations may possibly be necessary, with a view to promote the discipline and efficiency of the army in India, I am not aware that any legislative enactments are requisite, except as to the amount of force which His Majesty may be empowered to maintain in India, at the expense of the Company, and perhaps also some provisions, in regard to the relative powers of the Board of Commissioners and the Court of Directors.

In your letter of the 4th instant, you advert to the question as to how far it may be expedient to admit into the trade with this country, ships built in India, and manned with Indian seamen. This is undoubtedly an important consideration, as it involves in it, to a certain extent, a departure from the principles on which the navigation system of this country has hitherto been conducted. As far as the East-India Company is concerned, it will probably be necessary to leave the matter on its present footing, during the continuance of the war; but if the trade with India is to be opened to all British ships, in the manner already pointed out, there seems to be no sufficient reason for breaking in upon the system of our navigation laws, by permitting any other than British ships, with a due proportion of British seamen, to import colonial produce into the United Kingdom.

I have

I have not thought it requisite, in this letter, to trouble you with any observations on several points adverted to in yours of the 4th instant, which are also noticed in the enclosed paper of hints and of replies to the several propositions. I shall abstain also from any remarks on the calculations detailed in your letter, and which are introduced more with the view, as I conceive, to vindicate the Company, in their past management of the exclusive trade to India and the government of their territorial possessions, than to any practical results to be derived from your statement, in relation to the matters at present in discussion between His Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors. The Committee of the House of Commons on East-India Affairs have already submitted to the House detailed statements on that part of the subject, and in any further reports which they may present they will probably complete the investigation.

I am, Gentlemen,

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East-India Company.

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) *Melville.*

OBSERVATIONS on the Hints suggested by the Deputation of the Court of Directors, 3d March 1812; adverted to in the foregoing Letter.

1st, 2d, and 3d. It is deemed advisable, with a view to the security of the revenue and to other objects connected with the trade to China, to leave it on its present footing, and to guard, by proper regulations, against any encroachment on that branch of the Company's exclusive privilege.

4th. This proposition ought to be acceded to; with the reservation, however, that the Governments in India ought to be restricted from imposing new duties, without the previous sanction of the authorities in England.

5th. The Company are understood to have, in some degree, the power of regulating the internal trade of saltpetre in India; it appears, therefore, to be scarcely necessary to impose any other restrictions on the exportation of saltpetre from India, than such as may be deemed expedient for political objects, especially in time of war.

6th. The adoption of the regulation suggested in this proposition, will probably tend to the security and advantage of the public revenue, in collecting the duties on all articles imported from the East Indies and China, as well as other countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

7th. The Company ought at least to be indemnified from the charges incurred by this management.

8th. There does not appear to exist any sufficient reason for preventing ships from clearing out for the East Indies from other ports of the United Kingdom besides the port of London.

9th. It will be necessary, either by the regulations suggested in this proposition, or by others of a similar description, to guard against the evil therein described.

10th. It will probably be necessary to regulate the exportation of military stores to the East Indies, and also of naval stores in time of war.

11th. It is understood that the object of this proposition is to secure to the manufacturers of piece goods in India the continuance of regular and constant employment, under the same system of local management, for their benefit, which prevails at present. If that object is likely to be attained, without continuing the restrictions mentioned in this proposition, it certainly would be desirable that they should cease, except in so far as it may be necessary to regulate the importation of Indian piece goods, with a view to the protection of British manufactures.

12th. As no such restriction exists at present in the importation of silk by private merchants, and as the reasons which have hitherto been adduced, on the part of the Court of Directors, for establishing such a regulation, though entitled to much consideration, do not appear to be conclusive, it will scarcely be deemed expedient to agree to this proposal.

13th. This suggestion appears to be perfectly reasonable.

14th. It is understood, that this proposition is founded on a principle of guarding against the dangers to which vessels of less burthen than four hundred tons would be exposed on a voyage to the East Indies, and also of providing for the security of the revenue, which might be affected by permitting importations in smaller vessels. These reasons, though entitled to due consideration, do not appear to be sufficiently strong to justify the proposed restriction, or the making a distinction, in that respect, between ships trading to the East Indies and to other countries.

15th. This seems to be reasonable.

16th. It will be necessary to provide, by proper regulations, for the care and maintenance of these persons, and for their return to the East Indies.

17th. This proposal would be wholly inadmissible, unless it were limited to such unexpired engagements as do not extend beyond March 1814, when the Company's present term of exclusive privileges will expire; but the Public may fairly look to the Company to bear this burthen, as a compensation, to a certain extent, for the continuance of the exclusive trade to China.

18th. It will be indispensably necessary, for the purpose of guarding against the inconvenience herein alluded to, that the existing restrictions shall be continued, with such alterations as may be requisite, in the new system of trade.

19th. The number of His Majesty's forces to be maintained by the East India Company may, without inconvenience, be limited, as herein suggested. It will be necessary, however,

in consequence of the increased extent of the British territories in India, since the passing of the Act by which the number is at present regulated, that a considerable addition should be made to it.

20th. It will be necessary, that the present system of accounting between the East-India Company and the Paymaster General should be abolished, and new regulations enacted.

21st. These demands must necessarily be arranged on the principles suggested by the Committees of the House of Commons, who have reported upon the subject of the accounts herein referred to. If it were necessary or proper, in discussing the future regulations which it may be deemed advisable to establish, respecting the affairs of the East-India Company, there would be no difficulty in demonstrating, that the amount of force maintained in India has not gone beyond what was requisite for the defence and security of the Company's possessions, and for other operations, intimately and inseparably connected with those objects.

22d. The Proprietors ought to be secured, as at present, in their dividend of ten and a half per cent.

23d. The whole of the surplus funds of the East-India Company, at home and abroad, ought to be applied, in the first instance, to the reduction of debt, till it is reduced in India to the sum of ten millions, and the bond debt at home to the sum of three millions, after providing for a proportionate increase of the capital stock of the Company, if they shall think fit to avail themselves of the power now vested in them by law to that effect.

24th. It is intended to submit to Parliament a proposition to that effect, or similar in substance.

25th. If the object adverted to in this proposition can be obtained by exclusion from the dominions of the Emperor of China, and a prohibition to import the produce of that country without license from the Company, it will be preferable to the mode herein suggested. There seems to be no reason for excluding the private trade from the Spice Islands.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; also noticed in the Minute above-mentioned.

Gentlemen,

India Board, 23d March 1812.

I HAVE had the honour to receive the two letters which the Deputation from the Company of Directors addressed to me, on the 18th and 19th instant.

It is undoubtedly reasonable, that the further term now proposed to be granted to the East-India Company of their privileges of exclusive trade and the government of the British territorial possessions in India, should be for such a period, as may be sufficient, if unforeseen contingencies do not arise, to produce a considerable reduction of the debt, both in India, and at home. The experience, however, of the last twenty years, has sufficiently demonstrated, that it is impossible to calculate, with any degree of accuracy, on what may be the state of the Company's affairs in India at the expiry of another period of the same duration. If they are prosperous, the same term as was granted in 1793 will be sufficient for the purposes described in your letter of the 18th; but if untoward events shall occur, and the Company shall be again engaged in expensive wars, it will be desirable that Parliament should have the opportunity of reconsidering the subject, and of making such new provisions as the case may appear to require. Under those circumstances, I do not think it will be advisable to propose a longer term than what was granted by the Act of 1793, *viz.* twenty years from the expiry of the existing period, with three years previous notice.

I have no hesitation in admitting that the suggestion in your letter of the 19th instant, relative to the continuance of the dividend of ten shillings per cent. on the existing capital of the East-India Company, after the separate fund shall be exhausted, is reasonable, and that it will be proper to comply with it.

Your proposition, in regard to the payment of the Property-tax, requires much more consideration, and I cannot, at present, bring myself to concur in the expediency of agreeing to submit it to Parliament. A confident expectation may be entertained, from the state of the Company's revenues in India, and from the reduction of expense which has already taken place, or which may still be effected, both at home and abroad, by means completely within your power, that a large annual surplus will be available towards the reduction of debt; but when it is recollected, that though the amount of the debt in India has recently been considerably diminished, it has been proportionably increased at home; and considering, also, that provision must be made, for the possible contingency of the Company having to pay, in this country, the interest, not only of their large debt at home, but also of the whole debt of India, I do not think that it would be wise or prudent, at least till after the experience of a few years, to make an addition to the permanent charges of the Company at home, to the amount of the Property-tax upon their dividends.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East-India Company.

(Signed) Melville.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

The East-India Company's Charter;

VIZ.

CORRESPONDENCE between the President of the Board of Controul, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; &c.—1808—1812.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
14 April 1812:*

And to be Reprinted, 12 March 1813.

A RETURN

OF

All the SHIPS Launched in the River *Thames* for the Service of The EAST INDIA COMPANY, in each year, from 1770 to 1812, with the Tonnage of each Ship; also, the Tonnage of the Ship now building.

— 1770. —				Tons.					Tons.
Colebrooke	-	-	-	716.	Royal Admiral	-	-	-	919.
Calcutta	-	-	-	771.	Southampton	-	-	-	758.
Rochford	-	-	-	737.	— 1778. —				
Grosvenor	-	-	-	741.	Atlas	-	-	-	763.
Godfrey	-	-	-	729.	Earl Talbot	-	-	-	758.
— 1771. —					Earl of Oxford	-	-	-	758.
Earl of Sandwich	-	-	-	804.	General Barker	-	-	-	766.
Lord Holland	-	-	-	804.	Ganges	-	-	-	784.
Lord North	-	-	-	777.	Halsewell	-	-	-	776.
London	-	-	-	738.	— 1779. —				
Norfolk	-	-	-	716.	Contractor	-	-	-	777.
Nassau	-	-	-	716.	Earl of Dartmouth	-	-	-	799.
Osterley	-	-	-	775.	London	-	-	-	836.
Royal Henry	-	-	-	842.	Lascelles	-	-	-	824.
Royal Charlotte	-	-	-	855.	Walpole	-	-	-	774.
Fox	-	-	-	778.	— 1780. —				
Gatton	-	-	-	777.	Asia	-	-	-	816.
— 1772. —					Belmont	-	-	-	769.
Alfred	-	-	-	758.	Essex	-	-	-	799.
Besborough	-	-	-	907.	Fortitude	-	-	-	775.
Duke of Kingston	-	-	-	723.	Neptune	-	-	-	809.
Lord Mansfield	-	-	-	782.	Northumberland	-	-	-	784.
Marquis of Rockingham	-	-	-	824.	Osterley	-	-	-	775.
Royal Captain	-	-	-	864.	Pigot	-	-	-	765.
Stormont	-	-	-	723.	Ponsborne	-	-	-	804.
— 1773. —					Vansittart	-	-	-	828.
Ceres	-	-	-	723.	Valentin	-	-	-	780.
True Briton	-	-	-	779.	— 1781. —				
York	-	-	-	799.	Busbridge	-	-	-	771.
— 1774. —					Deptford	-	-	-	784.
Hillsborough	-	-	-	741.	Dutton	-	-	-	761.
— 1775. —					Duke of Athol	-	-	-	780.
None.	-	-	-		Earl of Hertford	-	-	-	807.
— 1776. —					Earl Chesterfield	-	-	-	810.
None.	-	-	-		Europa	-	-	-	772.
— 1777. —					Francis	-	-	-	789.
Earl of Mansfield	-	-	-	782.	Fairford	-	-	-	790.
Glatton	-	-	-	773.	General Coote	-	-	-	787.
Mount Stuart	-	-	-	770.	Kent	-	-	-	783.
Royal George	-	-	-	758.	Major	-	-	-	768.
Royal Bishop	-	-	-	720.	Montague	-	-	-	781.
					Rodney	-	-	-	772.
					Winterton	-	-	-	771.
					Warren Hastings	-	-	-	763.

SHIPS LAUNCHED IN THE THAMES

—1782.—				Tons.	—1789.—				Tons.
Barwell	-	-	-	796.	Hindustan	-	-	-	1,248.
General Goddard	-	-	-	799.	Lord Thurlow	-	-	-	805.
General Elliot	-	-	-	800.	Royal Charlotte	-	-	-	1,252.
Houghton	-	-	-	778.	—1790.—				
Hillsborough	-	-	-	764.	Alfred	-	-	-	1,221.
Lord Macartney	-	-	-	769.	Canton	-	-	-	1,209.
Raymond	-	-	-	793.	True Briton	-	-	-	1,209.
Sullivan	-	-	-	876.	Taunton Castle	-	-	-	1,209.
—1783.—					Woodford	-	-	-	1,206.
Berrington	-	-	-	816.	—1791.—				
Foulis	-	-	-	765.	None.				
Lord Camden	-	-	-	775.	—1792.—				
Middlesex	-	-	-	852.	Brunswick	-	-	-	1,244.
Earl Cornwallis	-	-	-	774.	Bombay Castle	-	-	-	1,254.
—1784.—					Exeter	-	-	-	1,238.
Dublin	-	-	-	786.	Glatton	-	-	-	1,256.
Duke of Montrose	-	-	-	762.	—1793.—				
King George	-	-	-	776.	None.				
—1785.—					—1794.—				
Bridgewater	-	-	-	799.	Arniston	-	-	-	1,416.
Fort William	-	-	-	798.	Earl Howe	-	-	-	876.
Manship	-	-	-	812.	—1795.—				
Phoenix	-	-	-	800.	Cirencester	-	-	-	1,439.
Queen	-	-	-	801.	—1796.—				
Rockingham	-	-	-	798.	Ceres	-	-	-	1,430.
William Pitt	-	-	-	798.	Cuffnells	-	-	-	1,429.
Worcester	-	-	-	798.	Earl of Abergavenny	-	-	-	1,460.
—1786.—					Earl Talbot	-	-	-	1,428.
Earl Fitzwilliam	-	-	-	803.	Glatton	-	-	-	1,432.
Hawke	-	-	-	799.	Henry Addington	-	-	-	1,432.
Henry Dundas	-	-	-	802.	Hindustan	-	-	-	1,463.
Lord Walsingham	-	-	-	561.	Martha	-	-	-	406.
Melville Castle	-	-	-	806.	Neptune	-	-	-	1,468.
Minerva	-	-	-	798.	Princess Charlotte	-	-	-	610.
Marquis of Lansdown	-	-	-	647.	Royal Charlotte	-	-	-	1,453.
Nottingham	-	-	-	1,152.	Tellicherry	-	-	-	465.
Princess Royal	-	-	-	805.	Warley	-	-	-	1,460.
Princess Amelia	-	-	-	808.	Sir Stephen Lushington	-	-	-	608.
Rose	-	-	-	801.	Walmer Castle	-	-	-	1,460.
Thetis	-	-	-	804.	Thames	-	-	-	1,432.
Woodcot	-	-	-	802.	Princess Mary	-	-	-	462.
—1787.—					—1797.—				
Albion	-	-	-	961.	Admiral Gardner	-	-	-	815.
Airly Castle	-	-	-	813.	Hope	-	-	-	1,471.
Boddam	-	-	-	1,021.	Ganges	-	-	-	1,502.
Carnatic	-	-	-	1,169.	Coutts	-	-	-	1,451.
Ceres	-	-	-	1,180.	—1798.—				
Prince William Henry	-	-	-	803.	Asia	-	-	-	819.
Triton	-	-	-	800.	Calcutta	-	-	-	819.
Lord Hawkesbury	-	-	-	803.	Dover Castle	-	-	-	826.
—1788.—					Lord Duncan	-	-	-	830.
Duke of Buccleugh	-	-	-	1,182.	Preston	-	-	-	671.
Ocean	-	-	-	1,198.	Walpole	-	-	-	823.
Warley	-	-	-	1,175.					

ON ACCOUNT OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY. 3

—1799.—				Tons.					Tons.
Bengal	-	-	-	818.	Prince of Wales	-	-	-	820.
Castle Eden	-	-	-	818.	Winchelsea	-	-	-	1,265.
City of London	-	-	-	820.	—1804.—				
Earl of St. Vincent	-	-	-	818.	Devonshire	-	-	-	821.
Hugh Inglis	-	-	-	821.	Jane Duchess of Gordon	-	-	-	822.
Kent	-	-	-	824.	Lord Keith	-	-	-	599.
Lady Burges	-	-	-	821.	Metcalf	-	-	-	819.
Lord Nelson	-	-	-	819.	Phoenix	-	-	-	818.
Marquis of Wellesley	-	-	-	818.	Surrey	-	-	-	819.
Walthamstow	-	-	-	824.	—1805.—				
—1800.—					Streatham	-	-	-	819.
Dorsetshire	-	-	-	1,201.	William Pitt	-	-	-	819.
Henry Addington	-	-	-	1,262.	—1806.—				
Lady Jane Dundas	-	-	-	826.	Britannia	-	-	-	1,273.
Ocean	-	-	-	1,273.	—1807.—				
Windham	-	-	-	823.	None.				
—1801.—					—1808.—				
Alnwick Castle	-	-	-	1,256.	Carnatic	-	-	-	822.
Baring	-	-	-	819.	Princess Amelia	-	-	-	1,275.
David Scott	-	-	-	1,276.	Warren Hastings	-	-	-	1,000.
Marquis of Ely	-	-	-	1,262.	—1809.—				
Marchioness of Exeter	-	-	-	820.	Astell	-	-	-	820.
Northampton	-	-	-	542.	—1810.—				
Perseverance	-	-	-	1,271.	Rose	-	-	-	955.
United Kingdom	-	-	-	820.	—1811.—				
—1802.—					Asia	-	-	-	958.
Cumberland	-	-	-	1,260.	Bengal	-	-	-	955.
Carmarthen	-	-	-	552.	Cabaloa	-	-	-	1,257.
Devaynes	-	-	-	604.	Lowther Castle	-	-	-	1,427.
Experiment	-	-	-	549.	Marquis of Huntley	-	-	-	1,279.
Earl Camden	-	-	-	1,271.	Prince Regent	-	-	-	953.
Elphinstone	-	-	-	1,274.	—1812.—				
Europe	-	-	-	824.	Bridgewater	-	-	-	1,276.
Essex	-	-	-	1,257.	General Harris	-	-	-	1,283.
Harriet	-	-	-	550.	Marchioness of Ely	-	-	-	952.
Huddart	-	-	-	547.	Marquis Camden	-	-	-	1,261.
Lord Castlereagh	-	-	-	812.	Marquis of Wellington	-	-	-	961.
Lady Castlereagh	-	-	-	821.	Princess Charlotte of Wales	-	-	-	978.
Royal George	-	-	-	1,260.	Now Building.				
Union	-	-	-	550.	Ocean	-	-	-	1,257.
Warren Hastings	-	-	-	1,276.					
Wexford	-	-	-	1,275.					
—1803.—									
Ceylon	-	-	-	818.					
Lord Melville	-	-	-	818.					

East India House, }
the 11th March 1813.

J. Morice.

Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
Winchester	818	Winchester	818
1804		1804	
Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
Winchester	818	Winchester	818
1804		1804	
Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
Winchester	818	Winchester	818
1804		1804	
Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
Winchester	818	Winchester	818
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Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
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Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
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Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
Winchester	818	Winchester	818
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Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
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Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
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Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
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Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
Winchester	818	Winchester	818
1804		1804	

Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
Winchester	818	Winchester	818
1804		1804	
Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
Winchester	818	Winchester	818
1804		1804	

Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
Winchester	818	Winchester	818
1804		1804	
Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
Winchester	818	Winchester	818
1804		1804	

Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
Winchester	818	Winchester	818
1804		1804	
Princess of Wales	818	Princess of Wales	818
Winchester	818	Winchester	818
1804		1804	

All the SHIPS Launched in the River Thames for the Service of The East India Company, in each year, from 1770 to 1812, with the Tonnage of each Ship; also, the Tonnage of the Ship now building.

A RETURN OF

Ordered by The House of Commons, to be printed, 15 March 1813.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS,

VIZ. RETURNS FROM

THE BOARDS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,

RELATIVE TO THE

Trade with the East Indies and China.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,

16 March 1813.

RETURN to Orders of the Honourable House of Commons, dated
8th March 1813;—for

Copy of any REPORT, or LETTER, which may have been made or written by the Commissioners of His Majesty's CUSTOMS to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury;—relative to the expediency of opening the Trade with the *East Indies* and *China* :

The Like; - - - from the Commissioners of His Majesty's CUSTOMS in *Ireland* and *Scotland* :

And the Like; - - - from the Commissioners of His Majesty's EXCISE, in *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*.

Appendix.	Copies of REPORTS or LETTERS from	Dates of Reports, &c.
No. 1.	Commissioners, Customs, England - -	29 October 1812.
2.	— Ditto - - — - - - - - - -	26 Dec. —
3.	— Ditto - - — - Scotland - -	8 Sept. —
4.	Commissioners, Excise - England - -	13 Aug. —
5.	— Ditto - - — - - - - - - -	13 Nov. —
6.	— Ditto - - — - - - - - - -	7 Jan. - 1813.
7.	— Ditto - - — - - - - - - -	11 Mar. —
8.	— Ditto - - — - Scotland - -	8 Sept. - 1812.
9.	Sir Charles Saxton, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, relative to the Revenue Boards of Customs and Excise there - -	13 Aug. - 1812.
10.	Right honourable Robert Peel, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, enclosing Copies of Letters from the Secretaries to the Customs and Excise, Ireland - - -	9 Nov. - 1812.
11.	Ditto - enclosing Copy of a Report from the Commissioners of Customs in Ireland - -	21 Nov. —

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, }
16 March 1813. }

Geo. Harrison.

—No. 1.—

Commissioners of the CUSTOMS, to the Right honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury; on the subject of the Trade with *India*.—29 October 1812.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS.

MR. Harrison having, by his letter of the 28th of July last, transmitted to us copies of certain Queries, and several other Papers received by your Lordships from the President of the Board of Controul, upon the subject of the Trade with India, and at the same time signified that he had received your Lordships commands to call for our serious and early consideration of that important subject, and to direct us to communicate to your Lordships our opinion and observations upon the several Queries and Points suggested by the Earl of Buckinghamshire:

IN obedience to your Lordships commands so signified,

WE REPORT

That deeming the subject referred to us as involving points of much importance, we have given the several matters to which they relate the most attentive consideration.

We beg leave to premise, that we do not consider ourselves warranted to enter into the question, or to offer any opinion on the policy of allowing any portion of the Trade now carried on under the sanction of the East India Company to and from the Port of London exclusively, to be extended to any other of the Ports of England, but deem ourselves confined to a consideration of the subject only with a view to the effect which such extension might have on the Revenue under our management, and how far it might be endangered by such a measure, in case it should be adopted by Parliament.

We shall now proceed to offer our opinion and observations on each of the Questions referred to us, in the order in which they stand in the Paper transmitted.

Question, 1.—HAS the Board of Customs reason to suspect that Smuggling of Teas, or of East India goods, has taken place to any considerable extent, in the course of the last five years: If so, in what ports or places has it existed, and in what manner has it been carried on?

Observation.—WE have reason to know that such Smuggling has taken place in the course of the last five years, but we cannot take upon ourselves to state the particular Ports where such frauds have prevailed; the same we apprehend may have occurred, as opportunities presented, at various places between the ships entrance of the Channel and the final delivery of the cargo in the Thames, and have been carried on by means of boats from the shore, and small cutters and other vessels sent out for the purpose.

Qu. 2.—What Seizures of such goods have been made in each year, and where?

We beg leave here to refer to the Accounts of such Seizures in London and the Out-Ports of England, which it was our intention to annex to this Report; but as the same cannot be completed in less than a fortnight from this time, and your Lordships having signified your wish to receive our Report with the least possible delay, we have not deemed it fit to delay the transmission thereof, but will forward the * ACCOUNTS as soon as they can be finished.

Qu. 3.

* These Accounts accompany the Report of the Board of Customs of 26 December 1812, and are inserted subsequently, at pp. 14, &c.

Qu. 3.—In the event of the Import Trade from India and the China seas being opened to the Out-Ports, would the danger of Smuggling be increased, and in what degree?

If this Trade should be allowed to be opened to the Out-Ports generally, we have no doubt that the danger of Smuggling would be increased, and that in a great degree.

Qu. 4.—How far might such danger be increased by the restoration of peace?

It appears to us that the danger would be increased in the event of the restoration of peace, from the arrival of vessels singly and at uncertain times; from a reduction of the number of vessels employed by the Admiralty; and from the opportunity afforded, by the ships not being under convoy, for delaying their passage up the Channel for the purpose of Smuggling.

Qu. 5.—Can any measures be devised to prevent such danger; and what are those measures?

The consideration of the most effectual means of preventing Smuggling constantly engages the attention of the Board; and the numerous alterations in the Revenue Laws, which have taken place within these few years, in consequence of our suggestions, with the various regulations proposed by us, and sanctioned by your Lordships, do not afford us the means of offering any thing new on the subject; but with reference to the East India Trade, we would recommend an extension of the operation of the Manifest Act, 26 Geo. III. chap. 40. by subjecting goods not specified in the Manifest to forfeiture, prior to the report of the cargo by the master; a measure which, we are of opinion, will afford some additional security to the Revenue.

Qu. 6.—To which of the Out-Ports could such Trade be opened with the greatest security to the Revenue, and under what regulations; and would it be advisable to restrict the tonnage of ships trading to the East Indies and the China seas?

We are of opinion, that the security of the Revenue would require, that the number of Ports, to which the East India Trade might be extended, should be limited to the following; namely, *Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull*. We select these Ports, from the circumstance of their already possessing Wet Docks; and the regulations for the security of the goods might be in a great measure rendered conformable to those already established in the Port of London, as soon as proper and secure warehouses are provided; we would recommend that no vessel be permitted to trade to India of less burthen than four hundred tons.

Qu. 7.—Can the warehousing of East India goods be permitted in any of the Out-Ports, and which, with safety to the Revenue; and what articles can be so warehoused in each port, and under what regulations?

Considering this Question as relating only to the safe custody of the goods, we have no doubt but that warehouses might be found or built at each of the Ports we have before mentioned, sufficiently secure for that purpose, and of course equally applicable to any article which might be brought from the East Indies, and under the regulations now established in London.

Qu. 8.—Can the *ad valorem* Duty on certain East India goods be secured in the Out-Ports, and under what regulations; or must it be commuted for a rated Duty? If so, what should such Duty be on each article?

We consider this Question as of the first importance; and we have no difficulty in submitting to your Lordships our decided opinion, that the Duty on those articles imported from India or China, and on which the whole Duties are now ascertained, according to the value or sale price, cannot be collected at any Out-Port, without incurring the risk of a great defalcation of Revenue. The open and public manner in which those goods are now exposed to sale by the East India Company, by preventing combination amongst the buyers, and from the quantity and value of goods so offered for sale encouraging purchasers from the Continent, together with the various accounts of the price at which each lot may be sold, kept as well by the Officers of the Customs and Excise where that Revenue

Revenue is concerned, as by those of the Company, afford to the Revenue that degree of security, arising from those several circumstances, which we apprehend could not be obtained at any Out-Port. With respect to commuting the Duty now charged on any article according to the value, for a rated Duty, we feel it our duty to state, that such an alteration would, in our opinion, be highly dangerous to the Revenue.

Qu. 9.—Would any and what additional establishment of Officers be necessary in any of the above cases; and what would be the additional expense of such establishment?

In the event of extending the East India Trade to any of the Out-Ports, some increase of expense will unavoidably be incurred; but, supposing such extension to be confined to the Ports we have mentioned, we are not aware that the additional charge would be such as to offer any material objection to the measure. When it shall have been determined whether any and what alteration shall take place with respect to the Trade in question, and to what extent as to the ports, we shall be enabled more particularly to state to your Lordships, how far our present land and water guard will afford, by a proper arrangement of each, and possibly some small addition to the latter department, sufficient security to the Revenue, and what increase of expense would be thereby occasioned.

Having thus obeyed your Lordships directions, and reported on the several Questions referred to us, we have only to add our assurances, that whatever measures Parliament may think fit to adopt with respect to the Trade from India or China, we will use our utmost endeavours to establish such additional Regulations and Restrictions as may appear necessary for the better security of the Revenue entrusted to our management.

Custom-House, }
29th October 1812. }

R. Frewin.

J. Hume.

F. F. Luttrell.

J. Willis.

(Copy.)

—No. 2.—

REPORT, to the Right honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, of the Commissioners of Customs; relative to the Trade with the *East Indies* and *China*;—dated 26 December 1812:—
Together with an Appendix of Accounts (No. 1. to No. 12.) therein referred to.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

MR. Harrison, one of your Lordship's secretaries, having, by his letter of the 9th November last, signified that he was commanded to direct us to reconsider our Report of the 29th of the preceding month, with reference to the Trade between Great Britain and China being exclusively confined to the East India Company, while the Trade to and from India, with the exception of Tea, was opened either generally, or to the Ports specified (*viz. Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull*), and report whether such an alteration of circumstances would change our view of any of the points stated in our answers to the Queries referred to us in his letter of the 28th July last, and particularly in what degree the danger of Smuggling would, in our apprehension, be increased, by extending the Homeward-bound Trade from India (the Trade from China and the whole Tea Trade being, as now, reserved to the Company) to any of the Out-Ports; and whether we could suggest the means of providing against such danger in the case supposed, better than in the event of a general opening of the Trade to all parts of Asia; and also to state what articles, the produce of India and China, are subject to *ad valorem* Duties, and to which of them the difficulty of substituting rated Duties will more particularly apply; and that we are also to communicate our opinion as to the manner in which the Duties on Tea, and the Company's exclusive Trade therein could, in that case, be most effectually protected; and generally state any observations which may occur with respect to the security of the Revenue under the circumstances above mentioned.

And Mr. Harrison having, by his subsequent letter of the 20th of November, signified that he had received your Lordships commands to return us our Report on the subject of the Trade with India, and to desire we will re-consider the same, and make a further Report to your Lordships; incorporating therein our former Report, and also our answers and observations upon the Queries contained in the letter from Mr. Harrison of the 28th July last to us, and also answers and observations upon the six additional Questions specified in his said letter of the 20th November;

Upon consideration of the directions contained in the letter from Mr. Harrison, last received, it appears to us that the most apposite and perspicuous mode of obeying your Lordships commands, will be, in the first place, to introduce a copy of our former Report on this subject; then proceed to submit our opinion and observations separately, on the several points mentioned in the letter of the 9th of November, and also upon the six additional Questions specified in the letter of the 20th of that month, according to the order in which they stand referred to us; and to conclude our Report, conformably with your Lordships order expressed in the first of those letters, with such general observations and suggestions as have occurred to us with respect to the security of the Revenue under the circumstances therein adverted to.

Our former Report, bearing date the 29th of October 1812, was as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

“ Mr. Harrison having, by his letter of the 28th of July last, transmitted to us copies of certain Queries, and several other Papers received by your Lordships from the President of the Board of Controul, upon the subject of the Trade with India, and at the same time signified that he had received your Lordships commands to call for our serious and early consideration of that important subject, and to direct us to communicate to your Lordships our opinion and observations upon the several Queries and Points suggested by the Earl of Buckinghamshire;

“ In obedience to your Lordships commands so signified,

“ WE REPORT

“ That deeming the subject referred to us as involving points of much importance, we have given the several matters to which they relate the most attentive consideration.

“ We beg leave to premise, that we do not consider ourselves warranted to enter into the question, or to offer any opinion on the policy of allowing any portion of the Trade now carried on under the sanction of the East India Company to and from the Port of London exclusively, to be extended to any other of the Ports of England, but deem ourselves confined to a consideration of the subject only with a view to the effect which such extension might have on the Revenue under our management, and how far it might be endangered by such a measure, in case it should be adopted by Parliament.

“ We shall now proceed to offer our opinion and observations on each of the Queries referred to us, in the order in which they stand in the Paper transmitted.

“ *Query, 1.*—Has the Board of Customs reason to suspect that Smuggling of Teas, or of East India goods, has taken place to any considerable extent, in the course of the last five years: If so, in what ports or places has it existed, and in what manner has it been carried on?

“ *Observation.*—We have reason to know that such Smuggling has taken place in the course of the last five years, but we cannot take upon ourselves to state the particular Ports where such frauds have prevailed; the same we apprehend may have occurred, as opportunities presented, at various places between the ships entrance of the Channel, and the final delivery of the cargo in the Thames, and have been carried on by means of boats from the shore, and small cutters and other vessels sent out for the purpose.

“ Qu. 2.—

“ Qu. 2.—What Seizures of such goods have been made in each year, and where?

“ We beg leave here to refer to the Accounts of such Seizures in London and the Out-Ports of England, which it was our intention to annex to this Report, but as the same cannot be completed in less than a fortnight from this time, and your Lordships having signified your wish to receive our Report with the least possible delay, we have not deemed it fit to delay the transmission thereof, but will forward the Accounts as soon as they can be finished.

“ Qu. 3.—In the event of the Import trade from India and the China seas being opened to the Out-Ports, would the danger of Smuggling be increased, and in what degree?

“ If this Trade should be allowed to be opened to the Out-Ports generally, we have no doubt that the danger of Smuggling would be increased, and that in a great degree.

“ Qu. 4.—How far might such danger be increased by the restoration of peace?

“ It appears to us that the danger would be increased in the event of the restoration of peace, from the arrival of vessels singly and at uncertain times; from a reduction of the number of vessels employed by the Admiralty; and from the opportunity afforded by the ships not being under convoy, for delaying their passage up the Channel for the purpose of Smuggling.

“ Qu. 5.—Can any measure be devised to prevent such danger; and what are those measures?

“ The consideration of the most effectual means of preventing Smuggling constantly engages the attention of the Board; and the numerous alterations in the Revenue Laws, which have taken place within these few years, in consequence of our suggestions, with the various regulations proposed by us, and sanctioned by your Lordships, do not afford us the means of offering any thing new on the subject; but with reference to the East India Trade, we would recommend an extension of the operation of the Manifest Act, 26 Geo. III. ch. 40. by subjecting goods not specified in the Manifest to forfeiture, prior to the report of the cargo by the master; a measure which, we are of opinion, will afford some additional security to the Revenue.

“ Qu. 6.—To which of the Out-Ports could such Trade be opened with the greatest security to the Revenue, and under what regulations; and would it be advisable to restrict the tonnage of ships trading to the East Indies and the China seas?

“ We are of opinion, that the security of the Revenue would require, that the number of Ports to which the East India Trade might be extended, should be limited to the following; namely, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. We select these Ports, from the circumstance of their already possessing Wet Docks; and the regulations for the security of the goods might be in a great measure rendered conformable to those already established in the Port of London, as soon as proper and secure warehouses are provided: we would recommend that no vessel be permitted to trade to India of less burthen than four hundred tons.

“ Qu. 7.—Can the warehousing of East India goods be permitted in any of the Out Ports, and which, with safety to the Revenue; and what articles can be so warehoused in each Port, and under what regulations?

“ Considering this question as relating only to the safe custody of the goods, we have no doubt but that warehouses might be found or built at each of the Ports we have before mentioned, sufficiently secure for that purpose, and of course equally applicable to any article which might be brought from the East Indies, and under the regulations now established in London.

“ Qu. 8.—Can the *ad valorem* Duty on certain East India goods be secured in the Out-Ports, and under what regulations; or must it be commuted for a Rated Duty? If so, what should such Duty be on each article?

“ We

"We consider this question as of the first importance; and we have no difficulty in submitting to your Lordships our decided opinion, that the Duty on those articles imported from India or China, and on which the Duties are now ascertained according to the value, or sale price, cannot be collected at any Out Port without incurring the risk of a great defalcation of Revenue. The open and public manner in which those goods are now exposed to sale by the East India Company, by preventing combination amongst the buyers, and from the quantity and value of goods so offered for sale encouraging purchasers from the Continent, together with the various accounts, and the price at which each lot may be sold, kept as well by the Officers of the Customs and Excise where that Revenue is concerned, as by those of the Company, afford to the Revenue that degree of security, arising from those several circumstances, which we apprehend could not be obtained at any Out-Port. With respect to commuting the Duty now charged on any article according to the value, for a rated Duty, we feel it our duty to state, that such an alteration would, in our opinion, be highly dangerous to the Revenue.

"Qu 9.—Would any and what additional establishment of Officers be necessary in any of the above cases; and what would be the additional expense of such establishment?

"In the event of extending the East India Trade to any of the Out-Ports, some increase of expense will unavoidably be incurred; but supposing such extension to be confined to the Ports we have mentioned, we are not aware that the additional charge would be such as to offer any material objection to the measure. When it shall have been determined whether any and what alteration shall take place with respect to the Trade in question, and to what extent as to Ports, we shall be enabled more particularly to state to your Lordships how far our present land and water guard will afford, by a proper arrangement of each, and possibly some small addition to the latter department, sufficient security to the Revenue, and what increase of expense would be thereby occasioned.

"Having thus obeyed your Lordships directions, and reported on the several Questions referred to us, we have only to add our assurances, that whatever measures Parliament may think fit to adopt with respect to the Trade from India or China, we will use our utmost endeavours to establish such additional Regulations and Restrictions as may appear necessary for the better security of the Revenue entrusted to our management.

Custom House, } 29th October 1812. }	(Signed)	" R. Frewin. F. F. Luttrell.	J. Hume. J. Willis."

WE proceed to state our opinion on the points mentioned in Mr. Harrison's letter of the 9th of November.

THE first matter referred, if we understand the same correctly, is, whether if the present Trade of the East India Company between Great Britain and China, and the Imports from thence of Tea and other articles, either the growth, produce, or manufacture of that country, or hitherto imported from thence, was, as heretofore, confined to the Company, whilst the Trade to and from India, exclusive of the China Trade thus defined, was opened generally or to the Ports specified, namely, *Liverpool*, *Bristol*, and *Hull*, our view of any of the points stated in our Answer to the Queries referred to in Mr. Harrison's letter of the 28th July last, would thereby be changed, and particularly in what degree the danger of Smuggling, under the reserved China Trade to the Company, would in our apprehension be increased, by extending the homeward-bound Trade to any of the Out-Ports; and whether we could suggest the means of providing against such danger in the case proposed, better than in the event of a general opening of the Trade to all parts of Asia.

We are of opinion, that this modified and reduced opening of the Trade would be less pregnant with the apprehended danger to Revenue, than the more extended

extended and unqualified one; inasmuch as Tea is an article subject to very high Duties, of very general demand and consumption, well adapted to, and one principal subject of Smuggling; and that by adhering to the existent system of exclusive importation thereof to the Port of London, as well as the other articles now imported from China, a more effectual security and guard against illegal acts, in respect thereof, must prevail, than in the event of the general or partial opening in discussion.

The annexed Account shows generally the respective articles which have hitherto constituted this Import China Trade.

Account
(No. 1.)
page 14, &c.

We see no ground under the contemplated distinction, to alter the opinion we have given as to the general danger of the increase of Smuggling, consequent to opening the East India Trade to the Out-Ports, farther than that the proposed exclusion of the China Trade therefrom would contract the danger touching the articles therein comprehended.

Touching that part of your Lordships reference, whereby we are directed to state the articles, the produce of India and China, which are subject to *ad valorem* Duties, and to which the difficulty of substituting rated Duties will more particularly apply, we beg to refer to the Account annexed.

Account
(No. 2.)
page 26, &c.

The articles, the produce of India and China, which are subject to *ad valorem* Duties, are therein enumerated; and those to which the difficulty of a substitution of rated Duties would more especially apply, are specified in a distinct List at the close thereof.

The leading principle of such difficulty rests upon the great diversity in the nature, quality, and value of the articles in the various forms thereof, and the great extent of their manufacture, though of one general description, and ranging under a common denomination.

The best practical mode, with a view to the substitution in question, respecting articles thus circumstanced, would be to take the several values according to what had been the Sale prices at different periods, and thence to form an average rate of Duty. The effect of such a measure, would, we apprehend, be materially prejudicial to Revenue and Trade.

The articles of the higher quality and price under the operation thereof, would be admitted at a Duty inferior to what is raised by the present mode of ascertaining the same; and the inferior articles of the same sort would be loaded with a Duty they could not sustain, and their Importation be greatly reduced, or in some instances altogether checked.

In exemplification of what we have observed touching the inaptitude of rated Duties, in lieu of the *ad valorem* ones at present attaching to certain articles, for the reasons assigned, we annex an Account shewing the Sale prices of such articles, for three years ending the 5th of July 1812.

Account
(No. 3.)
page 29, &c.

Touching the third object of your Lordships reference, we are not at present prepared to offer an ultimate opinion, that any new provisions or regulations could be devised, more effectually to protect the Company's exclusive trade in Tea, than those resorted to.

That adverting to the provisions by different Statutes, and some recent ones, and of extensive operation, in order to guard against the Smuggling of Tea, or improper practices in relation of Tea, we are not aware of any immediate measure which could better protect the Duties on Tea, or the Company's exclusive Trade in the article.

We have no general observations to submit touching the security of the Revenue under the circumstances, other than those which will occur in the other parts of this Report.

We next proceed to offer our opinion and observations upon the several Questions contained in Mr. Harrison's letter of the 20th of November.

Query, 1st.—Supposing the amount of Trade and the number of ships from the East Indies, &c. to be the same, would there be more or less danger of Smuggling, if the Trade was confined to the Port of London,

London, or if it was distributed between the Port of London and the Out-Ports?

Observation.—We think the danger of Smuggling would be greater under the case supposed, if the East India Trade was distributed between London and the Out-Ports, than if it was confined to the Port of London, inasmuch as the proportion of that Trade, transferred to the Out-Ports, would expose the Revenue to the risks we apprehend, and have before stated, respecting the general question of the confined Trade to London, or a participated one between London and the Out-Ports.

2d.—Supposing the extension of the Trade to the Out-Ports to lead to a general increase of the Trade, or to an addition to the number of Ships, would such increase of Trade and addition of Ships afford the prospect of an increase of Smuggling beyond the proportion of such increase of Trade?

The question appears to be of difficulty and intricacy, and as proper to be contemplated in two views; first, in the event of a general increase of Trade and Ships, from the cause alluded to, the danger of Smuggling must be materially affected by the nature and description of the articles constituting such increase, and the portion thereof carried on at the Out-Ports. Second, in the event of an increased number of vessels to carry on such Trade, the danger connected always with the above consideration, and in our apprehension, augmenting with the number and comparative small tonnage of the vessels employed, would essentially depend upon their size, description, draught of water, and various local and other circumstances, and also the portion thereof forming the Out-Port Trade.

It consequently appears to us impracticable to give any definite or well-grounded answer to the question thus viewed, touching the relative quantum of increased Smuggling, but a matter rather of conjecture, we think it would be likely to increase beyond such proportion. Apart, however, from this consideration, and confining our views, as we do in every part of what we offer, strictly to the concerns of Revenue, we apprehend injury thereto might eventually arise, although an increase of Trade and Navigation should accompany the proportionate greater prevalence of Smuggling.

The home consumption demand for the articles imported, and the Duties thence accruing, might not augment with the increased Trade and Navigation; and the greater quantity of articles illicitly thence introduced into the United Kingdom, would be prejudicial to Revenue, by defalcation of Duty, and to the Trade and Manufacture of the country, by the bringing prohibited articles to rival or supplant our own manufactures.

3d. Could any regulations be adopted with a view to the examination of ships at St. Helena, or in any other possession of His Majesty, which would be likely materially to check the practice of Smuggling, when the Trade arrived in the Ports of the United Kingdom?

No such examination could, we think, take place to real effect, without disturbing the cargo, and inducing inconvenience and delay, possibly detrimental to the homeward voyage.

There are at present no establishments or officers under our management, either at St. Helena or the Cape of Good Hope, nor are there any in India.

We are not aware under what system of regulations the articles are shipped in India by the Company.

It is, we think, highly material that the Manifest required by the Act of 27 Geo. III. ch. 32. and now transmitted, should be rendered as complete and correct as possible, in order that such document should comprehend and specify all the Packages, Goods, and articles on board, whether belonging to the Company, the Officers, or Passengers, under forfeiture, and heavy penalties on the commander in failure thereof.—That one authenticated copy of this instrument should be transmitted direct to the Board, and one should accompany the vessel, subject to the inspection of any of our officers who may visit and examine her.—Some regulated and digested system to this effect, in concert with the East India Company, as far as requisite, would, with the application and enforcement of the

the Manifest Law in the mode suggested in our former Report, we think, be essentially beneficial and operative to the prevention of illicit practices.

These are the best practical regulations which hitherto occur to us in relation to this object of inquiry.

Query 4th.—Is there any security against Smuggling in Ports having Wet Docks which are not surrounded with walls, which does not apply to Ports without Wet Docks?

Observation.—None, at all events we think that can be estimated as material, and we are doubtful of any. We deem it right to add, that the preponderating opinion of our officers, in departments which best qualify them to judge, is, that Ports thus circumstanced afford less security against Smuggling.

The great danger of the species of Smuggling had in consideration, we regard to be an antecedent stage, and to take place mostly upon the near approach to the Channel, pending the transit along the coast, the navigation up the River, and the unshipment of the Company's and the Private Trade in cases where, from peculiar causes, the same takes place previous to the ultimate discharge at the Port.

5th.—Have you any reason to believe that there has been any considerable amount of Smuggling in East India and China goods in American ships, or through America?

We have reason to think there has been Smuggling of this sort, but have no data to form any founded opinion touching the extent.

The Account of Seizures annexed, where those made from American vessels are distinguished as far as means were afforded, tends to throw light upon this point.

Account
(No. 4.)
page 31, &c.

Instances of Outward Smuggling, by relanding articles from American vessels, have occurred, and a trial has recently taken place, and conviction for that offence ensued.

6th.—Upon the return of peace, would there be more danger of Smuggling East India and China goods in British ships from the East Indies, than in American ships, or through the Americans?

This must depend upon various circumstances and contingencies: among others, the number, size, and description of American vessels frequenting the Ports of this Country, the admitted intercourse of such ships with India and China, and the regulations adopted in those Ports touching their freights and cargoes. We therefore deem ourselves incompetent to form any prospective judgment upon the question.

The general system ultimately adopted touching the India Trade, whether confined, as at present, or laid open; in what mode and to what extent, would affect that part of the question which regards British ships.

The opinion of the practical officers in London and the Out-Ports, who have been consulted upon this point, affords no information uniform in nature, or leading to conclusive result.

It appears to us fit, in this part of our Report, to submit the following remark to your Lordships:

Among various regulations and measures adopted by us to prevent illegal practices on the arrival of ships from India, one has recently been resorted to, which, we have grounds to think, has been attended with much good effect; namely, the obtaining the earliest intelligence of the arrival or expected arrival of East India fleets upon the coasts of this kingdom, and dispatching, with the utmost promptitude, a sufficient number of superior and inferior officers to meet and board the ships on their arrival in the Downs, (to which place, according to our general system, they are guarded by cruizers in our service) and to guard and protect Revenue from fraudulent proceedings whilst remaining there, and during the transit from thence to the River, and until the entry of the vessel in the East India Dock. A system of watch and precaution, which we do not think

think could so aptly take effect at the Out-Ports, different in circumstances and situations, under a trade divided and dispersed, and where our official establishments are less strong, not under our immediate superintendence, and where equal energy and active operation could not well be expected.

Hitherto, under the matters referred, our attention has been principally directed to the danger to Revenue touching the East India Trade, which would arise from illicit proceedings in the course of importation; another and important view, in which we think it behoves us to regard the subject, as connected with a different but material species of risk to Revenue, presents itself; we allude to the fraudulent relanding and introduction into the kingdom of East India articles, entered and shipped for exportation. All the articles prohibited to be used or worn in this kingdom must fall, of necessity, within this Outward Trade; and the article of Tea, subject to high Importation Duties, and some others, which form a part thereof, either in their original or manufactured state, draw back the whole or portion of those Duties on being exported, the Warehousing Duty on the articles subject thereto being in all cases retained, except to Ireland; or these articles are exported direct from the warehouses, without ever having paid the Home Consumption Duties, and their re-introduction clandestinely into the United Kingdom becomes of consequence alike injurious.

The detriment to Revenue, to our Trade and Manufactures, accruing from such fraudulent and pernicious practices, are great and obvious. The prevention of, and guard against them, have been the object of various enactments and official regulations.

The peculiar circumstances of Europe have of late years rendered it necessary or expedient to relax in or depart from some of those Provisions and Regulations, and from some material in their nature, especially in the reduced Tonnage of the exporting vessel. The Certificates of Landing from Ports on the Continent, to which the articles exported heretofore required, in order to clear the Bonds given, have also, from like causes, been in many instances unattainable, and thence dispensed with. These circumstances and considerations, thus shortly touched upon, appear to us to afford additional and forcible reasons for considering whether or not the extension of the East India Trade to the Out-Ports, under either of the propositions, generally or partially, would be pregnant with increased danger to Revenue of the kind in question.

Should any part of the East India Trade be extended to the Out-Ports, we may, we think, assume, that the articles admitted inwards at those Ports, would be so, upon the principle, that those not prohibited in this country should be taken out from the warehouses for the sole purpose of home consumption or for exportation, and those prohibited for exportation only; and that no intermediate transit or conveyance from Port to Port would be allowed.

It is proper to remark, that prohibited articles, wanted for peculiar branches of commerce or uses, in our own Settlements, Plantations or Territories, and for Africa, are now permitted to be sent from London to certain Out-Ports; for the purpose of exportation thereto; and it has been the practice to allow Spices also to be so removed for general exportation: but these permissions are accompanied with special and various official precautions and regulations, and not admissible by coasting conveyance.

The danger here contemplated, under a general extension of the East India or China Trade to the Out-Ports, would be great; and the extension, as narrowed by the selection of the three Ports named, viz. Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, we cannot but regard as more hazardous for Revenue, than in the present confinement of the Import and Export Trade to London.

Should the East India Trade generally, or under modification, be extended to the Out-Ports, the openings for the illicit traffic and malpractices alluded to, and the comparative danger thence to be apprehended, must depend upon various local and other circumstances appurtenant to such Ports; the geographical situation, the aptitude for such proceedings, the more or less facility or delay in the outward navigation, at different seasons, and throughout the year; and their contiguity to or more easy means of surreptitiously conveying the articles into Great Britain or Ireland, or the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man,

Man, as a depôt for future running into the United Kingdom when occasion offered.

We do not deem it necessary to pursue this view of the subject farther; but we have thought it our bounden duty to submit to your Lordships every matter within the strict purview of our department, which appears to us of weight, touching a subject of this moment, and involving a Revenue of so great magnitude.

Subordinate regulations have suggested themselves to us, but which we forbear from entering into, as being of detail; and, at all events, not proper to be discussed, until the great primary question touching the Trade has been decided.

The Accounts Nos. 1. to 12. according to the List annexed, are transmitted either in pursuance of your Lordships directions, or in elucidation of the subject-matter under discussion.

Custom House, }
26th December 1812. }

(Signed)

Will^m Roe.
G. Wilson.

J. Williams.
S. Barne.

LIST of the Accounts referred to in the foregoing Report.

- (No. 1.)—An Account of Goods, other than Tea, imported from China in the year 1811; and the nature and rate of Duty chargeable upon each Article - - - - - p. 14.
- (No. 2.)—A List of Articles, the Produce and Manufacture of the East Indies and China, subject to Duties, *ad valorem* - - - - - p. 26.
- (No. 3.)—An Account of the Prices at which Muslins and White Calicoes have been sold by The East India Company, during a period of Three Years - - - - - p. 29.
- (No. 4.)—Accounts of Seizures - - - - - p. 31.
- (No. 5.)—An Account of the Quantities of the principal Prohibited Articles, imported from the East Indies (exclusive of China) in the last Three Years - - - - - p. 93.
- (No. 6.)—An Account of the unrated Goods, sold by the East India Company during Three Years, with the highest, lowest, and average Prices, from 5th July 1809 to 5th July 1812 - - - p. 94.
- (No. 7.)—An Account of the Total Amount of Duties of Customs received on East India Goods, during the Three Years ending the 5th January 1812; distinguishing Rated from Unrated Goods, and specifying the Amount of Duty received on each Article; also, distinguishing the Warehousing Duties from the Duties paid on Delivery from the Warehouses, for Home Consumption - - - - - p. 97.
- (No. 8.)—A List of Articles, the Produce of the East Indies and China, subject to rated Duties - - - - - p. 101.
- (No. 9.)—An Account of the Quantities of the principal Prohibited Articles, imported from China in the last Three Years - - - - - *ibid.*
- (No. 10.)—An Account of the highest, lowest, and average Price of Tea, at the Sales of The East India Company, between September 1809 and June 1812, both inclusive - - - - - p. 102.
- (No. 11.)—An Account of the Amount of Drawbacks on Tea, paid out of the Revenue of Customs in the last Three Years; distinguishing each Year - - - - - *ibid.*
- (No. 12.)—An Account of the Quantities of East India Goods which have been exported from the Warehouses during the last Three Years; distinguishing each year, and distinguishing Prohibited Goods from Goods of other descriptions - - - - - p. 103.

(No. 1.)—AN ACCOUNT of GOODS, other than Tea, imported from CHINA,

GOODS RATED, being the Produce of China.	IMPORTED IN THE SHIPS						
	Wexford.	Arniston.	Winchelsea.	Cuffinells.	Woodford.	Alfred.	Elphinstone.
Books, bound - - C. qrs lb.	- -	0. 2. 22.	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 2. 0.
Bottles of Glass - - Doz. qts.	0. 6.	- -	0. 6.	- -	2. 1.	- -	- -
Candles of Wax - - - lbs.	4.	35.	- -	21.	- -	- -	- -
Canes, Bamboo - - - No.	- -	- -	- -	- -	69.	34.	414.
- - Rattans - - - No.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- - D ^o - ground - - No.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	339.	33.
- - Whanghees - - - No.	- -	- -	3,470.	- -	- -	9,330.	2,120.
- - Walking, unmanufactured -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,982.	420.
Drawings, coloured - - No.	874.	108.	36.	39.	- -	34.	31.
- - - plain - - - No.	4.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Gamboge - - - Chests. lbs.	- -	- -	32. 4,063.	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mother of Pearl Shells - Packs. lbs.	192. 65,451.	- -	229. 76,823.	- -	152. 54,601.	- -	- -
Paper, coloured - - - Sqr yds.	186.	24.	- -	- -	424.	546.	174.
- - white - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- - figured - - - -	- -	- -	- -	321.	- -	- -	- -
Pickles - - - Galls.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10.	20.	31.	3.	- -	1.
Pictures, under 2 feet square - No.	1.	11.	3.	1.	- -	4.	- -
- - - 2 and under 4 feet d ^o No.	3.	- -	- -	- -	- -	3.	- -
Rhubarb - - - Chests. lbs.	41. 5,466.	- -	- -	- -	14. 1,896.	- -	- -
Rice - - - Cwt.	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 16.	0. 0. 25.	0. 3. 20.	- -
Seeds, Garden - - - lbs.	- -	5.	- -	- -	- -	2.	- -
Silk, Raw - - - -	75. 7,530.	85. 8,503.	75. 7,377.	85. 8,485.	75. 7,483.	75. 7,578.	75. 7,618.
Spirits, Arrack † - - Galls.	- -	4.	- -	- -	- -	17.	- -
Succades - - - lbs.	266.	389.	117.	264.	273.	701.	172.
Sugar † - - - Cwt.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sugar Candy, brown - - Cwt.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- - - white - - - Cwt.	0. 3. 2.	- -	- -	- -	- -	2. 2. 7.	1. 0. 12.
Tortoiseshell - - - Chests	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Vermicelli - - - lbs.	- -	- -	11.	8.	- -	- -	- -

* Note.—The above Articles, subject also to a Warehousing Duty of £.2. Permanent, and 13s. 4d. Temporary, per Cent.

† Arrack is not produced in quantity in China, it being chiefly manufactured in Batavia.

in the year 1811; and the Nature and Rate of Duty chargeable on each Article.

IMPORTED IN THE SHIPS								TOTAL	DUTY.	
Alwick Castle.	Royal George.	Bombay.	Surat Castle.	David Scott.	Cirencester.	Canton.	Canada.		Permanent	Temporary.
-	1. 1. 2.	-	-	-	0. 1. 19.	-	-	2. 3. 15.	82/.	27/4. cwt.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3. 1.	5/.	1/8. doz. qts.
-	18.	-	-	88.	-	-	-	166.	1/6.	6 d. lb.
1,640.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,157.	21/6.	7/2. m.
-	-	-	42,210.	-	-	-	-	42,210.	21/6.	7/2. m.
2,669.	3,400.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,441.	50/.	16/8. m.
-	-	-	38,100.	-	-	-	-	53,020.	50/.	16/8. m.
-	87.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,489.	50/.	16/8. m.
108.	-	-	-	50.	47.	-	-	1,327.	2/.	8 d. ea.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.	1/.	4 d. ea.
-	6. 854.	-	-	-	-	-	-	38. 4,917.	1/.	4 d. lb.
11. 3,959.	-	-	91. 29,564.	-	-	20. 6,259.	-	695. 236,657.	6 d.	2 d. lb.
134.	-	240.	-	10,953.	-	-	-	12. 681.	9 d.	3 d. sq. yd.
-	-	-	-	66.	-	-	-	66.	1/.	4 d. lb.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321.	1/.	4 d. lb.
1 1/2.	1.	2.	-	21 1/2.	1.	-	-	102 1/2.	3/.	1/.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.	43/.	14/4. ea.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.	86/.	28/8. ea.
9. 1,194.	-	-	-	-	-	8. 1,068.	-	72. 9,624.	1/3.	5 d. lb.
-	3. 3. 27.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5. 1. 4.	4/9.	1/7. cwt.
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.	4 1/2 d.	1 1/2 d. lb.
46. 4,576.	40. 3,983.	46. 4,605.	45. 4,459.	-	43. 4,252.	46. 4,573	-	811. 81,022.	4/3.	1/5. lb.
-	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.	1/3.	5 d. gall.
68.	70.	161.	20.	138.	196.	-	16.	2,851.	2/.	8 d. lb.
-	-	0. 1. 5.	-	0. 2. 16.	-	-	-	0. 3. 21.	22/6.	10/6. cwt.
-	-	0. 0. 20.	-	-	-	-	-	0. 0. 20.	72/.	24/.
-	0. 0. 12.	0. 1. 3.	-	0. 1. 7.	-	-	-	5. 0. 15.	115/.	38/4. cwt.
-	14. 1,548	-	22. 3,102.	-	-	-	-	36. 4,650.	2/6.	10 d. lb.
-	-	26.	-	50.	43.	-	-	138.	4 1/2 d.	1 1/2 d. lb.
									*	

on the Sale or declared Value, except † Sugar, which is subject to a Warehousing of only £.1. per Cent. Permanent.

(No. 1.)—Account of Goods, other than Tea, imported from China, in the year 1811;

GOODS RATED, brought in China Ships, not being the Produce.	IMPORTED IN THE SHIPS						
	Wexford.	Arriston.	Winchelsea.	Cuffnells.	Woodford.	Alfred.	Elphinstone.
Cloves - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coffee † - - - - lb.	14.	-	36.	-	-	-	-
Elephants Teeth - - Cwt.	-	-	-	0. 0. 7.	-	-	-
Hemp (samples) - - Cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indigo - - - - Chests. lbs.	-	3. 577.	-	-	-	102. 17,899.	73. 12,691.
Nutmegs - - - - Chests. lbs.	-	-	-	15. 884.	-	-	-
Oil of Cassia - - - lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - Mace - - - oz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - Nutmegs - - - oz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pepper - - - - lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - Cayenne - - - lb.	3.	-	10.	-	-	-	-
Plate; viz. Silver gilt - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - D° - ungilt - oz.	-	-	-	24.	-	-	-
Prints, plain - - - No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seeds, Anniseeds - - Chests. Cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snuff - - - - lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.
Spirits, Brandy - - Galls.	-	3.	-	-	-	2.	3.
- - - Hollands - - Galls.	-	-	-	-	-	9.	-
- - - Rum - - - Galls.	-	33.	-	-	-	-	-
Wine ‡ - - - - Packs. galls.	27. 859.	16. 1,226.	13. 817.	4. 386.	7. 617.	3. 297.	6. 478.
Wood, Ebony - - - Cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	4. 3. 23.	-
- - - Rosewood - - Cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	151. 0. 26.
- - - Saunders, red - - Cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	60. 2. 14.	-
- - - D°, yellow or Sandal } Cwt. wood }	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 13.	-
Wool, Cotton ‡ - - Bales. lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Note. † Coffee, subject to a Warehousing Duty of £.2. 10. Permanent, and 16s. 8d. Temporary, per Cent. on

‡ Wine and Wool Cotton, free of Warehousing Duty.

All other of the above Articles subject to a Warehousing Duty of £.2. Permanent, and 13s. 4d.

and the Nature and Rate of Duty chargeable on each Article—continued.

IMPORTED IN THE SHIPS								TOTAL.	DUTIES.	
Alnwick Castle.	Royal George.	Bombay.	Surat Castle.	David Scott.	Cirencester.	Canton.	Canada.		Permanent.	Temporary.
-	119.	-	1,173.	-	-	-	-	1,292.	3/6.	1/2. lb.
-	-	30.	-	5.	-	-	-	85.	3 d.	1 d. lb.
-	-	-	-	-	0. 1. 15.	-	-	0. 1. 22.	50/.	16/8. cwt.
-	-	-	-	0. 3. 10.	-	-	-	0. 3. 10.	5/.	1/8. ton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207. 36,917.	10/9.	3/7. 100 lb.
-	16. 2,253.	-	20. 2,306.	-	-	-	-	51. 5,443.	3/6.	1/2. lb.
141.	130 1/2.	-	-	-	-	136 1/2.	-	{ 408, or 6,528 oz. }	1/6.	6 d. oz.
-	-	-	-	2.	-	-	-	2.	1/3.	5 d. oz.
-	16.	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.	1/3.	5 d. oz.
-	-	-	69.	-	-	-	-	69.	1/3.	5 d. lb.
-	-	-	-	2.	6.	-	-	21.	3/.	1/.
64.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.	4/.	1/4. oz. troy.
-	288.	-	-	-	-	-	-	312.	2/9.	11 d. d°.
-	-	-	-	-	100.	-	-	100.	1/.	4 d. ea.
-	10. 14. 0. 22.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10. 14. 0. 22.	28/6.	9/6. cwt.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.	1/.	4 d. lb.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.	1/1 1/2.	4 1/2 d. gall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.	1/1 1/2.	4 1/2 d. gall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.	9 d.	3 d. gall.
4. 431.	4. 270.	6. 379.	5. 266.	2. 288.	5. 484.	3. 307.	-	105. 7,045.	{ £. 44. 3. per ton of 252 gallons. }	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4. 3. 23.	102/6.	34/2. ton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151. 0. 26.	28/9.	9/7. c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60. 2. 14.	2/6.	10 d. lb.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. 0. 13.	6 d.	2 d. lb.
-	12. 3,654.	-	-	19. 5,341.	31. 8,989.	31. 9,110.	-	93. 27,094.	8/7.	8/4. 100 lb.
*										

the Sale or declared Value.

Temporary, per Cent, on the Sale or declared Value.

(No. 1.)—Account of Goods, other than Tea, imported from China, in the

GOODS subject to Duty, Ad Valorem, being the Manufacture or Produce of China.	IMPORTED IN THE SHIPS						
	Wexford.	Arniston.	Winchelsea.	Cuffnells.	Woodford.	Alfred.	Elphinstone.
MANUFACTURED; Viz.	Subject to a Duty of £. 51. 5. 0. Permanent, and £. 17. 1. 8.						
Arrows - - - - - No.	46.	47.	- -	9.	- -	5.	- -
Beads, Cornelian and Agate - - Strings	41.	8.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- - - Mother of Pearl - - -	- -	3 bunches.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- - - Mock Pearl - - - lb. oz.	- -	2. 2.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- - - Wax and Wood - - - Strings	- -	54.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Backgammon Tables and Chess Boards - No.	3.	1.	2.	- -	- -	- -	- -
Bird Cages - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Bows - - - - - No.	5.	3.	- -	3.	- -	1.	- -
Blinds, Window - - - - - No.	- -	- -	- -	- -	14.	26.	- -
Cane Chair Bottoms - - - - - No.	- -	15.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- - Baskets - - - - - No.	- -	6.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- - and Bamboo Boxes - - - - - No.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11	- -
Camp Baskets - - - - - No.	8.	- -	3.	1.	- -	2.	- -
Compasses - - - - - No.	3.	2.	- -	- -	- -	1.	12.
Copper enamelled - - - - - Pieces	- -	- -	- -	- -	59.	12.	- -
Clocks - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Curry Powder - - - - - lbs.	5.	- -	20.	41.	10.	- -	9.
Fans of all sorts, Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Sandalwood, &c. - - - - - } No.	76.	64.	4.	84.	45.	5.	18.
- - - Cases (Ivory and Sandalwood - - - - - No.	10.	- -	- -	8.	6.	1.	- -
Filligree Bottles, &c. - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	88.	- -	- -	- -
Fireworks - - - - - lbs.	10.	4.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Fishing Lines - - - - - lbs.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- - - Rods - - - - - No.	- -	8.	- -	- -	4.	- -	- -
Flowers, Artificial - - - - -	2 boxes.	5.	- -	- -	- -	1 tray.	- -
Flutes - - - - - No.	- -	1.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Frames for Lamps - - - - - No.	- -	4.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Frames for Pictures - - - - - No.	2.	21.	2.	1.	- -	4.	- -
Gongs and Sticks - - - - - No.	7.	- -	- -	- -	- -	5.	7.
Hats, Straw and Bamboo - - - - - No.	8.	- -	- -	986.	- -	- -	- -
Ink - - - - - lbs. oz.	0. 8.	0. 8.	- -	- -	2. 10.	- -	4. 8.
Insects and Reptiles preserved - - - - - Trays	- -	10.	10.	1.	- -	2.	- -
Ivory Balls, wrought - - - - - No.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1.	2.	1.
- - Boxes - - - - - No.	11.	1.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- - Card Racks - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- - Cribbage Boards - - - - - No.	- -	1.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

The above Articles, subject to a Duty of £. 51. 5. 0. Permanent, and £. 17. 1. 8.
£. 2. Permanent and £. 0. 13. 4. Temporary, per

year 1811; and the Nature and Rate of Duty chargeable on each Article—*continued*.

IMPORTED IN THE SHIPS

<i>Alnwick Castle.</i>	<i>Royal George.</i>	<i>Bombay.</i>	<i>Surat Castle.</i>	<i>David Scott.</i>	<i>Cirencester.</i>	<i>Canton.</i>	<i>Canada.</i>	TOTAL
Temporary per Cent. on the Sale or declared Value.								
-	-	-	38.	-	-	-	-	145.
-	2.	-	-	3.	6.	-	-	59.
-	1 string.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 bunches and 1 string.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 lb. 2 oz.
-	-	-	-	1.	-	9.	-	64.
-	2.	-	-	1.	-	-	-	9.
-	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-	1.
-	-	-	9.	-	-	-	-	21.
-	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.
-	-	6.	-	-	-	-	-	12.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.
-	-	4.	-	1.	-	-	-	19.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.
-	-	-	-	-	23.	-	-	94.
-	-	-	-	2.	-	-	-	2.
12.	-	-	-	100.	16.	-	-	213.
34.	64.	19.	-	26.	-	-	-	439.
3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.
-	-	-	-	1 1/4.	-	-	-	1 1/4.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 boxes and 1 tray.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.
-	-	-	1.	-	-	-	-	31.
-	-	-	-	-	1.	-	-	20.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	994.
-	-	3. 0.	7. 0.	-	1. 8.	-	-	19. 10.
-	-	-	9.	-	-	-	-	32.
-	-	-	-	1.	-	1.	-	6.
-	-	3.	-	4.	-	-	-	19.
2.	-	4.	-	-	-	-	-	6.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.

Temporary, per Cent. on the Sale or declared Value, and also to a Warehousing Duty of Cent. on the Sale or declared Value.

(No. 1.) - Account of Goods, other than Tea, imported from China, in the year 1811;

GOODS subject to Duty, Ad Valorem, being the Manufacture or Produce of China.	IMPORTED IN THE SHIPS						
	Wexford.	Arniston.	Winchelsea.	Cuffnells.	Woodford.	Alfred.	Elphinstone.
MANUFACTURED; Viz.							
Knife Handles - - - - - No.	- -	23.	- -	18.	- -	- -	- -
Lacquered Ware - - - - - Pieces	30.	166.	25.	46.	18.	1,359	23.
Lamps - - - - - No.	- -	6.	- -	- -	128.	17.	5.
Masks - - - - - No.	6.	- -	- -	- -	- -	5.	- -
Mats Floor, Cane - - - - - No.	5.	5.	- -	2.	- -	82.	601.
- - Table D ^o - - - - - No.	102.	- -	24.	126.	192.	119.	- -
Metal Canisters - - - - - No.	- -	- -	4.	- -	- -	4.	- -
Models of Legs - - - - - No.	- -	1.	2.	- -	- -	2.	- -
Mother of Pearl Boxes - - - - - No.	- -	- -	- -	44.	- -	- -	- -
- - - Fish and Counters - No. Packages.	540.	- -	- -	15. & 833.	- -	36,562.	417.
Musical Instruments - - - - - No.	- -	5.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Ornaments, Cornelian and Agate - - - No.	81.	24.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- - - Rice - - - - - No.	- -	65.	23.	- -	11.	51.	44.
- - - not otherwise described - - - No.	- -	12.	- -	2.	- -	38.	- -
Padlocks - - - - - No.	- -	30.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Paintings on Glass - - - - - No.	- -	3.	- -	- -	- -	4.	- -
Pencils, Camels Hair - - - - - No.	- -	100.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Rouge Books - - - - - No.	- -	25.	- -	- -	- -	488.	- -
Rice Paper : - - - - - lbs. oz.	1. 0.	0. 3.	- -	0. 8.	0. 4.	- -	- -
Screens, Hand - - - - - No.	19.	6.	3.	- -	- -	7.	2.
Shoes, Leather, not imported for Sale - Pair	- -	- -	- -	22.	3.	- -	- -
Soy - - - - - Galls.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	- -	92.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$.	80 $\frac{1}{2}$.	160 $\frac{1}{2}$.	- -
Spoons and Forks - - - - -	- -	12.	- -	38.	- -	- -	- -
Sticks for Parasols and Fire Skreens - No.	18.	- -	1.	- -	- -	- -	- -
- - - Walking, manufactured - - -	- -	33.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Toothpick Cases, Mother of Pearl - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Tortoisesbell Boxes - - - - - No.	- -	- -	4.	3.	- -	- -	- -
- - - Combs - - - - - No.	- -	- -	- -	37.	- -	- -	- -
Toys of all sorts - - - - - lbs. No.	97.	25. & 102.	64.	160.	160.	3.	118.
- - - Boxes - - - - - No.	3.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Violins - - - - - No.	2.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
War Instruments - - - - - No.	- -	1.	- -	13.	- -	19.	- -
Wine (Chinese) - - - - - Galls.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Work Baskets - - - - - No.	- -	2.	- -	1.	- -	- -	- -
Wood Boxes - - - - - No.	1.	33.	- -	1.	- -	- -	- -
- - Trays and Stands - - - - - No.	7.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

The above Articles, subject to a Duty of £. 51. 5. 0. Permanent, and £. 17. 1. 8. £. 2. Permanent, and £. 0. 13. 4. Temporary, per

and the Nature and Rate of Duty chargeable on each Article—continued.

IMPORTED IN THE SHIPS								TOTAL.
Alnwick Castle.	Royal George.	Bombay.	Surat Castle.	David Scott.	Cirencester.	Canton.	Canada.	
-	-	-	-	-	1,584.	-	-	1,625.
49.	70.	82.	5.	96.	168.	14.	-	3,051.
-	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	162.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.
1.	-	-	-	-	8.	5.	-	709.
-	-	36.	10.	12.	-	24.	-	645.
2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.
1,120.	280.	-	-	1,071	-	-	-	15 Packs. & 40,823 Nos.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105.
-	-	10.	-	-	-	-	-	204.
12.	2.	3.	-	-	2.	-	-	71.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.
-	-	-	1.	-	-	-	-	8.
-	-	-	-	90.	-	-	-	190.
-	-	-	50.	-	-	-	-	563.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. 15.
3.	3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.
-	-	-	-	33.	-	-	-	58.
502.	171.	-	163.	13½.	1.	-	-	1,256½
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.
-	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.
100.	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	141.
-	198.	6 lb. & 4 No.	-	34.	-	-	-	31 lbs. & 940 No.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.
-	3.	-	10.	-	1.	-	-	47.
-	-	-	-	-	7.	-	-	7.
-	-	-	1.	1.	-	-	-	5.
2.	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.

Temporary, per Cent. on the Sale or declared Value, and also to a Warehousing Duty of Cent. on the Sale or declared Value.

85.

F

(No. 1.)—Account of Goods, other than Tea, imported from China, in the

GOODS SUBJECT TO DUTY, AD VALOREM, being the Produce of China.	IMPORTED IN THE SHIPS						
	Weyford.	Armiston.	Winchelsea	Cuffalls.	Woodford.	Alfred.	Elphinstone.
UNMANUFACTURED, Viz.	Subject to a Duty of £. 20. Permanent, and £. 6. 13. 4. Temporary, per						
Alabaster - - - - - Pieces	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Animals Heads - - - - - No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - - Teeth and Claws - - - - lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eggs, Ostrich - - - - - No.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit, dried - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea Shells, rough - - - - lbs.	-	30	58	-	-	17	-
Stones, rough - - - - - C. gr. lb.	-	-	-	-	-	1. 2. 19.	-
Wood, petrified - - - - - Piece.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - - unrated - - - - - C. qrs. lbs.	-	-	-	-	190	1. 3. 18. & 1 piece.	-

The above Articles subject to a Duty of £. 20. Permanent, and £. 6. 13. 4. Temporary, per

SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES, AD VALOREM.							
* Chinaware and Earthenware - - - -	564	944	596	1,295	723	2,408	635
* Clay Images - - - - -	37	41	34	9	13	17	29
† Cotton Fringe - - - - - lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

* China and Earthenware, Clay Images - - - Subject to a Duty of £. 82. Permanent, and £. 27. 6. 8. Temporary, per

† Cotton Fringe - - - - - Subject to a Duty of £. 54. Permanent, and £. 18. Temporary, per Cent.

Note.—All the above Goods are also subject to a Warehousing Duty of £. 2. Permanent, and 13s. 4d. Temporary, per

GOODS SUBJECT TO DUTY, AD VALOREM, not the Produce, brought in China Ships.	IMPORTED IN THE SHIPS						
	Weyford.	Armiston.	Winchelsea	Cuffalls.	Woodford.	Alfred.	Elphinstone.
MANUFACTURED; Viz.	Subject to a Duty of £. 51. 5. Permanent, and £. 17. 1. 8. Temporary,						
* Argus Pheasants, drest - No. Bunches, Wings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boxes, inlaid - - - - - No.	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
Cloth, Oraheitan - - - - - Pieces	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cordials - - - - - Galls.	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Jewellery Gold - - - - - Pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marble Slabs - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil of Anniseed - - - - - lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otta of Roses - - - - - Phials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rose water - - - - - Galls.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shawls - - - - - No.	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
- - - Handkerchiefs - - - - - No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - Apparel - - - - - Pr.	-	1 Boots.	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Purses - - - - -	-	5	4	2	-	-	-
Tippets, Paddybird - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Bedsteads - - - - - No.	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
- - - Tables - - - - - No.	-	-	-	3	-	1	1
- - - Cabinets - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - Chairs - - - - - No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Birds of Paradise, drest - - - No. Wings	-	3	1	-	-	-	-

UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES, Viz.	Subject to a Duty of £. 20. Permanent, and £. 6. 13. 4. Temporary,						
Madrapore - - - - - Piece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SKINS SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES, AD VALOREM.	Subject to a Duty of £. 90. Permanent, and £. 30. Temporary, per						
Skins Leopard, drest - - - - - No.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - Otter, drest - - - - - No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - Tiger, - - - - - No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - unrated, drest - - - - - No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note.—All the above Goods are also subject to a Warehousing Duty of £. 2. Permanent,

year 1811; and the Nature and Rate of Duty chargeable on each Article—continued.

IMPORTED IN THE SHIPS

Alnwick Castle.	Royal George.	Bombay.	Surat Castle.	David Scott.	Cirencester.	Canton.	Canada.	TOTAL.
Cent. on the Sale or declared Value.								
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	116
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1. 2. 19 & 1 No.
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	2. 1. 13	-	-	-	-	190. 4. 1. 3 & 1 Piece.

Cent. on the Sale or declared Value.

559	364	116	2	1,564	340	130	-	10,220
2	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	193
-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 lbs.

Cent. on the Sale or declared Value.

on the Sale or declared Value.

Cent. on the Sale or declared Value.

per Cent. on the Sale or declared Value.								
8. 15.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1 No. 8b. 15 w.
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5
-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	14
130	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	254
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Boots.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 No. & 12 w.

per Cent. on the Sale or declared Value.

-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1 Piece.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------

Cent. on the Sale or declared Value.

-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	78

and 13s. 4d. Temporary, per Cent. on the Sale or declared Value.

(No. 1.)—Account of Goods, other than Tea, imported from China, in the

		IMPORTED IN THE SHIPS						
White Piece Goods.		Wexford.	Arniston.	Winchelsea.	Cuffnells.	Woodford.	Alfred.	Elphinstone.
Produce of China.	Canton Cloths * - - Pieces	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nankeens - - Chests. Pieces	185. 18,640.	172. 17,326.	173. 17,386.	89. 9,008.	134. 13,412.	188. 20,221.	225. 28,108.
	- - - Apparel - - Pieces	-	-	284.	-	55.	-	-
	- - - Bed Furniture - Pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.
Not the Produce of China.	Callicoes *, viz. Callico - Rem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- - - Long Cloths Pieces	-	6.	-	-	-	-	-
	Muslins †, viz. Bittillies - Pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- - - Cambric Muslin - Pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- - - Cossaes - - Pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- - - Doreas - - Pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- - - Jamdannies - Pieces	-	-	-	-	-	1.	-
	- - - Tartories - Pieces	-	-	-	2.	-	-	-
	- - - Handkerchiefs P ^s . Single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- - - Plain - - Pieces	-	-	3.	2.	-	-	-
	- - - Stitched - Pieces. Rem.	-	-	1.	2.	-	1.	-
PROHIBITED GOODS †.								
Apparel, Silk and Coloured - Pieces		83.	34.	-	45.	-	2.	-
Bed Furniture, D ^o and D ^o - - Pieces		2.	2.	-	-	1.	-	-
Callico Towels, coloured Borders - No.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chintz Pallampores - - - No.		1.	-	-	2.	-	1.	-
Cotton Romals - - - Single. Pieces		-	-	-	-	8.	-	-
Crape - - - - - Pieces		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drawings on Silk - - - No.		25.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauze - - - - - Rem. Pieces		-	-	-	-	1.	-	-
Hand Screens of Gauze, Herba and Silk } - - - - - No. }		-	26.	-	16.	22.	31.	-
India Stuff - - - - Piece. Rem.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lustrings - - - - Chests. Pieces		2. 85.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nankeens, blue - - - Packages. Pieces		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persian Cloak - - - - No.		-	-	-	1.	-	-	-
Parasols of Silk - - - - No.		-	-	-	-	6.	-	-
Sieves of Herba - - - - No.		49.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silks - - - - - Pieces		35.	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - Handkerchiefs - - - Single		-	28.	-	8.	11.	6.	-
- - Lamps - - - - - No.		-	6.	-	-	-	-	-
- - Ornaments for Lamps - - No.		-	18.	-	-	-	-	-
- - Shoes - - - - - Pair		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - Slippers - - - - - Pair		-	6.	2	3.	-	-	-

* Canton Cloths } Subject to a Duty of £. 51. 5. 0. Permanent and £. 17. 1. 8. Temporary per Cent. on the Sale or declared
Callicoes - - }

Muslins of various denominations }
Nankeens - - - - - } Subject to a Duty of £. 20. 10. 0. Permanent, and £. 6. 16. 8. Temporary, per Cent.
D^o Apparel - - - - - }
D^o Bed Furniture - - - - }

† Goods prohibited to be used in this Country, subject to a warehousing Duty only of

year 1811; and the Nature and Rate of Duty chargeable on each Article—continued.

IMPORTED IN THE SHIPS

Almick Castle.	Royal George.	Bombay.	Surat Castle.	David Scott.	Cirencester.	Canton.	Canada.	TOTAL
-	2.	16.	-	-	-	-	-	22.
170. 19,019.	163. 16,326.	342. 42,666.	191. 21,361.	400. 40,050.	173. 17,350.	113. 11,372.	128. 15,556.	2,846. 308,301.
-	-	-	98.	-	-	-	-	438.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.
1.	5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.
-	-	-	-	3.	-	-	-	3.
-	1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.
-	-	-	-	2.	-	-	-	2.
-	16.	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.
-	6.	4.	-	-	-	-	-	6.
-	2.	-	-	1.	-	1.	-	9.
-	1.	2.	-	-	-	2.	-	8.
-	19.	-	-	68.	4.	-	-	255.
4.	1.	-	1.	5.	1.	-	-	17.
1.	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.
1.	4.	-	-	1.	-	-	-	10.
-	16.	10.	-	14.	-	-	-	38.
-	-	-	-	-	-	6.	-	6.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.
3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.
4.	12.	-	5.	-	-	-	-	116.
-	1.	-	-	1.	-	-	-	1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.
31. 3,503.	-	-	-	-	-	5,400.	-	36. 3,903.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.
-	-	-	-	-	1.	-	-	7.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.
-	19.	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.
10.	-	-	-	-	-	30.	-	93.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.
8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.
-	11.	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.

Value, and a Warehousing Duty of £. 2. 10. 0. Permanent, and £. 0. 16. 8. Temporary, per Cent.

on the Sale or declared Value, and a warehousing Duty of £. 7. 10. 0. Permanent, and £. 2. 10. 0. Temporary,

£. 2. 10. 0. Permanent, and £. 0. 16. 8. Temporary, per Cent. on the Sale Value.

(No. 2.)—A LIST of ARTICLES, the Produce or Manufacture of The EAST INDIES and
CHINA, subject to Duties, *ad valorem*.

Agate stones, polished. - - Knife handles, cups, saucers, &c. Alabaster. - - - ornaments. Alkali, unrefined. - - - refined. Animals heads, teeth and claws. Argus Pheasants. - - - - - Feathers un- drest. Arrangoes. Arrow Root powder. Arrows.	Calicoes— <i>continued</i> . Izzarees. Laccouries. Long cloths. Mammoodies. Moorees. Percaulabs. Putcahs. Sallamperes. Sannoos. Sallums. Succatoons. Tooheries. Canton cloths. Daggers, Indian. Dinnity. Diaper. - - - Table cloths, napkins, and towels. Dohl (Indian pease.) Drawers of wood. Drugs, manufactured. - - - unmanufactured. Elephants hair ornaments. Emeralds. Essence of Chili. Extract of nux vomica. Fans of ivory, isinglass, lac- quered. - - - Mother pearl paper. - - - Tortoiseshell & san- dalwood. - - - Feather. - - - Flag. Filligree Ornaments. - - - Work boxes. - - - Smelling bottles, needle cases, &c. Fireworks. Fishes tails. Fishing rods and lines. Flowers, artificial. Flutes. Frames for lamps. - - - pictures. Frankincense. Fruit, preserved. Garden roots. Gongs and sticks. Gram (Indian beans.) Guns, match lock. Gum Kino. Gum Kino, not otherwise described. Hand screens. Hats, straw and bamboo. Hookas. Japan ware. Jewellery, gold watches and chains. Images of marble rice and metal. Insects and reptiles, preserved.	Iron ore. Ivory card racks and cases. - - Combs. - - Cribbage boards. - - Candlesticks. - - Fan cases. - - Hand screens and cases. - - Sticks for parasols. - - Toys. - - Work baskets. - - Wrought balls. - - and laquered jewel cases. - - and sandalwood boxes. - - and D° work boxes. - - and D° backgammon tables. - - and D° chess boards and men complete. Ink, China. Keemoreshells. Kelp. Lacquered boxes. - - - Bandezers. - - - Cabinets. - - - Caddies. - - - Hand screens. - - - Quadrille boxes. - - - Jewel cases. - - - Trays. - - - Writing desks. Lamps and lanthorns. Lichen (Moss.) Lime juice. Madcapore. Manuscripts. Marble slabs. Masks. Mats of cane, table. - - - Floor. - - of grass. - - of ivory and silver. Metal tea canisters. Models of legs. - - of boats. Mother of pearl boxes. - - - Fish and coun- ters. - - - Knife handles. - - - Needle cases and toothpick cases. Musical instruments. Maslins; viz. Abroats. Addaties. Allabatties. Betellees. Budduncas. Calico, apparel and bed- furniture. Chandraconnies. Cossaes. Doreas. Humahums, stitched. Jamdannies. Mammoodies, stitched. Mulumulls. Muslins
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No. 2.—A LIST OF ARTICLES, &c.—continued.

Muslins plain. - - stitched. Muslin shawls. - - Handkerchiefs. - - Apparel. - - Bed furniture. - - Namsooks. - - Nankeen, apparel and bed furniture. - - Neckcloths. - - Raings. - - Seerbands. - - Seerbetties. - - Seerhandconnaies. - - Seershands. - - Sublomes. - - Tangeebs. - - Parterees. - - Terrindams. Nankeens. Oil of Anniseed. - - Camphire. - - Cocoa nut. - - Sandalwood. Ornaments Amber. - - - Cornelian and Agate. - - - Garnet. - - - Glass. - - - Rice. - - - Stone. Ostrich eggs. Otta of Roses. Paddybird feathers. - - - Muffs. - - - Tippetts. - - - Trimmings. Paintings on glass. - - - on ivory. Paper hand screens. - - Kittisols. Pearls. D° ornaments. Pencils of camels hair. Plants dried. Prints coloured. Puree. Prohibited Goods ; viz. Alatches. Allegars. Atchabannies. Atlas. Bandannies. Bejutapants. Brawls. Callawapores. Callico towels with co- loured borders. Carridarries. Charcannies. Chelloes. Chintz. Chuckloes.	Prohibited Goods—continued. Churloes. Coopees. Crape. Cushtaes. Cuttannees. Callicoes coloured. Dysoorksoys. Gauze. - - Bed furniture. Ghillees. Ginghams. Guinea stuffs. Habassies. Herba. Indian Stuff. - - Apparel and bed furniture. Jeesorsoys. Kingeob. Lungees herba and silk. Lustrings. Muggar sarries. Muslins coloured. Nankeens blue. Nawabeys. Neganepants. Nicannees. Nillaes. Paduasoyes. Palampores. Peniascoes. Photaes. Poyees. Romals, Silk. - - Cotton. Salopants. Sarsenets. Sashes of silk or cotton, coloured. Sastracundies. Seersuckers. Sewing Silk. Silks. - - Handkerchiefs. Solahs. Soosies. Sorries. Shawls - - embroidered. - - Handkerchiefs D°. Taffaties. Tapseils. Tepoys. Turrodars. Velvet. Zeirzoorsoys.	Reeds Indian. Rice paper. Rose water. Rouge books. Rubies. Sandalwood fan cases. Sealing wax. Sea shells, rough. Shawls. - - Handkerchiefs. - - Quilts. - - Pieces. - - Apparel; viz. boots, cravats, gloves, stockings, socks, and waistcoats. Shell Snuff boxes. Shoes of Leather. Silver filigree toothpick cases. - - Purses. Shields. Scymetars. Soap. Soy. Silk China floss. Skins; viz. Leopard, Lion, Otter, Goat, Tiger, and un- rated skins drest. - - Lion, Otter, Goat, and unrated skins undrest. Stags horns. Stands of wood. Stones rough. Tables of wood. Tea. Teake wood under 8 inches square. Tin. Tortoiseshell Boxes. - - - Combs. - - - Hand screens. - - - Rings. Toys of wood. Trays of D°. Tutenague. Ultramarine. War Instruments. Wheat, Indian. Whisks, Hair. - - Grass. Wine, Chinese. - - Shicar. Wood, Beef. - - Callamander. - - Callicutta. - - Ceylon. - - Chachrassy. - - Embatta. - - Jack. - - Sapan for dyers use. - - Sattin. - - Tulip.
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N. B.—All Goods imported by The East India Company, whether subject to rated Duties or not (except Cotton Wool, Saltpetre, and Tea) are liable to a Warehousing Duty, which is a per centage on Sale Price; and may be commuted on such Articles as are rated, for a small rated Duty, without injury to Revenue.

A LIST of ARTICLES, the Produce of INDIA and CHINA, subject to *ad valorem* Duties, to which the difficulty of a substitution of rated Duties would more especially apply.

Agate stones, polished.	Fans of feather.	Muslins— <i>continued</i> .
- - Knife handles, cups, saucers, &c.	- - flag.	Chandraconnaes.
Alabaster.	Filigree ornaments.	Cossaes.
- - - Ornaments.	- - - Work boxes.	Doreas.
Animals heads, teeth and claws.	- - - Smelling bottles, needle cases, &c.	Humhums stitched.
Arrows.	Fishes tails.	Jamdannies.
Beads, agate.	Fishing rods and lines.	Mammoodies stitched.
- - - cornelian.	Flowers, artificial.	Mulmulls.
Beetles, and wings of d°.	Flutes.	Muslins plain.
Bird cages.	Frames for lamps.	- - stitched.
Birds stuffed.	- - - pictures.	Muslin shawls.
Bows.	Guns, matchlock.	- - Handkerchiefs.
Cabinets of wood.	Gum, not otherwise described.	- - Apparel.
Cane baskets.	Hand screens.	- - Bed furniture.
- - Chair bottoms.	Hats, straw and bamboo.	Nainsooks.
- - Camp baskets.	Hooks.	Nankeen, apparel and bed furniture.
- - Window blinds.	Japan ware.	Neckcloths.
Cloth, Otahete.	Jewellery, gold watches and chains.	Rainings.
Clocks.	Images of marble, rice and metal.	Seerbands.
Clay images.	Insects and reptiles preserved.	Seerbetties.
Compasses.	Ivory card racks and cases.	Seerhandeonnaes.
Chairs of wood, cane, or bamboo.	- - Combs.	Seershands.
China ware.	- - Cribbage boards.	Sublomes.
Copper enamelled.	- - Candlesticks.	Tanjeebs.
Cotton, fringe, tape, and netting.	- - Fan cases.	Tarterees.
- - Quilts (white.)	- - Hand skreens and cases.	Terrindams.
- - Stockings.	- - Sticks for parasols.	Ornaments, Amber.
Callicoes, viz.	- - Toys.	- - - Cornelian and agate.
Callicoes.	- - Work baskets.	- - - Garnet.
Callipatties.	- - Wrought balls.	- - - Glass.
Chowtars.	- - and lacquered jewel cases.	- - - Rice.
Baftaes.	- - and sandalwood boxes.	- - - Stone.
Byrampants, white and brown.	- - and D° work boxes.	Paddybird Muffs.
Doosooties.	- - and D° backgammon tables, &c.	- - - Tippetts.
Dotties.	- - and D° chess boards, and men complete.	- - - Trimmings.
Emmerties.	Laquered Boxes.	Paintings on Glass.
Gurrals.	- - - Bandezers.	- - - on Ivory.
Humhums.	- - - Cabinets.	Paper hand-screens.
Izzarees.	- - - Caddies.	- - Kittisols.
Laccouries.	- - - Hand screens.	Pearls.
Longcloths.	- - - Quadrille boxes.	- - Ornaments.
Mammoodies.	- - - Jewel cases.	Prohibited Goods; viz.
Moorees.	- - - Trays.	Alatches.
Percaulabs.	- - - Writing desks.	Allejars.
Puteabs.	Lamps and lanthorns.	Atchabannies.
Sallamperes.	Lichen (moss).	Atlas.
Sannoos.	Masks.	Bandannies.
Sallums.	Mats of ivory and silver.	Bejutapants.
Succatoons.	Metal tea canisters.	Brawls.
Tookeries.	Models of legs.	Callawapores.
Canton cloths.	- - of boats.	Callico towels, with coloured borders.
Daggers Indian.	Mother of pearl boxes.	Carridarries.
Dimity.	- - - Fish and counters.	Charcannies.
Diaper.	- - - Knife handles, needle cases, and toothpick cases.	Chelloes.
- - Table cloths, napkins, and towels.	Musical Instruments.	Chintz.
Drawers of wood.	Muslins, viz.	Chucklaes.
Drugs manufactured.	Abroahs.	Churloes.
- - unmanufactured.	Addaties.	Coupees.
Elephants hair ornaments.	Alliballies.	Crape.
Emeralds.	Betellees.	Cushtaes.
Fans of ivory, isinglass lacquered, mother pearl, paper, tortoiseshell and sandalwood.	Budduncas.	Cuttannees.
	Callico, apparel and bed-furniture.	Callicoes, coloured.
		Dysorksoys.
		Gauze.
		- - Bed furniture.

A LIST OF ARTICLES, &c.—continued.

Prohibited Goods—continued.		
Ghillees.	Photaes.	Rubies.
Ginghams.	Poyees.	Sandalwood fan cases.
Guinea stuffs,	Romals Silk.	Shawls.
Habassies.	D° Cotton.	- - Handkerchiefs.
Herba.	Salopants.	- - Quilts.
India stuff.	Sarsenets.	- - Pieces.
India apparel and bed-furniture.	Sashes of Silk or Cotton, coloured.	- - Apparel; viz. boots, cravats, gloves, stockings, socks and waistcoats.
Seezoorsoys.	Sastracundies.	Shell snuff boxes.
Kinggob.	Seersuckers.	Shoes of leather.
Lungees herba and silk.	Sewing silk.	Silver filligree toothpick cases.
Lustrings.	Silks.	- - Purses.
Mugga Sarries.	- - Handkerchiefs.	Shields.
Muslins, coloured.	Solahs.	Scymetars.
Nankeens, blue.	Soosies.	Stands of wood.
Nawabeys.	Sorries.	Tables of wood.
Neganepants.	Shawls embroidered.	Tea.
Nicannees.	- - Handkerchiefs D°.	Tortoiseshell Boxes.
Nillaes.	Taffaties.	- - - Combs.
Paduasoy.	Tapseils.	- - - Hand Skreens.
Palampores.	Tepoys.	- - - Rings.
Pencascoes.	Turrodars.	Toys of wood.
	Velvet.	Trays of D°.
	Zeerzoorsoys.	War Instruments.
	Reeds, Indian.	Whisks, Hair.
		- - Grass.

(No. 3.)—AN ACCOUNT of the PRICES at which Muslins and White Calicoes have been sold by The East India Company, during a period of Three Years.

One Year from 5th July 1809 to 5th July 1810.

MUSLINS.	Highest Price per Piece.	Lowest Price.	Average Price.	WHITE CALICOES.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Average Price.
	s.	s.	s.		s.	s.	s.
Bettellees - - -	76/.	27/6.	72/.	Sallampores - - -	22/6.	10/.	16/10.
Muslin Handkerchiefs -	77/.	11/10.	21/.	Longcloths - - -	91/.	19/2.	35/.
Mulmuls - - -	190/.	24/10.	66/.	Tookerries - - -	15/8.	12/10.	14/8.
Muslin Neckcloths -	76/.	46/.	57/.	Mammoodies - - -	27/.	13/6.	19/2.
Seerhaudcomaes -	135/.	73/.	91/.	Baftaes - - -	22/10.	7/10.	13/6.
Abroahs - - -	141/.	87/.	102/6.	Calicoes - - -	35/.	10/2.	23/2.
Seerbettees - - -	82/.	30/2.	54/.	Humhums - - -	25/.	12/6.	20/9.
Tanjeebs - - -	115/.	20/8.	44/6.	Callipatties - - -	21/2.	12/5.	16/1.
Cossaes - - -	81/.	13/10.	31/3.	Doosooties - - -	40/.	18/8.	25/.
Nainsooks - - -	140/.	15/2.	80/.	Emmerties - - -	20/6.	3/.	15/.
Terrindams - - -	170/.	25/6.	66/.	Gurrahs - - -	38/.	2/6.	16/8.
Alliballies - - -	200/.	21/.	104/.	Putchas - - -	15/10. one lot.		
Tamdannies - - -	86/.	57/.	81/.	Sallums - - -	19/.	10/1.	15/6.
Doreas - - -	86/.	26/.	56/.	Sannoos - - -	31/6.	11/4.	23/2.
Allaballies stitched with } Gold and Silver - - - }	245/.	210/.	227/.	Moorels - - -	17/6. one lot.		
Mulmuls (stitched) - -	85/.	19/.	17/.	Succatoons - - -	24/2.	20/2.	22/6.
Nainsooks - d° - - -	96/.	one lot.		Chowtans - - -	14/8. one lot.		
Raings - - -	66/.	40/.	53/6.	Mammoodies (stitched) -	15/.	D°	
Tanjeebs (stitched) -	115/.	44/6.	96/.	Laccowries - - -	18/8.	12/6.	16/.
Terrindams d° - - -	180/.	44/6.	84/.	Dotties - - -	16/9.	13/2.	15/6.
Seerbands - - -	33/.	16/2.	18/.	Calico Wrappers - - -	13/6.	10/.	11/2.
Sercarrallies - - -	155/.	95/.	131/6.				
Addaties - - -	14/2.	12/2.	13/1.				
Sublomes - - -	95/.	30/6.	60/6.				
Budduncas - - -	40/.	33/.	37/.				
Tartorees - - -	78/.	one lot.					
Nankeens - - -	8/11.	2/11.	6/10.				

MUSLINS.

	Per Cent.	War Duty.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Warehousing Duty - -	7 10 —	2 10 —
Consolidated Duty - -	20 10 —	6 16 8

WHITE CALICOES.

	Per Cent.	War Duty.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Warehousing Duty - -	2 10 —	— 16 8
Consolidated Duty - -	51 5 —	17 1 2

(No. 3.)—Prices at which Muslins, &c. have been sold by The East India Company—continued.

ONE YEAR from 5th July 1810 to 5th July 1811.

MUSLINS.	Highest Price per Piece.	Lowest Price.	Average Price.	WHITE CALICOES.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Average Price.
	s.	s.	s.		s.	s.	s.
Budduncas - - -	54/6.	37/.	46/.	Sannoos - - -	28/6.	10/2.	20/.
Jamdannies - - -	94/.	69/.	82/.	Baftaes - - -	26/2.	6/3.	14/3.
Mulmuls - - -	180/.	22/.	66/6.	Calicoes - - -	34/.	11/2.	23/.
Nainsooks - - -	135/.	40/6.	77/8.	Doosooties - - -	38/6.	17/10.	22/.
Tanjeebs - - -	109/.	17/6.	38/.	Gurrahs - - -	43/.	9/1.	19/8.
Muslin Handkerchiefs - - -	80/.	13/2.	21/6.	Emmerties - - -	24/6.	11/10.	16/.
Alliballies - - -	180/.	40/.	118/.	Laccowries - - -	17/10.	10/10.	15/6.
Mulmuls (stitched) - - -	210/.	35/6.	95/.	Mammoodies - - -	26/.	11/.	17/10.
Nainsooks - do. - - -	103/.	68/.	90/.	Humhums - - -	25/.	14/.	17/10.
Seerhandconnaes - - -	145/.	50/6.	95/.	Sallampores - - -	20/2.	10/2.	16/6.
Sublomes - - -	72/.	55/6.	67/.	Longcloths - - -	44/.	18/4.	36/6.
Terrindams (stitched) - - -	140/.	35/6.	67/6.	Ditto - Superfine - - -	88/.	60/6.	75/.
Alliballies - do - - -	108/.	one lot.	—	Moorees - - -	16/.	15/2.	15/8.
Doreas - - -	115/.	22/6.	52/6.	Dotties (damaged) - - -	11/8.	9/6.	10/7.
Abroahs - - -	125/.	88/.	106/.	Callipatties - - -	14/10.	one lot.	—
Cossaes - - -	52/6.	13/6.	24/8.	Calicoe Wrappers - - -	15/.	7/.	8/8.
Muslin Neckcloths - - -	71/.	43/.	52/.				
Raings - - -	47/.	42/6.	44/6.				
Seerbands - - -	25/.	11/6.	16/.				
Seerbetties - - -	70/.	30/6.	47/.				
Sircarrallies - - -	190/.	120/.	154/2.				
Tanjeebs (stitched) - - -	165/.	46/6.	101/3.				
Terrindams - - -	99/.	24/6.	67/.				
Addaties - - -	14/10.	10/4.	12/6.				
Bettellees - - -	99/.	76/.	87/3.				
Muslins - - -	145/.	110/.	127/.				
Nankeens - - -	8/6.	3/4.	5/8.				

ONE YEAR from 5th July 1811 to 5th July 1812.

MUSLINS.	Highest Price per Piece.	Lowest Price.	Average Price.	WHITE CALICOES.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Average Price.
	s.	s.	s.		s.	s.	s.
Bettellees Pulicat - - -	65/.	56/6.	63/.	Long cloths (fine) - - -	70/.	26/.	42/.
Bettellies (plain) - - -	96/.	92/.	94/.	Sallampores (fine) - - -	19/8.	15/4.	18/6.
Muslin Handkerchiefs - - -	67/6.	13/2.	26/8.	Percaulabs - - -	28/.	27/6.	27/8.
Muslins (fine) - - -	130/.	120/.	125/.	Moorees - - -	12/2.	10/1.	11/1.
Cossaes - - -	52/6.	11/2.	30/6.	Moorees (fine) - - -	115/.	12/2.	62/10.
Nankeens - - -	8/6.	2/.	6/.	Longcloths - - -	44/6.	20/6.	36/10.
Mulmuls - - -	180/.	16/8.	45/6.	Sallampores - - -	19/8.	8/10.	16/3.
Alliballies - - -	155/.	33/.	87/.	Succatoon - one lot - - -	17/.	—	—
Seerhandconnaes - - -	155/.	45/6.	76/6.	Emmerties - - -	22/6.	5/8.	12/6.
Doreas - - -	91/.	18/4.	49/.	Mammoodies - - -	26/6.	3/9.	14/9.
Budduncas - - -	40/6.	30/6.	35/6.	Sannoos - - -	28/.	8/6.	15/4.
Mulmuls (stitched) - - -	185/.	18/2.	53/10.	Baftaes - - -	28/.	7/.	14/4.
Nainsooks - - -	113/.	11/6.	78/.	Calicoes - - -	30/.	6/6.	18/1.
Seerbetties - - -	70/.	27/6.	54/2.	Doosooties - - -	35/6.	15/2.	20/11.
Abroahs - - -	102/.	82/.	90/6.	Humhums - - -	18/.	14/10.	15/10.
Muslin Neckcloths - - -	61/.	38/6.	54/.	Laccowries - - -	13/6.	6/5.	10/4.
Sublomes - - -	61/.	50/6.	53/3.	Gurrahs - - -	38/.	10/.	16/4.
Tanjeebs - - -	88/.	17/.	48/.	Calico Wrappers - - -	7/3.	6/9.	6/10.
Terrindams - - -	78/.	21/6.	54/1.				
Jamdannies - - -	86/.	79/.	83/.				
Nainsooks (stitched) - - -	94/.	91/.	92/6.				
Raings - - -	51/6.	43/.	48/.				
Seerbands - - -	12/4.	19/4.	11/6.				
Sircarrallies - - -	135/.	125/.	130/.				
Tanjeebs (stitched) - - -	138/.	46/6.	97/3.				
Terrindams - do - - -	75/.	52/.	62/.				
Mammoodie - do - - -	12/10.	one lot.	—				

(No. 4.)—AN ACCOUNT of Goods, the Produce or Manufacture of *China*, or *The East Indies*, which have been seized in LONDON and in the Out-Ports, in the Six Years last past;—distinguishing the Species and Quantities; the Names of the Ships; and, if seized on board, or run from, such Ships:—also, The total number of Seizures, and the total Value thereof, in each year, in London and the Out Ports respectively, with a General Abstract thereof.

LONDON.

AN ACCOUNT of Goods, the Produce or Manufacture of *China* or *The East Indies*, which have been seized at the Port of LONDON, in the Six Years last past;—distinguishing the Species and Quantities; the Name of the Ship; and, if seized on board, or run from:—also, The total number of Seizures, and the total Value thereof, in each year.

SPECIES and QUANTITIES of GOODS.	NAMES of the SHIPS.	If Seized on Board, or, Run from.	OBSERVATIONS.
—1806.—			
3 Pieces of nankeens, 3 palampores, 6 pieces calico, 1 curtain, 1 gown, 1 mattress, 9 waistcoats silk gingham, 1 d° jacket, 2 pair trowsers, 4 pillow cases, 2 handkerchiefs, 2 silk d°, 3 pieces ribband, 11 yards silk, 3 yards cutanee, 1 piece calico handkerchiefs, 4 pieces nankeen, 1 ounce silk, 2 skins, 1 lb. turtle skin, 2 hats, 1 pair slippers, 1 hooker, 2 caddies, a skull of a beast, 2 ostrich eggs, 2 shells, 6 paintings, 2 d° broken, 1 bottle oil of nutmegs, 2 lbs. soap, 3½ lbs. mace, 3 lbs. pepper, 2 lbs. sandal wood dust, 1 cot cover	- - - - -	Run.	
4 Fans, 2 strings cornelian beads, 4 rows pearls, 7 rows beads, 1 parcel ornaments, 6 phials essence of sandal wood	Devaynes Indiaman	Board	Supposed.
1 Gold watch, 2 d° necklaces, 1 d° ring, 3 d° earrings, 2 pair d°, 1 pair bracelets, 2 gold earrings, 2 silver thimbles, 1 gold ring	- - D° - - - -	D°	D°
1 Piece calico	Castle Eden	D°	D°
1 Jar mangoes, 1 bed cover, 89 lbs. tea	- - - - -	Run	D°
30 Strings beads, 1 bunch coral, 2 cornelian stones, 2 agate drops, 18 books, 2 pieces nankeen, 2 pieces bandano handkerchiefs	- - - - -	D°	D°
2 Palampores, 4 strings cornelian beads and 9 ornaments, 3 hand screens and cases, 3 fans, 1 basket, 1 bundle India grass, 31 knots strings, 1 ounce spices, 115 pieces china, 8 damaged, and a parcel of broken china	- - - - -	Run	D°
19 Lbs. tea	Earl Camden Indiaman	Board	D°
1 Palampore, 1 d° damaged, 4 pieces muslin, 2 pieces nankeen, 2 pieces calico	Devonshire from Madras	D°	D°
36 Pieces bandanoes, 11 single d°, 2 handkerchiefs, 6 pieces cotton romals, 1 remnant cotton d° handkerchiefs, 9 palampores, 2 pieces muslin, 1 piece calico, 1 table cloth, 8 towels, 6 pieces nankeen, 2 casks mangoes	Metcalf from Bengal	D°	D°
2 Pieces muslin	Lord Duncan Indiaman	D°	D°
6 Pieces bandanoes, 1 d°, 3 pieces chints, 2 palampores, 4 pieces muslin, 1 piece calico, 5 pieces nankeen, 1 shawl	Walpole Indiaman	D°	D°
3 Pieces muslin, 1 shawl, 1 handkerchief	Lady Castlereagh	D°	D°
22 Pieces bandanoes, 15 pieces cotton handkerchiefs, 4 pieces calico, 1½ piece muslin, 7 yards d°, 12 half handkerchiefs, 1 palampore	Chalton from Madras	D°	D°
9 Bandanoes, 1 piece calico, 1 piece nankeen, 122 pheasants feathers	Earl Camden Indiaman	D°	D°
27 Romal handkerchiefs, 12 handkerchiefs, 3 Persian d°, 2 bracelets, 2 earrings, 1 cross, 1 phial otto of roses, 1 d° oil roses, 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs. wax candles, 2 qrs. 24 lbs. soap, 1 lb. tobacco	- - - - -	Run.	
8 Lbs. segars, 9 lbs. tobacco, 4 lbs. chocolate, 2 lbs. coffee, 3 lbs. snuff, 125 lbs. wax candles, 4 shawl cravats, 2 lbs. segars, 6 pieces china	- - - - -	Run.	
6 Pieces bandanoes	Lord Duncan	Board.	
1 Palampore	Devonshire	D°	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
3 Jars mangoes, 24 lbs. ginger, 36 lbs. succades, 10 lbs. oranges, 7 lbs. curry powder, 2 bottles pickles, 4 mats, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, $16\frac{1}{2}$ gallons arrack, $9\frac{3}{4}$ gallons soy - - - - -	Royal George - - - - -	Run	Supposed.
4 Papers sewing silk, 3 remnants silk handker- chiefs, 1 remnant silk, 1 umbrella, 1 comb, 1 writing desk, 2 tea chests, 1 fan - - - - -	- - - - -	D°	D°.
95 Ounces musk, 81 pieces china, $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 1 piece China taffety, 2 palampores, 2 pieces China handkerchiefs, 4 pieces bandanoes, 1 piece bandanoe, 9 lbs. nutmegs - - - - -	- - - - -	D°	D°.
12 Lbs. ginger, 27 lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	D°	D°.
6 Pieces nankeen - - - - -	Earl Howe Indiaman - - - - -	Board.	D°.
$4\frac{1}{2}$ Lbs. tea, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. mace - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
10 Jars ginger, 1 piece bandanoes, 1 palampore, 6 pair slippers, 1 piece nankeen, 18 pieces India ink, 2 sets counters, $36\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea - - - - -	Coutts Indiaman - - - - -	Board.	D°.
40 Bunches pearl beads, 13 pictures, 45 lbs. tea - 10,000 Sheets India paper, 38 lbs. tea, 21 lbs. sweetmeats, 8 lbs. cinnamon - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lbs. cloves, 63 lbs. tea, 3 pieces bandanoes - 20 Pieces nankeen, 1 piece muslin - - - - -	Devonshire Indiaman - - - - -	Board.	D°.
2 Bandanoes, 3 pieces nankeen - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
2 Pieces nankeen - - - - -	Bombay Castle - - - - -	Board.	D°.
166 Lbs. wax candles, 310 lbs. composition for smoking, 13 lbs. chocolate, 6 lbs. segars, 32 lbs. tobacco, 3 shawls, 1 cravat, 3 bundles sewing silk, 19 handkerchiefs, 4 pieces taffety, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, a China chamber pot, wash stand bason, and mug, 1 mat - - - - -	Mary from Petersburg - - - - -	Board.	D°.
31 Whangees, 208 lbs. wax candles, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. cho- colate, 16 lbs. soap, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. snuffs, 2 lbs. cocoa, 1 lb. segars, 119 lbs. coffee, 3 strings of beads, 6 fans, 1 palampore, 1 umbrella, 4 fire screens, 2 bundles sewing silk, 11 pieces nankeen, 1 fan, 2 cases chop sticks dominas, 1 tea chest, 1 bone d°, five strings beads, 96 buttons, 1 toy, 1 piece India ink, 1 comb, 1 piece china, 1 box flowers, 1 lb. nutmegs, ornaments for a bed, 9 ground rattans, 1 string cornelian beads, 2 papers silk, 2 fans, 1 box, 1 bottle snuff, 1 jar fish, $14\frac{3}{4}$ yards silk, 10 fans, 1 candle shade, 2 paintings, 1 bottle arrack, 1 d° brandy, 1 sward and pre- served ginger, 4 mugs, 1 chamber pot, 1 bason, 1 bottle and cover, 1 soup dish, 1 tray, 3 rem- nants and 4 handkerchiefs, 3 pieces d°, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. tea -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
3 Pieces and 2 handkerchiefs, 1 piece calico, 20 lbs. tea, 8 lbs. nutmegs, $25\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. d°, 8 lbs. spice, and 6 pieces china - - - - -	- - - - -	D°	D°.
9 Pieces silk handkerchiefs, 9 yards silk, 2 pieces calico - - - - -	Warley Indiaman - - - - -	Board.	D°.
1 Piece 11 yards taffety, 1 piece chints, 2 pieces calico, 48 pieces china, and 2 damaged - - -	Windham from China - - - - -	D°.	D°.
4 Pieces and 4 bandanoes, 9 lbs. mace - - - - -	Ocean - - - - -	D°.	D°.
80 Lbs. ginger, 60 lbs. sugar candy, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 8 lbs. chocolate, 2 tea trays, 423 lbs. tea - -	Wexford Indiaman - - - - -	D°.	D°.
1 Box, 11 tea trays, 7 skins - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	D°.
871 Lbs. sugar candy - - - - -	Ocean from China - - - - -	Board.	D°.
42 Lbs. ginger, 2 china and 2 damaged bowls, 1 lb. tea - - - - -	Warley - - - - -	D°.	D°.
12 Pieces bandanoes, 1 China handkerchief, 1 piece satin, 1 piece taffety, 3 pieces crape, 3 pieces calico, 4 palampores, 2 cot covers, 1 piece muslin, 39 fans, 1 piece taffety - - -	- - - - -	Run.	D°.
1 Piece gauze, 1 palampore, 5 lbs. ink, 4 sets counters - - - - -	Scaleby Castle from China - - - - -	D°.	D°.
1 Palampore, 2 waistcoats, 2 remnants silk, 1 ban- danoe, 8 shirts, 9 sheets, 5 pair nankeen breeches, 3 pair nankeen trowsers, 1 curtain, 1 draft box, 4 packs cards, 3 lbs. tea, 2 feathers, 2 bottles soy, 67 pieces china, 2 palampores, 7 handkerchiefs - - - - -	Coutts from China - - - - -	D°.	D°.
$7\frac{1}{2}$ Yards calico, 34 lbs. tea, 4 paintings, $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. silk, 27 pieces china, and 6 d° damaged - -	- - - - -	D°.	D°.
	Cumberland - - - - -	D°.	D°.

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
9 Feathers - - - - -	Coutts from China - - - - -	Run.	
4 China jars, 24 lbs. succades, 3 mats - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
200 Lbs. sugar - - - - -	Hope from China - - - - -	Board.	
3 Mats, 7 lbs. ginger, 6 pieces taffety, 8,600 sheets India paper, 200 damaged, 3 pieces nankeen, $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 4 shawls, 6 yards muslin, 43 wings and tails of birds, 4 bunches feathers, 12 handkerchiefs, 3 bandanoes, 2 waistcoats, 1 gown, 2 pair slippers, 2 pieces nankeen, 10 pair nankeen trowsers, 2 pair breeches, 1 gown, 8 pair slippers, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces silk, 1 parcel grass, 13 d° filligree work, 7 bunches pearl beads, 16 fans, 1 set counters, 3 cornelian crosses, 1 shawl, 1 piece king cob, 5 sashes, 1 handkerchief, $14\frac{1}{2}$ yards muslin, 2 pair sleeves, 1 shirt, 1 collar, 5 purses, 1 shawl, 1 pair of stockings - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Handscreens, 13 strings beads, 2 cornelian drops, 1 brooch, 1 string agate beads, 2 d° drops, 1 gold chain, 4 paintings, 4 silk handkerchiefs, 4 silk gowns, 1 remnant taffety, 2 bits d°, 11 bandanoes, 1 gown, 3 petticoats, 1 quilt, 1 skirt, 1 palampore, 5 pieces chintz furniture, 1 d° cot cover, 1 slipper, 1 cloak, 1 silk coat and waistcoat, 3 d° shawls, 1 sash, 9 pair shoes, 54 pair gloves, 140 strings buttons, 2 handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
1 Cape handkerchief, 2 pieces trimmings, 1 pair slippers, 1 work bag, 1 tassel, 1 parcel of twist, 31 fans, 13 pieces china, 2 remnants linen, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 12 lbs. chocolate, 14 lbs. coffee, 34 lbs. tobacco, $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. segars, 2 pounds snuff, 6 bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	Supposed.
167 Pieces china, 37 damaged d° - - - - -	Scaleby Castle - - - - -	D°.	
1 Piece bandanoes - - - - -	Hope from China - - - - -	Board.	
5 D° - d°, 147 pieces china - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	Supposed.
7 Yards velvet, 1 piece crape, 2 pieces damask, 16 pieces taffety, 6 pieces handkerchiefs, 9 parasols, 3 pieces silk cord, 10 pair slippers, 1 model of a foot, 10 fans, 1 roll grass, 1 lb. ink, 98 conque pearl shells, 3 pieces calico - - - - -	Dorsetshire from China - - - - -	Board.	
$7\frac{1}{2}$ Yards silk, 2 pair stockings, 6 handkerchiefs, 1 shawl, 3 fans, 2 bottles otto roses - - - - -	Atlas from Madras - - - - -	D°.	
2 Pieces fur, 3 pieces bandanoes, 7 d°, 1 piece china, 1 remnant and 15 bandanoes, 1 piece silk, 11 China handkerchiefs, 1 mat, 3 boxes handkerchiefs, 2 remnants silk, $78\frac{1}{2}$ oz. gold and silver lace, $31\frac{1}{2}$ oz. silver coin, 62 ostrich feathers, 1 bunch feathers, 12 pots rouge, $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	Supposed.
19 Fans, 2 quadrille boxes - - - - -	Surat Castle - - - - -	Board.	
1 Bandanoe, 9 lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
16 Shawls, 77 pieces muslins, 6 pieces handkerchiefs, 59 pieces cotton handkerchiefs, 7 silk shawls, 20 pieces calico, 12 pieces dimity, 58 pieces cambric, 443 pieces lenoe, 8 pieces silk shawls, 2 pieces corduroy, 2 pieces kerseymere, 94 dozen and 4 pair stockings, 10 pair silk stockings, 13 dozen and 8 pair gloves, 130,000 needles, 2 silver spoons and 2 forks, 7 lbs. indigo - - - - -	Alexander, bound to Var. l - - - - -	Board.	
1 Parcel paper, 6 bottles peppermint water - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
24 Pieces china, 66 pieces ivory, 32 toys, 2 fans, 4 combs, 52 buttons, 2 ivory boxes, 32 ivory men, 4 diels, 30 needles, 1 shuttle, 127 wax candles, 2 lbs. segars, 21 lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	Supposed.
6 Pieces bandanoes, 8 handkerchiefs, 14 yards silk, 8 yards crape, 1 pair shoes, 10 pieces nankeen, 2 pair slippers, 2 paper blinds, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. silk, 11 bottle stands, 1 box chess men, 1 box, 23 combs, 5 boxes, 6 books of paints, 2 sets counters, 4 fans, 9 strings cornelian beads, 4 strings amber d°, 5 bunches and 1 string glass d°, 14 silver spoons, 6 dice, 20 yards silk, 3 pieces bandanoes, 9 pieces d° and 1 single, 7 pieces and 1 Persian handkerchiefs, 7 pieces bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	D°.

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
4½ Lbs. tea, 267 lbs. rice, 65 lbs. sugar, 25 lbs. soap - - - - -	Charger from Bengal - - -	Board.	
14 Pieces nankeen - - - - -	Mease from Petersburg - - -	D°	Foreign.
1 Piece bandanoes - - - - -	George from Dantzic - - -	D°	
5 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Industry from Riga - - -	D°	
2 Pieces bandanoes, 1 silk handkerchief, 9 lbs. tea, 1 string amber beads, 1 drop - - - - -	George from Dantzic - - -	D°	
37½ Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Supposed.
2 Pieces bandanoes, 2 single d°, 4 China d°, 1 work bag, 3 lbs. tea - - - - -	Harbinger a' Riga - - -	Board.	
4 Pieces and 1 bandanoes, 18 pieces and 1 Persian handkerchiefs, 11 China handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Supposed.
7 Silk handkerchiefs, 1 palampore, 72 sheets India paper - - - - -	Romeo a' Boston - - -	Board.	
2 Pieces silk, 2 pieces cotton, 6 romal handkerchiefs, 2 coverlets, 2 fire screens, 3 curtains, 2 pillow cases, 2 palampores, 1 bandano handkerchief, 5 lbs. tea, 60 pieces china, 76 lbs. wax candles, 52 bunches pearls, 1 piece and 4 bandanoes, 1 dressing gown, 1 piece bandanoes, 5 handkerchiefs, 10 pieces nankeens, 13 pieces and 6 bandanoes, 2 shawls, 2 strings beads, 2 fans, 43 silk handkerchiefs, 4 pieces nankeen, 2 amber cabinets, 2 pedestals, 4 jars, 2 covers, 1 tea-pot and cover - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Supposed.
1 Box insects, 1 basket shells, 10½ lbs. tea - - -	Streatham a' Madras - - -	Board.	
1 Piece bandanoes, 13 single d° - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Piece and 5 bandanoes, 1 palampore, 1 piece of nankeen, 12 yards long cloth, 6 yards muslin, 2 table cloths - - - - -	Elizabeth and Mary a' South Seas - - -	Board.	
531 Pieces and 3 bandanoes, 1 yard cotton, 11 palampores, 1 cot cover, 10 pieces muslin, 7 pieces bandanoes, 3 pieces cotton handkerchiefs, 4 pieces of muslin, 2 pieces d° handkerchiefs, 22 lbs. indigo - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Piece muslin, 1 piece handkerchiefs, 1 shawl - - -	Calcutta a' Bengal - - -	Board.	
28 Gallons mangoes - - - - -	Jane Duchess Gordon - - -	D°	
1 Piece taffety, 2 palampores, 1 cot cover, ½ piece muslin, 12 pieces nankeen, 1 fan, 1 bone fan paper - - - - -	Wm. Pitt from Madras - - -	D°	
1 Palampore, 5 bandanoes, 10 gallons mangoes - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
10 Pieces nankeen - - - - -	Lady Tyrconnel a' Gottenburgh - - -	Board.	
1 Bandanoes, 1 cot cover, 2½ lbs. tea, 2 shawls - - -	Glory a' Bengal - - -	D°	
1 Silk handkerchief, 1 cot cover - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Piece muslin, 2 pieces long cloth, 10 strings cornelian beads - - - - -	Glory a' Bengal - - -	Board.	
6 Pieces nankeen, 6 shawls - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Supposed.
10 Rows cornelian beads, 36 ornaments, 28 cornelian stones, 9 d° seals, 24 d° stones, 11 amethysts, 3 fans, 2 pieces muslin - - - - -	Preston Indiaman - - -	Board.	
2 Pieces handkerchiefs, 167 counters, 7 towels - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
8 Pieces bandanoes, 6 handkerchiefs, 2 palampores, 1 cot cover, 3 pieces chints, 2 pieces muslin, 2 pieces long cloth - - - - -	Calcutta a' Bengal - - -	Board.	
5 Leopard skins - - - - -	Northampton a' Bengal - - -	D°	Foreign.
2 Caddies tea, 10 China handkerchiefs, 1 jar ginger, 1 bottle snuff, 1 piece muslin, 1 palampore, 4 bandanoes handkerchiefs, 2 rempants muslin, 34 lbs. wax candles, 4 bottles currie powder, 6 bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
40 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Europe Indiaman - - -	Board.	
32 Bottles currie powder, 2 bottles Cayenne pepper - - -	Tigress D° - - -	D°	
60 Gallons arrack - - - - -	Ann - D° - - -	D°	
7 Pieces bandanoes and 13 cotton handkerchiefs - - -	Wm. Pitt a' Madras - - -	D°	
35 Bandanoes, 6 pieces muslin - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Supposed.
3 Pieces satin wood, 45 pieces China - - - - -	Tygress a' Bengal - - -	Board.	
107 Pieces china - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Jacket, 1 bandano, 6 bottles currie powder, 1 jacket, 20 half handkerchiefs, four pair nankeen pantaloons, 14 knots, 80 counters, 1 sofa, 1 table, 2 chairs, 14 pieces of china, 3 pieces d° damaged, 3 pieces bandanoes, 6½ yards satin, 7½ yards cambric, 10 pieces of nankeen - - - - -	- - - - -	D°	Foreign.
4½ Lbs. tea, 8 lbs. ginger, 9 lbs. succadees - - -	Ann a' Bengal - - -	Board.	
7 Lbs. rice, 8 bandanoes, 2 pieces muslin, 8 pieces bandanoes, 7 d° - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Supposed.

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
20 Prints, 92 arrows, 2 salvers, 3 daggers, 4 strings cornelian beads, 1 string beads, 2 cornelian stones, 4 agate d°, 5 silver rings, 4 cakes Indian ink, 1 bottle otto roses, 1 tiger and 1 leopard skin, 1 piece bandanoes, 47 lbs. currie powder, 325 lbs. sago, 99 lbs. pepper, 100 lbs. sugar	Jane Duchess of Gordon a' Bengal	Board	Foreign.
15 Lbs. curry powder, 10 lbs. tamarinds	Europe a' Bengal	D°.	
24 Pieces towelling, 1,146 lbs. rice	Calcutta - D°	D°.	
108 Gallons arrack	Streatham a' India	D°.	
11 Lbs. tea		Run.	
23 Drawings, 1 shawl, 1 sash, 2 fans, 1 gold ring and seal, 11 cornelian stones, 5 d° pebbles, 6 agate d°, 2 wings and 12 feathers, 2 pieces nankeen, 1 piece bandanoes, 1 silk handkerchief, 1 piece gold tissue, 2 palampores, 5 yards muslin, 8 pieces silk, 1 piece muslin, 5 pieces bandanoes, 3 pieces taffety, 22 yards calico, 1,140 cornelian stones, 10 pieces bandanoes, 90 pieces Persian handkerchiefs, 6 pieces and 1 bandanoes, 37 lbs. pepper, 2 lbs. of tea, 21 bandanoes, 2 palampores, 1 quilt, 4 table cloths, 2 pair nankeen trousers, 50 lbs. raw silk		D°	Supposed.
543 Lbs. raw sugar	Admiral Gardner a' Madras	D°	D°.
980 Lbs. cornelian stones, 2 pair mandarin shoes		D°	D°.
392 Lbs. rhubarb, 246 China root	Bons Armaas a' Montevideo	Board.	
5 Pieces bandanoes, 3 pieces nankeen, 59 lbs. congo tea		Run	Supposed.
1 Piece and 3 bandanoes, 1 piece nankeen	Mary a' Petersburg	Board.	
8½ Lbs. tea, 12 lbs. ginger, 133 pieces bandanoes, 34 pieces Persian taffeties, 1 gauze handkerchief, 2 silk and cotton d°, 1 piece d°		Run	Supposed.
10 Pair nankeen	Margaret a' Petersburg	Board.	
12½ Gallons soy	Wexford a' China	D°.	
187 Mother pearl handles for knives and forks	Ocean a' - D°	D°.	
67 Lbs. nutmegs, 69 lbs. mace, 10 pair nankeens	Warley a' - D°	D°.	
29 Lbs. succades, 22 lbs. ginger, 3 mats	Dorsetshire a' D°	D°.	
72 Lbs. turmeric, 77 lbs. pepper, 106 lbs. tobacco	Charger a' Bengal	D°.	
28 Lbs. tea		Run	Supposed.
16 Lbs. coffee	Preston a' Bengal	Board.	
19½ Lbs. tea	Cambridge Indiaman	D°.	
30 Lbs. wax candles, 39 lbs. hair powder, 33 cornelian and agate ornaments, 2 strings agate beads, 3 strings garnets, 1 gold chain, 653 arrango beads, and 1 lb. wax candles, 1 palampore, 13 romal handkerchiefs, 55 bandanoes, 11 Persian d°, 43 muslin handkerchiefs, 6 waistcoats, 13 pair muslin, 3 sashes, 14 yards muslin, 1 sheet, 7 gowns, 9 petticoats, 75 shirts, 5 shawls, 20 fans, 2 strings cornelian beads, 2 d° pearl, gold and velvet, 3 chains, 1 watch chain and seal and ring, 20 cornelian and agate stones, 2 pair stone buttons, 8 precious stones, 5 gold trinkets, 1 hair necklace, two enamelled snuff-boxes, 1 Persian carpet, 1 sword and dagger		Run	Supposed.
6 Bandanoes	Boreas a' Memel	Board.	
304 Lbs. raw sugar	Experiment a' Bombay	D°.	
2 Handskreens, 5½ lbs. tea, 446 ground rattans, 307 lbs. sandal wood		Run	Supposed.
30 Lbs. wax candles	Hugh Inglis Indiaman	D°	D°.
74 Lbs. - d°	Bengal Indiaman	D°	D°.
11 Lbs. tea	St. John a' Riga	Board.	
3½ Lbs. tea, 1 bed-cover, 3 pieces nankeen		Run	Supposed.
8 Fans. 860 lbs. tea, 11½ lbs. tea		D°.	
9½ Lbs. ginger, 94 lbs. coffee	Perseverance a' China	Board.	
209 Lbs. indigo, 10 strings agate beads		Run	Supposed.
2 China bowls, 2 basons, 2 lbs. ink	Albion Indiaman	Board.	
4 Lbs. sherroots	Dover Castle Indiaman	Run	D°.
A portrait	Marchioness of Exeter a' Bengal	Board	D°.

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
—1807.—			
3 Bandanoes, 1 silk shawl, 1 silk cot cover, 2 pair nankeen trowsers, 2 pair breeches, 12 pair pantaloons, 2 towels, 1 pair pantaloons -	- - - - -	Run	Supposed.
13 Fans - - - - -	William Pitt Indiaman -	Board.	
4 Pieces nankeen - - - - -	Prevoyant a' Malta -	D°.	
6 Pieces bandanoes, 14 yards taffety, 5 pieces nankeen, 88 lbs. tea, 5½ gallons soy -	Ceres Indiaman -	D°.	
8 Pieces nankeen, 3 pearl snuff boxes, 10 d° cases 245 d° counters, 9 fans, 9 lbs. tea -	Essex Indiaman -	D°.	
12 Yards calico, 12 pieces nankeen, 17½ lbs. tea	Alnwick Castle D° -	D°.	
16 Palampores, 17 yards crape, 18 yards muslin	- - - - -	- - - - -	
2 Pieces d°, 5 pieces nankeen, 5 fans, 34 beads, 14½ lbs. tea, 6½ gallons soy -	David Scott a' China -	D°.	Supposed.
219½ Lbs. tea - - - - -	Essex Indiaman -	D°.	
28 Lbs. tea, 23 lbs. preserved fruit -	Walmer Castle a' China -	D°.	
10 Pieces bandanoes, 9 cotton d°, 1 gold chain, 1 pair bracelets, 1 parcel silver wire, 1 d° ink, 14 cannisters musk, 4 birds paradise, 1 roll paper, 2 palampores, 1 handkerchief, 2 boxes -	- - - - -	Run.	
9 Pieces nankeen, 460 cornelian stones -	Winchelsea a' China -	Board.	
29 Lbs. tea, 3 pieces bandanoes -	Walmer Castle D° -	D°.	
87 Lbs. d°, 12 strings beads -	Elphinstone - D° -	D°.	
1 Calico cradle cover -	- - - - -	Run.	
16 Pieces nankeen, 18 lbs. musk -	Walmer Castle D° -	Board.	
3½ Lbs. tea, 5 pair nankeen breeches, 1 handkerchief, 1 cot cover, 1 pillow case -	- - - - -	Run.	
8 Yards silk - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
19 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Essex a' China -	Board.	
4 Pieces nankeen, 150 pair nankeen pantaloons, 1 book paints -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Cot cover, 9 bandanoes, 2 China handkerchiefs, 2 pair slippers, 4 pair nankeen slippers, 11 pair pantaloons, 2 parcels soap, 7 pieces china, 13½ lbs. tea, 107 canes, 4 mats, 1 stool, 2 China jars, 6½ lbs. tea -	- - - - -	D°.	
5 Bandanoes - - - - -	Mary a' Riga -	Board.	
5 Pieces and 6 bandanoes, 1 pair pantaloons, 2 waistcoats, 2 jackets all silk, 1 sheet, 2 strings cornelian beads, 1 toy, 8 cornelian ornaments, 3 boxes ink, 2 parasols, 250 pieces nankeen, 244 pieces bandanoes, 9½ lbs. tea -	- - - - -	Run.	
27 Pieces china, 23 d° damaged -	Jonge Armde Arlingen -	Board.	
1 Piece bandanoes - - - - -	Twee Gebroeders a' Rotterdam -	D°.	
1 Palampore, 70 pieces nankeen, 200 toys, 3,030 cornelian stones, 25 strings d° beads, 44 silk shawls, 2 pieces bandanoes -	Elphinstone a' China -	D°.	
1 Quilt, 1 lb. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
8 Bottles curry powder, 7 d° soy, 4 d° capsicomb, 1 d° copey, 1 jar sweetmeats, 1 china dish, 14 plates, 3½ gallons soy -	David Scott a' China -	Board.	
1½ Lbs. tea, 11 lbs. sweepings, 7 lb. curry powder	- - - - -	Run.	
21 Lbs. tea - - - - -	David Scott a' China -	Board.	
25 Lbs. d°, 1 palampore, 17 bandanoes, 12 Persian handkerchiefs, 1 piece calico, 1 bag crabs eye beads, 9 shells, 10 boxes, 4 snuff boxes, some cornelian beads, 58 rows d°, 1 necklace, 84 d° ornaments, 48 d° seals, 1 shawl, 6½ yards silk, 100 pieces bandanoes, 1 piece filligree, 1 piece & 9 bandanoes, 1 China handkerchief, 1 piece long cloth, 1 piece nankeen, 4 lbs. tobacco, 2 shawls	- - - - -	Run.	
10 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	Alexander a' Bengal -	Board.	
100 Cornelian stones, 1 shawl, 2 fans, 1 filligree ball, 6 birds paradise -	Huddard a' Bombay -	D°.	
23 Diaper cloths, 63 lbs. tea - - - - -	Lord Nelson D° -	D°.	
30 Pieces bandanoes, 19 d° damaged, 17 pieces chints, 8 pieces calico, 12 pieces long cloth, 4 pieces bandanoes, 1 piece long cloth, 1 calico waistcoat -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Pieces bandanoe handkerchiefs - - - - -	Monarch Indiaman -	Board.	
1 Shawl - - - - -	Asia - - D° -	D°.	
3 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	Walhamstow D° -	D°.	
10 Silk handkerchiefs, 2 pieces nankeen -	Earl St. Vincent -	D°.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
1 Palampore - - - - -	Lord Castlereagh Indiaman -	Board.	
1 Bandano, 1 piece muslin, 1 piece handkerchiefs, 1 shawl, 4 pieces nankeen, 2 strings cornelian beads, 9 tails of birds of paradise, 1 bird of paradise, 2 parcels of feathers, 1 string corne- lian beads, 4 ornaments, 1 pair gold bracelets	Bengal - - - - D° - -	D°.	
2 Pieces calico, 1 piece bandanoes, 17 bands, 1 handkerchief, 1 piece nankeen, 3 pieces calico, 7 yards d°, 1 piece muslin, 22 lbs. tea - -	Lord Nelson - - - D° - -	D°	Supposed.
1 Demy piece muslin, 8 rings, 6 boxes, 1 quadrille box, 1 battle-axe and dagger, and an ebony table - - - - -	Concord a' Bengal - - -	D°.	
3 Shawls, 4 pieces muslin - - - - -	Lady Jane Dundas a' Bengal -	D°.	
5 Strings cornelian beads, 15 d° ornaments, 3 sil- ver spoons - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
66 Pieces handkerchiefs silk, 2 d° Persian - -	Monarch a' Bengal - - -	Board.	
2 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	Walthamstow D° - - -	D°.	
20 Lbs. curry powder, 1 lb. cayenne, 2 carpets, 2 pieces bandanoes, 2 yards muslin, 1 bottle nut- megs, 14 pieces china, 11 yards nankeen, 10 lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Pieces, and 12 bandanoes, 1 handkerchief, 1 pearl box, 55 cornelian stones, 2 strings cornelian beads, 16 d° bark d°, 1 phial essence - -	Earl St. Vincent, Bombay -	Board.	
2 Remnants silk, 2 d° gauze, 1 handkerchief, 3 bandanoes, 1 piece silk and cotton, 1 remnant cotton, 1 d° herba, 2 palampores, 2 remnants muslin, 7 pieces nankeen, 710 lbs. tea - -	- - - D° - - -	D°.	
3 Pieces Moors dresses, 4 pieces muslin, 6 shawls, 6 gowns, 1 box with counters, 1 box, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ink, 3 boxes, 1 image, 1 bird paradise, 3 feathers, 1 lb. d°, 14 pieces enamelled copper - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
39 Bandanoes, 1 cot cover, 2 feather tippets, 5 pieces d° trimmings, 2 fans, 17 books paints, 16 strings cornelian beads, 4 strings d°, and some loose, 1 bottle otto of roses, 1 miniature pic- ture, 9 pieces bandanoes, 4 silver sashes, 5 bits muslin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pieces d°, 1 piece and 11 shawls, 3 boxes, 2 sets counters, 2 fans, 2 balls, 4 silver tooth-pick cases - - - - -	- - - - -	D°	D°.
6 Palampores, 1 piece taffety, 17 pieces muslin, 18 pieces muslin, and 30 bits d°, 14 sashes, 1 sheet, 25 shawls, 14 neckcloths, 9 legs of tables, 5 boxes, 64 chessmen, 1 set pearl counters, 2 ca- nisters stones and silk worm gut, 1 dressing box and stand, 2 work boxes, 1 clasp, 9 fans, 3 mats, 78 argus feathers, 1 string agate beads, 3 agate ornaments, 5 strings cornelian d°, 13 cornelian d°, and 36 lbs. tea - - - - -	Scorpion, from South Sea -	Board.	
12 Rows cornelian beads - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
3 Pearl necklaces, 2 pair earrings, 47 pearl orna- ments, 10 pair bands d°, 10 combs, 12 pair clasps, 2 boxes with 8 medals, 75 brooches, 11 medallions, 86 gilt ornaments, 5 necklaces, 3 loquets, 2 bands, 2 pair clasps - - - -	Huddard a' Bengal - - -	Board.	D°.
1 Pair silk, 1 d° calico, 23 d° nankeen, 1 tea caddy, 4 bottle stands, 2 trays, 2 sets chessmen, 1 fan, 4 pieces ink, 4 books paints, 1 snuff box, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. pearl beads, 8 lbs. tea, 1 piece and 20 handker- chiefs, 1 piece bandanoes, 1 of nankeen, 4 pieces bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	
4 Ostrich feathers, 8 pieces nankeen - - - -	William Pitt, Bengal - - -	Board.	
28 Lbs. sago, 2 pieces bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
78 Bottles wine, 168 lbs. sago, 8 lbs. sugar, 334 lbs. tea - - - - -	Earl St. Vincent a' Bombay -	Board.	
40 Pieces china, and 5 damaged - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
159 - - D° - - - - -	Alnwick Castle a' China -	Board.	
1 Piece bandanoes - - - - -	Lord Nelson, Bombay - - -	D°.	
2 Pieces silk, 8 yards d°, 2 palampores, 2 birds paradise, 2 bits silk, 816 cornelian stones, 28 ornaments - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
34 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lbs. tea - - - - -	Alexander, from Bengal - -	-	
1 Piece calico - - - - -	Monarch - - D° - - -	-	
	Walthamstow - D° - - -	D°.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
2 Pieces bandanoes, 14 single d°, 1 shawl, 5 remnants muslin, 9 pair sheets - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Boxes, 2 cane heads, 24 rings - - - -	Lord Castlereagh a' Bengal - - - -	Board.	
8 Coverlets, 8 pillows, 6 ounces hair - - - -	Harriet - - - - D° - - - -	D°.	
38 Bottles curry powder - - - - -	Lord Castlereagh - D° - - - -	D°.	
7 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
7 Bandanoes, 6 handkerchiefs, 1 cot cover, 21 lbs. tobacco, 1 shawl - - - - -	Lady Jane Dundas - D° and Lord Castlereagh D° - - - -	Board.	
4 Bandanoes, 31 handkerchiefs, 1 pair silk stockings, 2 pieces crape, 10 yards silk, 1 cot cover, 1 silk dress, 2 pair slippers, 1 piece fringe, 9 d° silk tape, 11 of bobbin, 1 parasol, 2 pieces muslin, 9 shawls, 4 card boxes, 1 set pearl counters, 1 set chess men, 1 hand screen, 4 fans, 7 fans, 3 strings amber, 23 d° cornelian, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ink, 1 lb. silk, 2 gongs - - - - -	Charming Molly from Sheernees - - - -	Board.	
4 Silk handkerchiefs, 64 lbs. soap, 31 lbs. flour, 13 lbs. millet seed, 2 cocoa nuts, 8 shells - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
44 Gallons mangoes, 3 bags cashew nuts, 1 piece wood - - - - -	Lord Nelson a' Bombay - - - -	Board.	
1 Cask molasses, 44 lbs. coffee, 2 portraits - - - -	Walthamstow a' Bengal - - - -	D°.	
6 Shawls, 7 pieces calico, 5 pieces muslin, 4 feathers 1 painting - - - - -	- - - - D° - - - -	D°.	
606 Lbs. sugar, 82 lbs turmeric, 19 bottles rose water, 3 d° spirits wine, 6 bottles spice waters, 5 bottles colours, 4 lbs. marmalade, 6 boxes 120 argus feathers - - - - -	Lady Jane Dundas a' Bengal - - - -	D°.	
5 Toys, 19 lbs. pepper - - - - -	Northumberland, Bombay - - - -	D°.	
15 Pieces muslin, 2 pieces calico, 4 shawls, 25 drawings, 1 work box - - - - -	- - - - D° - - - -	D°.	
107 Pieces muslin - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
8 Pieces bandanoes, 9 single d°, 1 bed cover, 1 piece calico - - - - -	Ocean a' Bencoolen - - - -	Board.	
9 Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
10 Gallons soy - - - - -	Elphinstone a' China - - - -	Board.	Foreign.
15 D° - d° - - - - -	Ceres a' - - - - D° - - - -	D°.	D°.
14 Lbs. tea, 9 gallons mangoes - - - - -	Walmer Castle Indiaman - - - -	D°.	D°.
5 Pieces bandanos, 25 lbs. tea, 14 bandanoes, 1 gun, 165 lbs. tea, 10 pieces bandanoes, 8 lbs. tea, 4 pieces muslin, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 1 piece long cloth, 1 piece muslin, 8 lbs. tea, 3 gallons mangoes, 4 pieces and 5 yards nankeen, 5 lbs. tea, 16 pieces bandanoes, 7 pieces nankeen, 1 remnant calico, 28 pieces bandanoes, 3 d°, 14 bandanoes, 1 pair earrings gold, 1 coverlet, 14 bandanoes, 3 shawls, 4 pieces bandanoes, 29 yards silk, 5 lbs. tea, 24 lbs. tea, 3 palampores, 138 counters, 2 cups, 1 cocoa nut, 98 shells, 2 pieces crystal, 2 images, 1 bird, 1 dish, 3 plates, 9 pieces china, 4 glasses, 2 feathers, 1 piece sea weed, 1 silver pin, 2 needles, 2 fish-hooks, 3 watch chains, 1 seal, 2 curtains, 2 handkerchiefs, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of wax candles - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	Supposed.
93 Lbs. tamarinds - - - - -	Ocean a' Bencoolen - - - -	Board.	Foreign.
20 Bandanoes, 11 pieces nankeen, 1 table cloth, 2 pieces bandanoes, 9 bandanoes, 1 d°, 1 shawl, 6 pieces bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	Supposed.
18 Single bandanoes, 18 pieces nankeen, 1 piece muslin, 1 cloak, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea - - - - -	Orion a' Cape of Good Hope - - - -	Board.	
1 Piece and 5 China handkerchiefs, 4 shawls, 1 piece long cloth, 1 fan, 1 piece and 1 bandano, 7 China handkerchiefs, 2 silk waistcoats, 1 pair bracelets, 1 Moor's dress, 1 pair shoes, 3 pair nankeen trowsers, 1 pair gaiters, 1 pair cane slippers, 1 backgammon board and men with boxes, 2 set mother pearl counters, 6 strings amber beads, 14 needles and meshes, 1 filligree bottle, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ink, 6 mats, 1 nest basket, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cloves - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
6 Pieces nankeen, 19 strings beads, 54 cornelian ornaments, 1 string agate and 3 ornaments, 1 gold ring, 1 piece silk crape, 9 yards d°, 10 lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
70 Cornelian stones - - - - -	Carmarthen a' Bombay - - - -	Board.	Foreign.

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
12 Lbs. tea, 64 lbs. pepper, 28 lbs. tea, 88 lbs. cloves	Earl Spencer a' Bombay	Board.	
1 Piece 43 yards silk, 2 pieces 19 yards crape, 2 pair silk stockings, 8 yards silk, 3 shawls, 5 yards atlas, 1 bandanoe, 28 yards herba, 7 yards muslin, 6 yards d°, 1 piece cotton, 1 shawl, 1 piece nankeen, 6 yards d°, 4 bits fur, 28 argus feathers, 1 backgammon board, 27 chess men, 1 parasol handle, 1 work box, 1 hand screen, 27 fans, 1 chopstick, 6 combs, ½ lb. tortoise-shell, 6 papers paints, 1 agate necklace, 1 string beads, 1 pair bracelets, 7 strings beads, 1 bracelet, 2 rows coral beads, 5 d° amber, 2 ornaments, 2 strings beads, 11 d° cornelian, 1 stone, ¼ ink		Run.	
10 Lbs. tea	Carmarthen a' Bombay	Board.	
28 Lbs. sweatmeats, 2 gallons mangoes	Albion a' China	D°	Foreign.
1 Gong		Run.	
4 Paintings, 1 box mandarines, 1 set china baskets	D° D°	Board.	
2 Paintings and 37 shells	Thames D°	D°	
28 Lbs. tea, 4 pieces long cloth		Run.	
7 Paintings	Albion a' China	Board.	
37 Pieces china, 2 baskets, 1½ lbs. tea, 2 jars, 3 covers, 2 bekars, 1 lb. segars, 2 mandarines, 1 gong		Run.	
53 Lbs. tea, 7 gallons soy, 2 pieces bandanoes, 1 piece cambric	Thames a' China	Board.	
10 Bandanoes, 13 handkerchiefs, 3 d°, 2 shawls, 1 parasol, 10 pieces nankeen, 11 pieces silk bobbin, 16 papers silk, 6 fans, 1 toothpick case, 10 combs, 2 boxes, 1 pair silver buttons, 1 set pearl counters, 28 d°, 7 gallons soy, 8 ostrich feathers, 5 lbs. tea	Glatton Indiaman	D°	
20 Yards muslin, 2 fans, 2 sets counters, 5 strings beads, 12 ostrich feathers	Cirencester Indiaman	D°	
1 Piece silk, 12 handkerchiefs, 1 parasol, 4 hand-screens, 99 fans, 75 counters, 16 lbs. tea	Arniston Indiaman	D°	
1 Bandano, 4 lbs. tea		Run.	
25 Pieces ribbon, 1 piece muslin, 6 birds paradise, 1 bird, 2 fans, 9 ostrich feathers, 100 argus feathers, 952 fans, 8 gallons soy	Perseverance	Board.	
2 Bandanos, 9 China handkerchiefs, 3½ yards silk, 2 silk parasols, 4 pieces nankeen, 20 strings cornelian beads, 1 set pearl counters, 25 lbs. tea	Royal Charlotte a' China	Board	Supposed.
6 Pieces ribbon, 4 d° silk, 10 ostrich feathers, 10 fans, 4 strings beads, 1 set pearl counters, 17 lbs. tea, 7 lbs. pepper, 373 lbs. tea, 6 paintings	D°	D°	D°
6 Handkerchiefs, 10 birds, 1 string beads	Glatton China	Run.	
15 Pieces nankeen, 19½ gallons soy, 30 dishes	Earl Spencer Bombay	Board.	
139 Lbs. tea, 7 pieces bandanoes	Thames Indiaman	D°	
51 Pieces china	Royal Charlotte China	D°	
2 Pieces and 1 bandanoes, 50 pieces china	Earl Spencer Bombay	D°	
26 Lbs. nutmegs			
1 Palampore, 2 pieces silk and cotton, 1 piece silk, 6 handscreens	Arniston a' China	D°	
5 Pieces bandanoes, 4 remnants and 3 China handkerchiefs, 4 pieces and 3 yards nankeen	Woolwich a' Cape of Good Hope	D°	
1 Palampore, 2½ yards gauze, 1 bone fan, 4½ lbs. tea, 38 pieces china, 8 damaged		Run	Supposed.
7 Bandanoes, 16 lbs. pepper, 11 lbs. spice		D°	
5 D° - - - , 15 lbs. tea, 4 fans, 1 piece calico, 7 pieces nankeen, 1 card box, 136 counters, 4 pieces nankeen, 5 China handkerchiefs		D°	
30 Lbs. tea, 66 pieces china, 2 d° damaged	Perseverance a' China	Board	Foreign.
87 Lbs. soap, 29 lbs. pepper, 1 gong, 15 gallons wine, 2 remnants handkerchiefs, 9 handkerchiefs	Earl Spencer a' Bombay	D°	D°
1 Bowl, 1 piece bandanoes, 27 lbs. tea, 1 piece China handkerchiefs, 35 lbs. tea, 8 pieces bandanoes		Run	Supposed.
7 Pieces d°, 3 pieces crape, 2 silk purses, 2 pieces calico, 15 pieces muslin, 1 remnant d°, 2 pieces linen, 2 lbs. silk		D°	
20 Knots silkworm gut, 4 bottles ink, 47 books, paints, 12 mats, 1 bird, 38 lbs. tea		D°	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
22 Pieces nankeen, 1 piece crape, 9 bandanoes	Bellona a' Montevideo	Board.	
1 Roll silk, 2 birds paradise	Neptune Indiaman	D°.	
5½ Lbs. tea, 41 lbs. segars, 2 gallons mangoes, 2 lion skins	Carmarthen a' Bombay	L°	Foreign.
56 Pieces china, 1 draft board and men, 6 pieces bandanoes, 11 pieces nankeen	Thames a' China	L°.	
6 Lbs. segars	-	Run.	
560 Pieces nankeen, 69 pieces silk handkerchiefs	Perseverance a' China	Board.	
31 Lbs. tea	-	Run.	
9 Tea trays, 19 lbs. tea, 1 box soy, 12 lbs. ginger	Royal Charlotte a' China	Board.	
3 Pieces bandanoes, 34 single d°, 2 remnants China silk, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 fan, 11 pair silk shoes, 7 pair leather d°, 39 lbs. tea, 3 pieces crape, 29 pieces nankeen	-	Run.	
620 Lbs. tea, 4 shawls, 4 bandanoes, 58 lbs. soap	Royal Charlotte a' China	-	
10 Bandanoes, 2 strings coral and two garnet beads, 1 string pearl beads, 1 d° agate, 2 ornaments, 2 pearl necklaces, 2 strings garnets, 3 d° cornelian beads, 1 d° glass beads, 52 lbs. tea, 2 pair silk trowsers, 1 hooker, 5 shawls, 1 pair gloves, 1 pair socks, 1 demy piece muslin, 29 cornelian stones, 3 d° ornaments, 4 agates, 1 stone neck- lace, 20 strings beads, 2 ornaments, 2 pounds composition, 19 lbs. sherroots, 1 palampore, ½ gallon soy, 51 pieces bandanoes, 29 pieces ban- danoes, 2 pieces romals, 3 palampores, 3 remnants muslin, ½ piece muslin, 10 yards d°, 8 shawls, 2 handkerchiefs, 2 pieces bandanoes, 3 shawls, 1 piece kingcob	-	D°.	
1 Gown, 1 silk handkerchief, 3 shawls, 2 handker- chiefs, 2 remnants muslin and trimmings, 10 sashes, 7 bits silk, 3 fans, 1 piece and eight yards muslin, 8 shawls, 25 fans, 3 skreens, 1 fan, 2 balls, 1 work bag, 1 d° and draft board and men, 1 set chess men, 1 silver basket, 3 lacquered boxes, 1 box, 27 bunches garnets, 2 d° necklaces, 1 pair bracelets, 1 pair drops, 6 strings amber beads, 1 d° cornelian, 39 d° stones, loose beads, 2 d° cornelian ornaments	-	D°.	
3 Strings and 40 agate beads, 5 ornaments, 150 d° stones, 11 strings glass beads, 1 necklace, 1 brace- let, 5 strings seed beads, 60 feathers, 1 fan, 1 parcel feathers, 12 birds and two wings, 1 bottle oil, 1 saucer, 1 silver teaspoon, 7 drawings, 14 bandanoes, 1 romal, 1 palampore, 1 bed cover, 4 pieces nankeen, 3 sheets, 6 pillow cases, 2 bits d°, 1 quilt, 2 lbs. wax candles, 1 piece bandanoes, 3 silver table spoons, 1 pistol, 1 necklace, 4 orna- ments, 1 piece bandanoes	-	Run.	
3 Romals, 17 lbs. wax candles, 3 palampores, 1 piece and 16 bandanoes, 4 Persian handkerchiefs, 1 palampore	Dover Castle Indiaman	Board.	
1 Cot cover, 3 pieces and 11 bandanoes	-	Run.	
28 Lbs. wax candles	Tottenham a' Bengal	Board	Foreign.
Palampore, 1 cot cover, 11 pieces foreign coin, 2 garnet necklaces, 1 agate d°, 2 drops, 3 stones, 1 string garnet beads, 1 agate necklace, 2 drops	Baring Indiaman	D°.	
11 Bandanoes, 1 palampore	Marchioness Exeter a' Bengal	D°.	
3 Gallons mangoes, 18 bamboo stools, 6 pieces and 14 bandanoes, 1 shawl, 5 strings agate beads, 5 ornaments, 6 strings coral and glass, 2 gold rings, 1 stone inkstand, 1 bottle otto roses, 1 box	-	Run.	
3 Pieces bandanoes, 1 palampore	Dover Castle Indiaman	Board.	
4 Pieces d°, 1 piece Persian handkerchiefs, 2 pieces silk, 5 pieces nankeen, 7 casks mangoes	Baring Indiaman	D°.	
1 Palampore, 5 gallons arrack, 9 lbs. sugar candy, 13 lbs. tea	United Kingdom a' Madras	D°.	
25 Lbs. tea	Marquis Ely a' China	-	
1 Lb. tea, 37 pieces ware, 83 bandanoes, 17 table cloths, 1 piece muslin	-	Run.	
1 Piece bandanoes, 18 single d°, 4 palampores, 3 cot covers, 6 pieces and 16 bandanoes, 16 pieces and 1 Persian handkerchief, 1 remnant herba	Dover Castle Indiaman	D°.	
3 Palampores	Admiral Garduer Indiaman	Board.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
19 Lbs. tea, 40 pieces nankeen, 22 bandanoes -	- - - - -	Run.	
5 Palampores, 1 cot cover, 2 glass necklaces, 2 pair bracelets, 10 strings beads - - - -	United Kingdom a' Madras -	Board.	
1 Palampore, 13 bandanoes, 2 pieces cloth -	Marchioness Exeter a' Bengal -	D°.	
3 Strings cats eye beads, 40 strings garnets, 2 strings agates, 11 strings cornelian beads, 80 cornelian stones, 29 agate d°, 3 d° ornaments, 2 chrystal seals, 2 strings glass beads, 2 pieces cambric, 1 romal d°, 1 parcel beads - -	United Kingdom a' India -	Run.	
4 Pieces nankeen, 10 bandanoes - - - -	Sidney Cove a' Port Jackson -	Board.	
3 China handkerchiefs, 4 bottles mangoes, 2 d° curry powder, 1 d° broke - - - -	Tottenham a' Bengal - - -	D°.	
287 Lbs. sugar, 11 lbs. candles - - - -	Union - - - D° - - -	D°.	
102 Lbs. cloves, 40 lbs. tea, 50 pieces nankeen -	Arniston a' India - - -	D°.	
19 Lbs. tea, 11 pieces bandanoes, 1 piece long cloth - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	Tyne a' Cape of Good Hope -	Board.	
1 Bandanoe, 2 pieces taffety, 18 pieces romals, 24 handkerchiefs, 1 remnant silk, 1 silk gown, 5 sashes, 2 remnants ribbon, 1 remnant velvet, 22 handkerchiefs, 3 pieces bandanoes, 10 pieces nankeen, 3½ gallons soy - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
8 Lbs. flower seed, 4 boxes roots, 180 lbs. sago, 1 box, 3 necklaces, 16 pearl ornaments -	Marchioness Exeter a' Bengal -	Board.	
1,456 Lbs. plumbs, 189 lbs. sugar, 302 lbs. sago, 26 wax candles, 27 lbs. tamarinds, 4 gallons mangoes - - - - -	United Kingdom a' Madras -	D°.	
56 Lbs. sugar-candy - - - - -	Lord Chesterfield a' Jamaica -	D°.	
6 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
39 Lbs. snuff, 7 lbs tea, 1 bandanoe, 2 fans -	- - - - -	D°.	Supposed.
324 Lbs. tobacco - - - - -	Tottenham a' India - - -	D°.	
2 Pieces muslin - - - - -	Baring a' Bengal - - -	D°.	
—1808.—			
1 Work-box, 1 ivory ball, 6 boxes, 63 chess-men, 7 shawls, 3 shawls, 14 pieces taffety, 2 pieces handkerchiefs, 91 lbs. India meal, 2 muslin sashes wrought with gold, 2 d° wrought with silver, 1 piece muslin handkerchiefs, 1 pair stockings, 1 pair gloves, 2 feather tippets, 27 bits muslin worked with gold, 1 piece and 1 remnant of d° worked with silk, 1 muslin dress and apron, 1 fan, 1 pair bracelets, 1 pair earrings, 1 brooch, 1 cross, 2 pair slippers, 1 cornelian and pearl necklace, 3 d° ornaments, 1 string cornelian beads, 8 d° ornaments, 20 cornelian stones and 1 ornament, 1 remnant muslin, 1 gown, 3 drawings, 2 silk shawls, 4 silk handkerchiefs, 3 pieces muslin, 2 hand- screens, 1 fan, 2½ lbs. sago, 1 looking-glass -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Painting, 16 yards crape, 3 yards muslin, 6 fans, 1 chopstick, 1 snuff-box, 1 toothpick-case, 3 silver purses, 11 knots of silk worm-gut, 1 box shells, 2 pieces bandanoes, 3½ lbs. chocolate, 6 lbs. ginger, 2 lbs. snuff, 15 pieces nankeen, 2 tables, 2 pieces crape, 20 China handker- chiefs, 1 romal d°, 5 palampores - - -	- - - - -	-	
1 Piece long cloth, 2 rolls taffety, 2 pieces taffety, 1 palampore, 1 piece long cloth, 12 yards ca- lico, 4 pieces nankeen - - - - -	Cumberland a' China - - -	Board.	
2 Pieces bandanoes, 10 silk shawls, 1 piece crape, 2 palampores, 2 pieces long cloth - - -	Henry Addington, D° - - -	D°.	
2 Pieces China handkerchiefs, 9 lbs. tea, 2 shawls -	Scaleby Castle - D° - - -	D°.	
17 Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
7 Pieces bandanoes, 9 China handkerchiefs, 1 piece satin, 11 fans, 112 lbs. tea, 16 lbs. nutmegs -	Britannia a' China - - -	Board.	
2 Pieces bandanoes, 1 cot cover, 8 pieces nankeen, 4 fans, 2½ lbs tea, 3½ lbs. nutmegs, ½ lb. mace, 2lbs. cinnamon - - - - -	Cuffnells a' China - - -	D°.	
472 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Nottingham Indiaman - - -	D°.	
6 China jars and 4 covers, 46 lbs. sugar candy, 79 lbs. tea - - - - -	D° - - - D° - - -	D°.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
24 Yards calico, 9 lbs. tea, 1 china bowl, 2 pictures - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
87 Pieces China, 4½ lbs. hyson tea, 18 lbs. pepper - - - - -	Retreat a' China - - - - -	Board.	
16 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Britannia, D° - - - - -	D°.	
46 Lbs. d° - - - - -	Cumberland, D° - - - - -	D°.	
20 Lbs. d°, 9 lbs. coffee - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
50 Lbs. ginger, 20 lbs. succades, 14 lbs. curry powder, 6 lbs. candle oranges - - - - -	Nottingham, D° - - - - -	Board.	
7 Pieces taffety, 9 pieces silk, 3 pieces nankeen, 5 fans, 1 piece bandanoes, 6 handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
12 Lbs. ginger, 18 bunches beads, 6 shells, 1 hat, 37½ lbs. snuff, 14 lbs. segars, 74 lbs. tobacco, 24 lbs. coffee, 2 silver spoons, 2 small d°, 21 lbs. bark, 56 lbs. sugar, 12 silver spoons, 12 silver forks, 13 lbs. cassia, 2 silver saucepans - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	Foreign.
31 Lbs. pepper - - - - -	Ann a' Bengal - - - - -	Board.	D°.
56 Ostrich feathers, 8 lbs. soap, 1 lb. wax candles, ½ lb. curry powder - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	D°.
1 Box shells, 72 ostrich feathers, 3 fans - - - - -	Warley Indiaman - - - - -	Board.	D°.
91 Lbs. pepper, 69 lbs. ginger - - - - -	Upton Castle Bombay - - - - -	Board.	D°.
2 Silver cups and covers - - - - -	Earl Spencer Bengal - - - - -	Board.	D°.
1 Silver basin and cover, 14½ ozs. old silver hubble bubble and apparatus - - - - -	Lord Keith - D° - - - - -	D°.	D°.
4 Shawls, 1 pieces muslin, 4 pieces muslin handkerchiefs, 4 pieces worked muslin, 3 fans, 2 birds Paradise, 7 ozs. raw silk, 30 bunches pearl beads - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	D°.
1 Ivory crucifix, 2 card boxes and counters, 2 fans, ¾ lb. India rubber - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	D°.
14 Lbs. succades, 7 lbs. ginger, 20 China handkerchiefs, 23 pieces china, 4 pictures, 20 pieces nankeen, 2 pieces and 4 handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
3 Metal gongs - - - - -	Nottingham a' China - - - - -	Board.	
2 Bandanoe handkerchiefs, 13 China d° - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	D°.
3 Silk shawls, 5 silk waistcoats, 3 velvet waistcoats, 1 jacket, umbrella, 2 shirts, 1 waistcoat, 1 tea-chest, 1 string beads, ¼ lb. India ink, 2 tea-chests, 1 snuff-box, 1 skein thread, 3 fans, 2 parcels paints, 1 musical instrument - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
4 China jars, 12 pieces ornament, 30 lbs. tea - - - - -	Scaleby Castle a' China - - - - -	Board.	
2 Flambeaux, 2 lbs. candles - - - - -	Henry Addington D° - - - - -	D°.	
1 Palampore, 1 tea-chest - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
100 Lbs. preserved ginger, 41 lbs. tea, 14 lbs. mace - - - - -	Cumberland - D° - - - - -	Board.	
14 Lbs. tea, 30 lbs. sugar candy, 1 mat - - - - -	Cuffnells - - D° - - - - -	Run.	
3 Pieces silk, 1 piece muslin, 13 pieces silk, 18 knots silk worm-gut - - - - -	Henry Addington D° - - - - -	Board.	
338 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Britannia - D° - - - - -	D°.	
1 Tea-chest, 2 bowls, 69 pieces bandanoes, 21 pieces bandanoes, 4 China mandarins, ½ lb. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
3 Handcreens - - - - -	Nottingham a' China - - - - -	Board.	
10 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Cumberland - D° - - - - -	D°.	
1 Tippet, 3 ruffs, 4 feathers - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	Foreign.
1 Pearl snuff box silver mounted, 2 ivory boxes, 12 pearl counters, 4 shawls, 5 ozs. silk, 18 silk handkerchiefs, 1 pair silk breeches, 1 d° waistcoat, 22 cotton romals, 3 pair silk shoes, 1 pair nankeen d°, 8 ozs. silk - - - - -	Britannia a' Canton - - - - -	Run.	
1 Shawl - - - - -	Lord Castlereagh - - - - -	D°.	
11 Strings cornelian beads, 2 pair bracelets, 41 cornelian ornaments, 4 stones, 1 amber necklace and 2 ornaments, 1 string agate beads, 6 d° ornaments, 2 pair cornelian sleeve-buttons set with gold, 2 chrystal drops set with gold - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
1 Piece silk, 1 piece bandanoes, 3 handcreens, 4 fans, 1 box, 1 snuff box, 2 pieces nankeen, 30 yards silk, 2 silk shawls, 13½ yards nankeen, 11½ yards silk, 1 silk shawl, 3 shawls, 2 pieces bandanoes, 12 handanoes, 1 handkerchief, 1 shawl, 2 yards calico, 1 sheet, 1 rosewood box, 1 silk waistcoat, 7 shirts, 3 handkerchiefs, 3 sheets, 1 tortoiseshell snuff box - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
1 Nankeen mattress, 30 yards muslin, 9 yards cotton, 1 piece nankeen, 1 bottle snuff, 2 lbs. segars, 27 beads, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, 1 piece bandanoes, 25 pieces and 57 bandanoes, 24 China and Persian handkerchiefs, 2 birds, 2 silk handkerchiefs, 215 beads - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lbs. tea, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs tea, 1 gallon mangoes - - -	Castle Eden a' Bengal - - -	Board.	
34 lbs. segars, 48 lbs. ginger, 84 lbs. sugar, 1 gallon mangoes, 1 palampore, 2 pieces bandanoes -	Lord Hawkesbury D ^o - - -	D ^o .	
276 Pieces China ware, 9 lbs. tea - - - - -	General Clarkson a' Amsterdam - - -	D ^o .	
39 Handkerchiefs, 3 romais, 5 lbs. pepper, 4 lbs. wax candles - - - - -	Marquis Wellesley - - - - -	D ^o .	
1 Hooker, 2 demy pieces muslin, 27 strings garnet beads, 1 string cornelian beads, 5 cornelian ornaments, 1 box clove pods - - - - -	D ^o - - - - -	D ^o .	
797 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Nottingham a' China - - -	D ^o .	
283 D ^o - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
88 D ^o - - - - -	Nottingham a' China - - -	Board.	
5 Gold rings, 127 garnets, 2 strings cornelian beads, 6 stones, 2 pair nankeen breeches, 2 d ^o pair slippers - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Cot covers, 1 piece bandanoes - - - - -	Surrey Indiaman - - - - -	Board.	
1 Cot cover, 9 silk handkerchiefs, 2 pieces handkerchiefs, 3 Palampores, 1 bed cover, 1 piece muslin, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Pieces muslin, 18 paper prints, 3 parcels seeds	City of London a' Bengal - - -	Board.	Foreign.
20 Argus feathers, 8 pieces wings, 21 lbs. sher-roots, 91 lbs. rice, 40 lbs. sugar, 1 bottle curry powder, 3 lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
59 Lbs. tea, 2 pictures - - - - -	Scaleby Castle a' China - - -	Board.	
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
20 Gallons soy, 16 lbs. tea - - - - -	Scaleby Castle a' Canton - - -	Board.	
1 Gong, 1 box paints, 1 box with two figures, 4 tea-boards, 15 lbs. pepper - - - - -	Retreat a' China - - - - -	D ^o .	
$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. tea, 3 mats, 65 pieces bandanoes, 70 pieces Persian handkerchiefs, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, 801 yards silk, 1 shawl, 1 dress, 6 pieces bandanoes, 1 palampore, 1 shawl, 3 pieces muslin, 4 shawls, 9 bits cloth, 2 handscreens, 8 fans, 1 set of baskets, 1 backgammon board, 3 boxes and men, 3 inlaid boxes, 1 set pearl counters, 1 set chess men, 4 bits ink, 8 papers of seeds, 6 China handkerchiefs, 8 bandanoes, 4 pair silk trowsers, 2 d ^o jackets, 2 waistcoats -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Waistcoats, 3 pair crape trowsers, 2 d ^o pantaloons, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards d ^o , 1 parasol, 1 hand screen, 3 fans, 1 hand screen, 1 box ink, 4 silk shawls, 3 phials otto roses, 1 gold locket, 13 lbs. tea -	- - - - -	Run.	
5 Fans, 2 pieces sannoes, 2 palampores, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards chints, 8 silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	Lord Hawkesbury - - - - -	D ^o .	
1 Shawl, 2 quilts, 1 piece muslin - - - - -	Devonshire - - - - -	D ^o .	
1 Piece and 8 bandanoes, 2 yards silk - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
19 Silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	Nottingham Indiaman - - -	Board.	
1 Palampore, 1 piece bandanoes, 3 handkerchiefs, 1 pair nankeen breeches, 13 lbs. tamarinds, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. segars - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
4 Lbs. tea, 12 pictures - - - - -	Coutts a' China - - - - -	Board.	
4 Bread baskets, 15 waiters, 18 bottle stands, 107 pieces china - - - - -	Earl Camden D ^o - - - - -	D ^o .	
148 Pieces china - - - - -	Alfred - - - D ^o - - -	D ^o .	
244 Lbs. sugar, 38 lbs. ginger and pepper, 43 lbs sago, 2 lbs. spices - - - - -	Earl Howe a' Bengal - - - - -	D ^o .	
10 Saucers, 10 cups, 1 tea pot, 9 mugs, 1 sauce-boat, 1 soup dish, 1 tureen, 4 dishes, 1 bottle -	Cuffnells a' China - - - - -	D ^o .	
3 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	Earl Howe a' Bengal - - -	D ^o .	
20 Pieces nankeen, 2 packets crape, 4 pieces bandanoes - - - - -	Metcalf - D ^o - - - - -	D ^o .	
6 Pieces and 31 Persian handkerchiefs, 5 bandanoes - - - - -	Castle Eden D ^o - - - - -	D ^o .	
9 Pieces and 1 bandano, $\frac{1}{2}$ piece muslin, 1 shawl	Lord Duncan a' Bombay - - -	D ^o .	
581 Lbs. raw sugar - - - - -	Britannia a' China - - - - -	D ^o .	
134 Lbs. sandal wood, 30 lbs. ginger, 31 lbs. succades, 2 lbs. cayenne, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. curry, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon pickles, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon soy, 1 box drugs - - - - -	True Briton a' China - - -	D ^o .	Foreign.

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
246 Lbs. sugar, 11 lbs. curry powder, 1 India toy -	Scaleby Castle a' China - -	Board.	
112 Lbs. sugar, 81 lbs. sago, 1 box toys, 14 bottles, 6 tumblers, 3 glasses, 5 small bottles, 1 sugar dish, 1 inkstand, 1 pepper box, 3 gallons man- goes, 13 flie brushes, 3 bundles peacocks fea- thers - - - - -	Lord Hawkesbury a' Bengal - -	D	
558 Lbs. indigo, 448 lbs. sugar, 46 bottles rose water - - - - -	Marquis Wellesley a' d° - -	D°. 3	
1 Piece taffaty, 2 papers sewing silk, 7 lbs. tea -	Hope a' China - - - -	D°.	
1 D°, 3 pieces china handkerchiefs, 1 silk shawl, 3 fans - - - - -	Coutts d° - - - - -	D°.	
1 Palampore, 7 bandanoes - - - - -	Marquis Wellesley a' Bengal - -	D°.	
3 Fans, 2 sets pearl counters, 10 ounces silk, 3 ounces floss silk - - - - -	Taunton Castle a' China - -	D.	
2 Pieces silk handkerchiefs, 1 piece silk, 16 ounces silk - - - - -	Woodford - - - D° - -	D°.	
36 Strings cornelian beads, 3 fans, 6 pieces nankeen	Charlton Indiaman - - - -	D°.	
7 Palampores, 68 bandanoes - - - - -	Earl Howe a' Bengal - - - -	D°.	
16 Lbs. elephant's tooth - - - - -	Devonshire Indiaman - - - -	D°.	
1 Muslin dress, 1 shawl, 121 lbs. segars - - - -	Windham a' Bengal - - - -	D°.	
43 Lbs. coffee - - - - -	Woodford a' China - - - -	D°	Foreign.
1 Palampore, 1 piece muslin, 2 pieces nankeen, 3 yards d°, 2 pieces and 10 bandanoes, 1 shawl, 1 piece nankeen - - - - -	Airly Castle a' Bengal - - - -	D°.	
1 Piece and 6 bandanoes, 2 pieces calico, 1 shawl, 2½ pieces muslin - - - - -	Windham - - - D° - -	D°.	
1 Piece and 1 bandano, 1 piece silk, 2 neckcloths, 6 pieces nankeen, 9 ostrich feathers, 1 sash, 1 piece calico - - - - -	Marquis Wellesley D° - - - -	D°.	
2 Pieces and 5 yards nankeen, 21 cornelian stones, 9 ornaments, 3 strings beads - - - - -	Devonshire - - - D° - -	D°.	
2 Pieces bandanoes, 1 piece silk, 16 pair silk shoes, 3 shawls, 6 pieces muslin, 4 shawls - -	Lord Duncan - - - D° - -	D°.	
62 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Charlton - - - - D° - -	D°.	
3 Pieces bandanoes, 2 pieces China handkerchiefs, 20 yards silk, 60 pieces china, 4 pearl snuff boxes, 20 tooth-pick cases, 24 tortoiseshell combs, 2 bunches pearl beads, 2 strings amber beads, 1 bone chop stick, 1 ivory fan, 14 needles and meshes - - - - -	Taunton Castle a' China - - - -	D°.	
½ lb. sewing silk, 24 fans, 1 set pearl counters - -	Earl Camden - - - D° - -	D°.	Foreign.
5 Pieces nankeen - - - - -	Hope a' China - - - - -	D°.	
11½ Gallons soy - - - - -	Alfred - - - - D° - -	D°.	
67 Pieces and 5 bandanoes, 1 shawl, 3 dresses, 2 pieces muslin, ½ lb. tea, 10 pair pantaloons, 6 lbs. coffee - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
31 Muslin handkerchiefs - - - - -	Lord Hawkesbury a' Bengal - -	Board.	
10 Towels and 4 bandanoes - - - - -	Lady Castlereagh - - - D° - -	D°.	
1 Lb. tea, 2 pieces and 7 bandanoes, 18 China handkerchiefs, 32 Persian and 11 bandano handkerchiefs, 18 China handkerchiefs, 1 cane mat, 1 piece and 7 bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
7 Lbs. wax candles, 15 pair shoes - - - - -	General Stewart Indiaman - -	Board	Foreign.
1 Piece and 3 bandanoes. 10 lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
12 Lbs. sugar, ½ lb. sugar candy, 2 mats - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
1 Piece bandano, 6 lbs. tea, 12 lbs. ginger - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
28 Yards India cotton - - - - -	Earl Camden a' China - - - -	Board.	
1 Palampore, 1 portrait, 32 lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
3 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	City of London a' Bengal - -	Board.	
6 Bandanoes, 5 Persian handkerchiefs, 356 ban- danoes, 12 Persian and 12 Indian handker- chiefs, 21 lbs. tea, 2 feather wisps, 14 lbs. tea, 11 lbs. pepper, 2 pieces gingham, 10 pieces and 4 bandanoes, 7 shawls, 2 strings agate beads, 5 ornaments, 18 lbs. tea, 3 shawls, 1 remnant gold atlas, 5 shawls, 32 pieces muslin, ½ ounce otto roses, 1 cravat, 1 piece muslin, 3 tippets, 13 bunches ornamental feathers - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
20 Pieces nankeen, 3 pieces crape, 1 piece muslin	Earl Camden a' China - - - -	Board.	
1 Piece and 1 bandano, 3 pieces muslin, 2 table cloths, 1 shawl - - - - -	Windham a' Bengal - - - -	D°.	
8 Lbs. tea, 3 boxes toys, 2 China and 1 bandano handkerchief - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
212 Lbs. currants, 77 lbs. raisins - - - - -	Lady Castlereagh a' Bengal - -	Board.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
5 Bandanoes, 11 Persian handkerchiefs, 3 pieces muslin, 2 dresses, 2 veils, 1 cloak, 1 handkerchief, 6 pair cotton mitts, 1 string cornelian beads, 1 gold pin, 15 lbs. tobacco - - -	City of London a' Bengal - - -	Board.	
289 Lbs. sugar, 1 case shells, 1 box ivory baskets, 16 gallons mangoes, 82 lbs. wax candles, 77 lbs. pepper - - -	{ Marquis Wellesley and Airly Castle a' Bengal - - -	{ D°	Foreign.
36 Gallons mangoes, 11 mats, 60 lbs. sago, 22 lbs. tobacco, 196 lbs. sugar - - -	Metcalf a' Bombay - - -	D°	D°.
73 Lbs. tamarinds, 22 lbs. fruit, 9 lbs. succades, 10 lbs. ginger, 64 lbs. sugar, 10 lbs. pepper, 12 lbs. indigo, 8 gallons mangoes, 4 gallons mango liquor, 2 gallons limes, 2 bows, 96 arrows, 31 bottles rose water - - -	City of London a' Bengal - - -	D°	Supposed
1 Silk banyan, 1 band, 6 card boxes, 1 cabinet with paints, &c. 1 work box, 2 mandarins, 24 lbs. tea, wearing apparel old - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 China gongs, 2 boxes fireworks - - -	Woodford a' China - - -	Board.	
8 Lbs. tea, 11 lbs. preserved ginger - - -	Hope - - - D° - - -	D°	Foreign.
48 Lbs. wax candles, 4 pictures, 4 gongs, 100 pieces china, 49 lbs. ginger, 47 lbs. succades - - -	Alfred - - - D° - - -	D°	D°.
2 Paintings - - - - -	Woodford Indiaman - - -	D°	D°.
52 Pieces china - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
3 Fans, 4 mandarins, 4 paintings - - -	Woodford Indiaman - - -	Board	D°.
12 Lbs. ginger, 8 lbs. candied oranges, 19 pieces china, 2 pieces nankeen - - -	Alfred a' China - - -	D°.	
6 Planks teak wood - - - - -	Castle Eden D° - - -	D°.	
30 Lbs. ginger - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
181 Lbs. almonds, 5 bushels cashew nuts, 8 gallons mangoes - - - - -	Lady Castlereagh - - -	Board	D°.
1 Piece and 4 silk handkerchiefs, 1 hat, 11 pieces silk ferret, 76 yards d°, 21 yards ribbon, 12 pieces nankeen, 1 bird paradise, 26 ostrich feathers, 34 ostrich feathers, 1 box, 1 lb. ink, 1 card box, 1 tea caddy, 1 sugar dish, 34 lbs. tea, 1 work basket, 1 muslin handkerchief, 2 lbs. snuff, 1 lb. gunpowder, 1 sheet, 1 gown - - -	- - - - -	Run	Supposed.
1 Piece silk, 6 bandanoes, 11 China handkerchiefs, 2 pieces silk, 1 piece calico, 4 pieces nankeen, 1 lb. nutmegs, 1 string cornelian beads, a quantity of glass and beads, 14 lbs. tea, 1 piece China handkerchiefs, 1 piece calico, 4 pieces muslin, 11 silk shawls, 3 palampores, 10 bandanoes, 3 China handkerchiefs, 1 piece nankeen, 6 yards muslin, 16 yards calico, 5 lbs. tea, 3 pieces bandanoes, 8½ yards silk, 6 bandanoes - - -	- - - - -	D°	
4 Pieces nankeen, 1 ounce sewing silk, 23½ lbs. tea, 18 pieces nankeen, 1 lb. silk, 1 piece thread, 12 lbs. tea, 13 yards velvet, 10 lbs. tea, 23 pieces bandanoes, 2 Persian handkerchiefs, 1 work box, 2 strings beads, 70 lbs. indigo - - -	- - - - -	D°	Foreign.
154 Lbs. Indigo - - - - -	Surrey a' Bengal - - -	Board.	
1 Mat, 41 lbs. sugar candy, 8 China jars, 1 gong - - -	Earl Camden a' China - - -	D°	D°.
49 Gallons soy - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
34 Lbs. vermicelli - - - - -	Woodford Indiaman - - -	D°.	
7 Argus feathers, 6 silk handkerchiefs, 2 handkerchiefs of sea shells, 10 towels - - -	Lord Hawkesbury D° - - -	D°.	
A Nest of boxes, 1 bandano, 2 pieces bandanoes, 28 lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
112 Pieces china - - - - -	Hope a' Canton - - -	Board.	
6 Bandanoes, 20 lbs. tea - - - - -	Adriatic a' Rio Janeiro - - -	D°.	
2 Lbs. tea, 24 bandanoes, 29 Persian handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
11 China handkerchiefs, 19 bandanoes, 58 plates china, 8 silk shawls, 14 yards silk, 3 pieces satin, 9 shawls - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
17 Lbs. tea, 8 jars, 59 lbs. sugar candy, 1 gong, 1 bundle mats - - - - -	Earl Camden a' China - - -	Board	D°.
4 Lbs. tea, 4 pieces bandanoes, 10½ yards silk, 13 bandanoes, 3 lbs. tea, 1 work box, 4 phials otto roses, 2 pieces bandanoes, 2 China handkerchiefs, 5 pieces nankeen, 3 lbs. tea, 1 lb. tea, 4 lbs. fruit, 2 pieces bandanoes, 2 pieces taffety, 4 silk handkerchiefs, 3 fans, 3 lbs. segars - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
24 Pieces and 8 bandanoes, 4 Persian handkerchiefs, 1 piece long cloth, 1 piece muslin handkerchiefs, 6 pieces nankeen - - -	Duke Montrose Indiaman - - -	Board.	
33 Lbs. tea, 10 lbs. pepper, 42 wangees - - -	Coutts a' China - - -	D°.	
1 Palampore, 1 cot cover, 5 bandanoes, 1 remnant nankeen, 6 China basons - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
44 Cornelian stones - - - - -	Worcester Indiaman - - -	Board.	
9 Bandanoes, 8 yards silk, 2 shawls, 7 bundles feathers, 11 bandanoes and 2 Persian handkerchiefs, 240 pieces bandanoes, 63 pieces d°, 21 pieces Persian silk, 2 pieces and 5 bandanoes, 3 d° and 2 China handkerchiefs, 9 lbs. black tea, 7 bandanoes - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Palampores and 4 cot covers - - -	Worcester a' Bengal - - -	Board.	
7 Strings cornelian beads, 2 cornelian bracelets, 46 ornaments, 1 fan, 1 muslin handkerchief, 419 lbs. indigo, 6 pieces and 7 bandanoes - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Palampore, 2 shawls, 2 pieces muslin, 14 ostrich feathers - - -	Worcester Indiaman - - -	Board.	
5 Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
4 Pieces silk, 1 remnant muslin, 13 ounces silk, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. thread, 1 silver pin case, 3 toys - - -	Fly a' Cape of Good Hope - -	Board.	
1 Pair silk drawers, 1 pair gloves, 2 cravats, 1 piece muslin, 4 laquered fans, 1 string and 4 agate ornaments, 2 strings garnet beads, 5 strings banbury beads, 1 phial otto roses, 1 piece and $12\frac{1}{2}$ yards crape, 2 crape shifts, 1 turban, 10 yards silk, 1 pair slippers, 6 pair boots, 2 pair shoes, 3 pair slippers, 1 workbag, 1 nest of baskets, 1 bird, 13 bandanoes, 2 pair silk breeches, 1 silk jacket and waistcoat - - -	- - - - -	Run	Foreign.
1 Piece muslin, 7 pieces and 4 yards nankeen, 3 pair pantaloons, 1 laquered hand-screen, 1 piece and 5 Persian handkerchiefs, 1 bandanoe, 6 pieces and 5 bandanoes, 1 Persian handkerchief, 2 pieces and 33 d°, 1 piece Persian d°, 4 remnants muslin, 1 sash, 6 pair silk stockings, 1 sash, 1 pair stockings, 1 pair gloves, 2 agate necklaces - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
49 Pieces china - - - - -	Yonge Jan a' Rotterdam - - -	Board	Foreign.
25 Pieces and 6 bandanoes, 1 bottles pickle - -	- - - - -	Run.	
56 Lbs. indigo - - - - -	Duke of Montrose - - -	Board.	Foreign.
2 Pieces satin, 6 yards crape, 5 pair gloves, 3 card boxes, 2 bronze china figures, 1 trunk of apparel - - -	- - - - -	Run	Supposed,
15 Pieces and 79 bandanoes, 4 pieces and 51 Persian handkerchiefs, 1 China handkerchief, 4 silk shawls, 1 romal, 3 palampores, 16 silk shawls - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
412 Pieces china, 310 lbs. indigo - - -	Duke of Montrose a' Bengal - -	Board.	
266 Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
8 Pieces china ware, 1 marble stand, 4 gallons mangoes - - -	Northampton a' Bengal - - -	Board	Foreign.
2 Bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
75 Gallons arrack - - - - -	Duke of Montrose - - -	Board	Supposed,
119 Lbs. tea, 421 pieces china, 350 lbs. sugar, 175 bundles and some loose rattans, $16\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 50 lbs. tea, 8 pieces bandanoes, 7 China handkerchiefs, 6 bandanoes, 1 d°, 150 argus-feathers, 2 tea-trays, 2 hand-screens, 1 caddy, 1 backgammon table, 8 pieces bandanoes, 44 pieces and 31 bandanoes, 5 pieces silk, 1 Persian handkerchief, 2 satin scarf shawls, 1 half d°, 4 lbs. hyson tea, 8 pieces nankeen, $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards calico, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard dimity - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Pair pantaloons, 1 jacket - - -	Ruckers a' St. Domingo - - -	Board.	Foreign.
6 Pieces nankeen, 61 pieces china, $39\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 16 bandanoes, 1 Persian handkerchief, 1 gown, 1 parcel silk gauze, 3 remnants chints, 18 silk caps, 36 pair silk shoes, 4 gowns, 2 silk gowns, 3 remnants silk, 7 silk shawls, 1 fan, 8 dresses muslin, 4 pieces nankeen, 16 yards calico - - -	- - - - -	Run	Foreign.

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—*continued.*

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
4 Lbs. india paper, 1 hand-screen, 1 card box, 54 counters, 74 pearl counters, 2 chests - - -	- - - - -	Run	Foreign.
8 Boxes, 1 waiter, 8 brushes, 1½ lb. soap, 1½ lb. wax candles, 29 plates glass, 20 plates green glass, 2 pieces bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	D°	D°.
1 Backgammon board and men, 1 set chess men some pieces bark chain - - - - -	Camel Storeship - - - - -	Board. Run.	
13 Pieces china - - - - -	- - - - -		
2 Silver cups, 2 shawls, 2 pieces muslin, 1 string cornelian beads, 4 ornaments, 20½ ounces silver buttons, 1 silver cover 7 ounces - - - - -	Union a' Bombay - - - - -	D°	Supposed.
Tea 67 lbs., 3 pieces bandanoes, 1 skin cap, 9 pair boots, 2 pair slippers, 6 pair gloves, 1 pair mitts, 6 sensitive leaves - - - - -	- - - - -	D°	
2 Pieces teak wood, 2 pieces ebony - - - - -	Georgiana a' Bengal - - - - -	Board	Foreign.
259 Pieces bandanoes, 3 pieces silk, 1 piece and 1 remnant kingcob, 3 shawls, 2 sashes, 2 shawls, 1 remnant atlas, 1 atlas gown, 2 remnants muslin, 6 fans, 1 string amber beads, 4 strings cornelian, 12 ornaments, 3 bunches bark chain and some beads - - - - -	- - - - -	Run. Board.	
3 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	Ann a' Calcutta - - - - -	Run. Board.	
1 Piece long cloth, 1 palampore, 6 bandanoes, 4½ lbs. tea, 1 quadrille box - - - - -	- - - - -	Run. Board	D°.
33 Gallons mangoes - - - - -	Ceylon a' Canton - - - - -	D°	
5 Pieces bandanoes, 2 palampores, 1 cot cover - - - - -	Ann a' Bengal - - - - -	D°	
7 Bandanoes, 31 handkerchiefs, 26 pieces muslin - - - - -	Diana - D° - - - - -	D°	
1 Card box, 1 set counters, 3 pieces bandanoes, 6½ yards herba, 4 pieces nankeen, 4 stuff birds, a parcel of shells - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
1 Palampore, 1 piece muslin, 1 table cloth, 5 pieces and 6½ yards muslin, 7 fans - - - - -	Tigress Indiaman - - - - -	Board.	
1 Piece and 4 bandanoes, 1 piece muslin, 2 palampores, 7 bandanoes, 5 pieces and 2 yards nankeen, 4 hand-screens, 1 tea-chest, 6 snuff boxes, 2 strings beads, 15 ostrich feathers, 13½ lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run Board	D°.
43 Lbs. segars, 1 bag roots - - - - -	Tigress a' Bengal - - - - -		
14 Ounces beads, 1 work basket, 1 box, 1 set pearl counters - - - - -	Wexford Indiaman - - - - -	D°.	
22 Bandanoes, 2 romals, 2 palampores, 5 pieces calico, 1 piece canvas, 2 cot covers, 54 ostrich feathers, 3 phials otto roses - - - - -	D° - - D° - - - - -	D°	
2 Boxes mounted with silver - - - - -	Phoenix Indiaman - - - - -	D°	D°.
1 Calico gown, 3 pieces calico, 6 yards d°, 1 piece long cloth, 9 yards muslin, 2 fans - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 String cornelian beads, 1 d° agate, 1 pair agate bracelets, 4 ornaments, 1 string mock coral, 2 strings garnets, 9 strings banbury beads and glass beads, 3 gold brooches, 4 d° rings, 1 pearl toothpick case, 1 bone d° gold mounted, wearing apparel, 5 pieces and 37 bandanoes, 1 piece 9 Persian handkerchiefs, 3 silk shawls, 168 yards silk - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
2 Gongs, 1 piece and 2 bandanoes, 2 pictures - - - - -	Surat Castle, a' China - - - - -	Board Run.	D°.
3 Palampores, 2 pieces muslin - - - - -	- - - - -		
14 Pieces gingham, 1 palampore, 1 piece crape, 5½ lbs. human hair - - - - -	Phoenix Indiaman - - - - -	Board.	
40 Yards taffety, 2 yards satin, 1 silk gown, 7 silk handkerchiefs, 31 romals, 5 muslin shawls, 2 bits muslin, 1 silk shawl - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Muslin dress, 16 pair silk stockings, 1 box, 3 ounces silk, 2 cocoa nut cups, 2 ostrich eggs, 1 d° cup, 1 silver censor, 7 ounces silver, 1 bottle bark, 1 cane, flies wings and old apparel, 1 shawl, 1 piece d° damaged, 3 demy pieces muslin, 12 ostrich feathers, 5 strings agate beads, 7 pair d° bracelets, 21 d° ornaments, 3 strings cornelian beads, 11 pair bracelets, 9 ornaments, d°, 1 ivory ball, 24 shells, 9 dozen shirt buttons, ½ ounce thread, 2 pieces bandanoes, 1 work box, 1 piece muslin, 5 bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
555 Lbs. sugar, 6 gallons mangoes - - - - -	Tigress, a' Calcutta - - - - -	Board.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued,

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
9 Stuffed birds, bow and 20 arrows, 1 bandanoe, 15 silk handkerchiefs, 140 pearl counters, 2 fans, 1 string cornelian beads, 5 d° ornaments, 3 cornelian stones, 2 bunches elephants hair -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Quadrille box and counters, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tea, 1 tea caddy - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
— 1809.—			
11 Lbs. tea, 30 pieces nankeen, 2 silk shawls, 2 demy pieces cambric, 6 silk shawls, 10 pieces nankeen, 14 yards linen, 4 work bags, 1 tippet, 3 gold chains $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., 3 gold crosses with crystals, 1 gold pin with topaz, 4 pieces nankeen, 5 lbs. tea, 6 pieces bandanoes, 1 piece Persian handkerchiefs, 2 pieces and 33 bandanoes, 25 China handkerchiefs, 1 shawl, 14 yards silk, 12 lbs. tea, 1 piece and 13 bandanoes, 33 China handkerchiefs, 16 bandanoes, 3 palampores, 24 bandanoes, 16 Persian handkerchiefs, 2 pieces muslin, 1 piece d° handkerchiefs, 1 piece nankeen, 3 fans, 28 argus feathers, 5 cornelian stones, 5 China and 9 bandanoe handkerchiefs, 6 pieces and 11 bandanoes, 23 silk handkerchiefs, 1 palampore - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
3 Pieces nankeen, 1 piece muslin, 3 pieces and 27 bandanoes, 2 palampores - - - - -	Santa Anna a' Port Jackson	Board.	
1 Piece and 14 bandanoes, 1 shawl - - - - -	Sir W. Bensley, Bengal	D°.	
3 Pieces nankeen, 5 muslin handkerchiefs, $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards muslin, 1 piece and 29 bandanoes, 5 strings cornelian beads, 4 ornaments - - - - -	Northumberland, a' Bengal	D°.	
1 Shawl - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
13 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Huddard Indiaman	Board.	
7 Bandanoes, 1 palampore, 6 cot covers, 2 pair pantaloons - - - - -	Sir S. Lushington, a' Madras	D°.	
1 Work-box, 1 palampore, 3 bandanoes, 1 romal - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Palampore, 1 piece muslin, 2 cot covers, 1 remnant nankeen - - - - -	Sir S. Lushington	D°.	
10 Lbs. tea. - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
6 Bandanoes, 2 pair pantaloons, 3 pair breeches - - - - -	Lord Eldon, a' Bengal	D°.	
1 Palampore, 2 lbs. cloves, 1 palampore - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
4 Palampores, 3 cot covers, $10\frac{1}{2}$ yards crape, 9 yards satin, 2 curtains, 3 bandanoes, 1 fan, 1 piece calico, 23 ostrich feathers, 4 strings cornelian beads, 1 cornelian seal, 3 handscreens, 1 fan, 1 box shells, 6 lbs. tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cinnamon, 2 pictures, 1 piece Persian - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Piece bandanoes, 1 piece crape, 4 yards muslin, 1 mantle shawl, 5 muffis, 5 tippets, 5 birds paradise, 1 handscreen, 6 fans, 1 box and set chess men, 1 quadrille box, set pearl counters, 4 bunches pearl beads, 1 string shell beads, 2 ornaments, 1 parasol stick, 1 book drawings, 3 pieces calico, 1 piece muslin, 1 piece handkerchiefs, 1 piece towels, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
56 Lbs. wax candles, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, 2 pictures - - - - -	Sovereign, a' Bengal	Board	Foreign.
74 Lbs. segars, 10 lbs. ginger, 6 gallons mangoes - - - - -	Harriot - - D° - - - - -	D°	D°.
27 Lbs. sugar candy, $15\frac{1}{2}$ yards calico, 1 handkerchief - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
96 Lbs. tobacco, 11 lbs. curry powder, 260 lbs. sugar - - - - -	Harriot, Indiaman	Board	Foreign.
1 Card box, 1 set pearl boxes, 4 books for drawings, 5 mantle shawls, 1 work-box, 1 picture, some apparel - - - - -	- D° - a' Bengal - - - - -	D°	D°.
6 Palampores, 4 cot covers, 3 pieces bandanoes, 3 sheets, 3 half sheets, 35 lb. vermicelli, 1 table cloth - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
31 Lbs. elephants teeth, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. satin wood - - - - -	Earl St. Vincent, Bombay	Board	Foreign.
5 Lbs. preserved ginger - - - - -	Huddart - - - D° - - - - -	D°	D°.
21 Pieces bandanoes, 50 single d°, 2 pieces and 15 yards silk, 65 pieces handkerchiefs, 25 yards silk, 2 pair nankeen slippers, 3 bandanoes, 1 palampore, 2 pieces bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1,948 Lbs. salt-petre - - - - -	Euphrates a' Bengal	Board	Foreign.

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—*continued.*

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
465 Lbs. saltpetre - - - - -	Hugh Inglis Indianman - - -	Board	Foreign.
320 Lbs. sugar candy, 118 lbs. sugar, 51 pieces china - - - - -	William Pitt a' Bengal - - -	D°.	
Some bulbous roots - - - - -	Earl St. Vincent, Bombay - - -	D°.	
266 Lbs. pepper - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
31 Bandanoes, 2 muffs, 2 tippets, 23 strips feathers - - - - -	Northumberland Indianman - - -	Board	D°.
1 Palampore, 4 pieces bandanoes, 34 bandanoes, 2 Persian handkerchiefs, 2 pieces and 5 yards muslin, 5 yards calico, 1 petticoat, 1 remnant cotton, 1 shawl, 2 handkerchief shawls - - -	Sovereign - - D° - - -	D°.	
1 Palampore, 2 pieces bandanoes, 23 cotton romal handkerchiefs, 1 row cornelian beads, 4 ornaments - - - - -	Earl St. Vincent D° - - -	D°.	D°.
4 Palampores, 2 pieces bandanoes, 2 strings glass beads - - - - -	Hugh Inglis - D° - - -	D°.	
3 Chintz palampores, 1 piece and 26 bandanoes, 6½ yards silk, 1 piece printed cotton, 2 shawls, 5 muslin dresses, 2 half handkerchiefs, 2 bits muslin - - - - -	William Pitt - D° - - -	D°.	
4 Pieces and 6 bandanoes, 2 Persian handkerchiefs, 7 lbs. snuff - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Pieces and 6 silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	Draper a' Rio Janeiro - - -	Board.	
2 Pieces silk, 3½ yards silk, 2¼ kingcob, 5 lbs. yarn - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
6 Pieces and 31 bandanoes, 14 China handkerchiefs, 1 piece satin, 3 pieces silk, 6½ yards silk, 1 piece and 1 yard kingcob, 1 piece and 2 yards silk and cotton, 16 atlas sashes, 4 pieces atlas, 1 piece muslin, 3½ yards d°, 15 shawls, 273 yards silk, 2 shawls, 6 shawls, 1 fan, 6 lbs. tea, 102 lbs. curry powder, 27 pieces nankeen, 1 card box, 15½ lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	Supposed.
9 Mats - - - - -	Essex a' China - - -	Board.	
9 Camel hair shawls - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Foreign.
60 Pieces and 10 bandanoes, 1 piece silk and cotton, 1 leopard skin, 12 lbs. vulture feathers, 780 cornelian stones - - - - -	Carmarthen, Bombay - - -	Board	D°.
1 Palampore, 2 China silk handkerchiefs, 3 silk parasols, 2 metal pipes, 8 handscreens, 12 fans, 7 strings beads, 2 pair tweezers, 2 pair earrings, 2 pair toothpicks, ½ lb. ink, 1 piece bandanoes - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
5 Pieces crape, 4 shawls, 21½ oz. silk, 14 oz. floss d° - - - - -	David Scott Indianman - - -	Board.	
11 Yards muslin, 1 piece and 1 bandano, 2 figures mandarin, 5 fans, 14 mats, 1 caddy - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
4 Lb. tea, 3 gallons mangoes, 32 lb. preserved fruit, 91 lbs. tea, 5 gallons soy - - - - -	Elphinstone a' China - - -	Board.	
64 Lbs. tea, 2 birds paradise, 3 argus birds - - -	Essex a' China - - -	D°.	
27 Pair silk and 18 pair nankeen shoes - - -	David Scott Indianman - - -	D°.	
665 Cornelian stones, 68 lbs. tea - - - - -	Essex a' China - - -	D°.	
2½ Lbs. tea, 31 pieces china - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
12 Gallons soy - - - - -	Walmer Castle, China - - -	Board	D°.
7 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Exeter - - - D° - - -	D°.	
2 Cot covers, 3 pair pantaloons, 5 pair gaiters, 4 towels, 18 mats, 3 pictures, 8 pair leather gloves, 8 cases, 2 smoking tubes, 1 backgammon table, 19 mats - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
4 Pieces bandanoes, 4 China handkerchiefs, 11 silk shawls, 1 piece silk, 7½ yards crape, 4 pieces nankeen, 6 fans, 48 pearl knife handles, 1 set d° counters, 80 oz. oil cinnamon - - - - -	Ceres a' China - - -	Board.	
130 Lbs. tea - - - - -	William Pitt D° - - -	D°.	
2 Leopard skins, 60 oz. oil, 1 fan - - - - -	Carmarthen Indianman - - -	D°.	D°.
120 Lbs. tallow candles, 62 lbs. wax d° - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Pieces and 32 yards crape, 4 pieces silk, 10 shawls, 11 bandanoes - - - - -	Ceres a' China - - -	Board.	
6 Lbs. tea, 6 jars preserved ginger - - - - -	Thomas Grenville D° - - -	D°.	
1 Fan, 4 pair pantaloons, 1 backgammon table, 6 fans, 1 parasol stick, 4 pictures, 9½ gallons soy - - - - -	Ceres a' China - - -	D°.	
1 Piece taffety, 36 pieces china - - - - -	Exeter a' China - - -	D°.	
4 Pearl boxes, 4 horn d°, 33 dozen buttons, 1 oz. ink - - - - -	David Scott, D° - - -	D°.	D°.
2 Pieces bandanoes, 407 strings beads - - -	Royal George, D° - - -	D°.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
2 Romal handkerchiefs, 2 China d°, 2 silk shawls, 8 yards silk, 9 yards muslin, 5 boxes mounted with silver - - - - -	Alnwick Castle a' China - - -	Board.	
1 Piece bandanoes, 3 shawls, 14 fans, 8 lbs. tea - -	Winchelsea - - D° - - -	D°.	
6 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Ocean - - - D° - - -	D°.	
30 Lbs. nutmegs - - - - -	Royal George - - D° - - -	D°.	
15 Ostrich feathers, 1 piece and 2 yards nankeen, 7 lbs. tea, 1 lb. nutmegs, 5 glasses - - -	D° - - - D° - - -	D°.	Foreign.
2 Bandanoes, 3 silk waistcoats, 1 pair silk shoes, 5 pair pantaloons, 1 pair braces, 1 piece long cloth, 6 yards calico, 5 pair shoes, 3 mats, 1 dressing box, 2 card boxes, 60 books paint, 34 buttons, 1 plate glass, 1 knot silkworm gut, 2 china mugs, 5 china spoons, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cinnamon. 3 snuff-boxes, 7 lbs. candied oranges, 6 bandi- noes, 1 shawl, 2 handscreens, 13 strings beads, 4 boxes, 8 shells, 1 mat, 1 stone sculpture, $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 4 pieces and 7 bandanoes, 14 yards silk, 2 pieces nankeen, 9 fans, 4 strings cornelian beads, 1 bird paradise, 45 pieces bandanoes. -	- - - - -	Run	Part Foreign.
118 Pieces china - - - - -	Duchess York a' Curacoa - - -	Board	Foreign.
5 Bandanoes, 9 China and 1 Persian handkerchiefs -	- - - - -	Run.	
10 Silk handkerchiefs, 1 piece calico, 3 fans, 2 can- dle shades, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 3 palampores, 5 fans, 2 birds paradise, 2 argus feathers, 108 mother of pearl counters, 1 gong - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
44 Lbs. arrow-root - - - - -	Trafalgar a' Jamaica - - -	Board	Foreign.
21 - - tea, 52 lbs. ginger, 88 lbs. succades - - -	Essex Indianan - - -	Board	D°.
4 - - tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Shawl, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards silk, 5 handkerchiefs 1 bit king cob, 1 purse, 2 pieces silk ribbon, 10 fans, 5 shawls, 3 fans, 12 strings beads, 1 pair bracelets, 2 strings amber beads, 1 pair d° bracelets, 8 cornelian seals, 7 d° ornaments, 18 gold drops, 2 agate d°, 2 crys- tal d°, 2 pearl d°, 2 amber, 2 gold chains, 16 d° buttons, 1 pair gold bracelets, 1 gold earring. 1 gold pin, 5 gold rings, 1 gold breast buckle, 2 gold brooches, 6 d° rings set with stones -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
1 Gold ring set with pearls, 5 pearl rings, 1 stone ring, 1 pair gold sleeve buttons, 2 glass purses, some coral beads, 2 egg cups, 1 pocket book, 1 ivory egg, 1 silver strainer, 1 pearl tooth- pick case, 3 silver snuff boxes, 1 tortoiseshell box, 1 bark d°, 1 metal medal, 6 d° ornaments, 2 pair bracelets, 3 pieces bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	L°.
1 Gong - - - - -	Walmer Castle - - -	Run.	
2 Paintings, 20 pots artificial flowers, 1 box, 1 piece crape, 1 satin wood table, 2 sofas, 2 chairs -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
129 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Winchelsea a' Canton - - -	Board.	
2 Paintings - - - - -	Ocean Indianan - - -	Run	Supposed.
1 Remnant silk, 1 pair silk stockings, 1,093 pieces bandanoes, 140 pieces Persian handkerchiefs, 10 China handkerchiefs, 89 pieces silk, 3 pieces chints, 51 pieces Persian handkerchiefs, 299 pieces bandanoes, 3 rolls satin, 25 pieces silk, 10 pieces muslin, 10 pieces and 1 bandanoes, 3 china handkerchiefs, 2 palampores, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cloves, 4 pieces bandanoes, 1 silk sash - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
13 Strings cornelian beads, 3 d° ornaments, 3 d° seals, 20 stones, 2 strings agate beads, 3 stones -	Carmarthen a' China - - -	Board.	
12 Lbs. succades, 6 lbs. preserved ginger, 4 gallons mangoes, 2 mandarin figures, 1 ounce floss silk, 2 parasols, 2 pair silk shoes, 2 handscreens, 1 tea chest, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces silk, 72 beads, 5 strings seed beads, 2 pair bracelets, 17 pieces china -	Dorsetshire a' China - - -	Board	Foreign.
40 Lbs. preserved ginger, 22 lbs. succades - - -	Alnwick Castle - - -	D°.	D°.
17 Lbs. sandal wood, 15 whangees, 6 rattans, 4 boxes toys, 1 fan, 10 pictures, 1 mirror, 115 pieces china - - - - -	Winchelsea a' China - - -	D°.	D°.
5 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	Alert a' Heligoland - - -	L°.	
8 Pair pantaloons, 6 pair breeches, 1 portrait, 1 china wash basin, 4 pictures - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Foreign.
179 Pieces china, 54 lbs. succades - - - - -	Essex a' China - - -	Board	D°.
7 Lbs. tea, 1 lb. curry powder - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
32 Lbs. ginger, 28 pair slippers, 12 dozen slips ivory, 1 piece nankeen, 1 bag seed - - -	Canton a' China - - -	Board	Foreign.
90 Pieces china - - -	Ocean - D° - - -	D°	D°.
99 Pieces d°, 2 pieces bandanoes, 1 cot cover, 13 lbs. indigo, 8 pieces bandanoes, 1 silk shawl, 5 handkerchiefs, 27 pieces china - - -	- - -	Run.	-
18 Lbs. tea - - -	Canton a' China - - -	Board.	-
372 Lbs. satin wood, 34 lbs. black wood - -	Thomas Grenville a' China - - -	D°	D°.
1 Palampore, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 29 pieces, and 14 bandanoes, 21 lbs. tea - - -	- - -	Run.	-
7 Lbs. tea - - -	Canton a' China - - -	Board.	-
9 Lbs. tea, 6 gallons soy, 2 china jars, 12 japanned cups and 12 saucers, 3 gongs - - -	Walmer Castle, D° - - -	D°	D°.
355 Lbs. sugar, 1 gong, 4 paintings - - -	Alnwick Castle, D° - - -	D°	D°.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lbs. tea - - -	- - -	Run.	-
1,064 Lbs. satin wood, 179 lbs. ebony - -	Alnwick Castle, D° - - -	Board.	-
7 Cotton jackets, 7 d° coats, 7 d° pair shoes, 7 nankeen pair hose - - -	Walmer Castle, D° - - -	D°.	-
607 Bandanoes, 89 yards silk, 11 China handkerchiefs, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Persian d°, 2 pieces nankeen - -	- - -	Run.	-
15 Lbs. tea - - -	Jewart a' Embden - - -	Board.	-
5 Pieces and 4 remnants bandanoes, 4 single d°, 1 remnant Persian handkerchief, 6 pieces and 4 remnants silk - - -	- - -	Run.	-
17 Silk handkerchiefs, 1 China d°, 16 pieces nankeen - - -	Thomas and Mary a' Martinique - - -	Board.	-
7 Pieces and 21 bandanoes, 5 cornelian stones -	- - -	Run.	D°.
36 Lbs. tea - - -	Upnor Castle Indiaman - - -	Board.	-
17 Fans, 2 parcels silk, 1 piece twist, 1 box, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces ink, 15 hair pencils, 2 bandanoes, 84 lbs. tea, 1,920 pieces byrampants, 600 bejutanpants, 159 chilloes, 400 negampants, 600 guinea stuffs, 600 brawls, 1,401 nicanes, 650 romals, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 14 yards silk, 1 shawl, 2 china jars, 2 d° tea pots, 1 piece and 106 yards linen, 2 palampores, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards silk, 12 d° gauze, 5 bandanoes, 11 Persian handkerchiefs - - -	- - -	Run.	Part Foreign.
12 Mats - - -	Dorsetshire Indiaman - - -	Board	Foreign.
10 Bandanoes, 1 China handkerchief, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 14 bandanoes, 253 pieces China handkerchiefs, 28 pieces China handkerchiefs, 2 China handkerchiefs, 1 piece and 31 bandanoes, 1 remnant and 2 China handkerchiefs, 95 pieces ribbon -	- - -	Run.	Part Foreign.
8 Pieces and 30 yards crape, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards satin, 8 pieces of bandanoes, 1 pair slippers, 29 pieces and 16 bandanoes, 57 China handkerchiefs, 5 shawls, 1 silk sash, 1 piece silk, 113 yards silk, 2 palampores, 2 pieces and 13 remnants crape -	- - -	Run.	-
17 Lbs. tea, 4 pieces and 26 bandanoes - -	Earl Spencer, Bengal - - -	Board.	-
2 Paintings, 4 lbs. cinnamon, 13 lbs. indigo - -	Lord Keith - D° - - -	D°	Foreign.
45 Pieces silk, 73 pieces bandanoes, 5 pieces Persian handkerchiefs, 14 yards taffety, 7 pieces nankeen, 2 pieces muslin, 2 pieces and 8 bandanoes, 130 pieces china, 1 palampore, 1 fan, 3 pieces muslin - - -	- - -	Run.	-
116 Lbs. sugar, 2 casks mangoes, 7 gallons mangoes, 13 planks wood, 14 lbs. sugar, 2 lbs. coffee, 2 lbs. pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, 2 palampores, 127 pieces china, 18 gallons limes - - -	Lord Castlereagh a' Bombay - - -	Part Board and Part Run.	Part Foreign.
11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lbs. tea, 1 painting, 52 bandanoes, 3 Persian handkerchiefs - - -	- - -	Run.	-
5 Silk handkerchiefs - - -	Phoenix a' St. Domingo - - -	Board.	-
259 Lbs. sugar, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 74 lbs. tamarinds, 32 lbs. ginger - - -	Earl Spencer a' Bengal - - -	D°	Foreign.
8 Persian handkerchiefs, 33 pieces and 11 bandanoes, 3 Persian and 4 China handkerchiefs, 26 pieces and 4 bandanoes, 27 Persian and 9 China handkerchiefs, 1 piece and 13 bandanoes, 3 China handkerchiefs, 5 pieces bandanoes, 25 single bandanoes, 168 lbs. tea, 1 shawl, 1 piece bandanoes - - -	- - -	Run.	-
25 Prints, 1 drawing, 11 samples hemp - -	Larking Indiaman - - -	Board	D°.
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards silk, 1 piece and 3 bandanoes, 54 pieces and 5 Persian handkerchiefs - - -	- - -	Run.	-

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
437 Pieces copper, 985 pieces china, 3 pieces wood, 5 bottles wine, 42 canes, 2 fans, 5 bottles pickles, 4 d° soy, 3 lbs. arrow root, 4 lbs. Cayenne pepper, 4 d° d° pods, 1 d° nutmegs, 2 bed-posts - - - - -	Warley a' China - - - - -	Board	Foreign.
6 Fans, 1 chopstick, 2 strings beads, 4 shawls, 1 bird paradise, 208 drawings - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Supposed.
98 Pieces bandanoes, 1 yard satin - - - - -	Fancy a' Valencia - - - - -	Board.	
4 Cot covers, 1 palampore, 4 bandanoes, 4 China and 2 Persian handkerchiefs, 2 sheets, 5 yards calico - - - - -	Taunton Castle a' Bombay - - - - -	D°.	
35 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Queen a' Lisbon - - - - -	D°.	Foreign.
96 Lbs. indigo, 15 bandanoes, 61 lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Palampore, 1 shawl - - - - -	Taunton Castle, Bombay - - - - -	Board.	
78 Lbs. pepper - - - - -	Upton Castle - D° - - - - -	D°.	
8 Pieces and 1 bandanoes, 2 cot covers, 1 shawl, 1 romal handkerchief, 28 lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Bed covers, 8 silver spoons, 2 quilts - - - - -	Boyne a' Bengal - - - - -	Board.	
3 Palampores, 4 crape gowns, 1 d° pelisse, 2 ging- ham gowns, 13 lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Handkerchief, 21 strips trimming, 2 half-hand- kerchiefs, 9 strips crape, 1 crape dress, 1 d° jacket - - - - -	Boyne a' Bengal - - - - -	Board.	
60 Pieces bandanoes, 7 cot covers, 3 palampores, 1 cot cover, 8 romal handkerchiefs, 1 piece cotton - - - - -	Providence, D° - - - - -	D°.	Part Foreign.
2 Remnants cotton, 4 pieces cotton handkerchiefs, 3 pieces muslin, 2 pieces long cloth, 1 shawl, 2 boxes, 35 counters, 8 lbs. tea - - - - -	Providence a' Bengal - - - - -	Board	D°.
1 Lion's skin - - - - -	Warren Hastings D° - - - - -	D°.	Foreign.
80 Pieces china - - - - -	Mary a' Lisbon - - - - -	D°.	
4 Pieces muslin, 2 shawls, 1 work-box - - - - -	Providence a' Bengal - - - - -	D°.	
272 Lbs. pepper, 2 leopard skins - - - - -	Union - - D° - - - - -	D°.	D°.
140 Lbs. wax candles, 4 cornelian necklaces, 21 d° ornaments, 1 pair buttons, 1 pair studs - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
57 Pieces bandanoes, 2 Persian handkerchiefs, 4 China d°, 5 shawls, 5 pieces China taffety, 7 yards d°, 1 piece satin, 1 piece crape - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
20 Lbs. tea - - - - -	General Stewart Indiaman - - - - -	Board	D°.
5 Pieces and 21 bandanoes, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards silk, 10 silk handkerchiefs, 3 yards king cob - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	Mary Ann - - - - -	Board.	
577 Lbs. cotton wool, 3 shawls, 1 sash, 17 ounces coral beads, 10 strings cornelian beads, 4 silk shawls, 5 work-bags, 8 phials otto roses, 1 agate ornament, 2 purses - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
42 Pair shoes, 2 pair slippers, 1 remnant herba - - - - -	Warley a' China - - - - -	Board	D°.
5 Yards silk, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces d°, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ raw silk, 1 pic- ture, some shells - - - - -	Warren Hastings Indiaman - - - - -	D°.	D°.
44 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces oil cloves, 28 ounces medicine - - - - -	General Stewart a' Bengal - - - - -	D°.	D°.
1 Silk handkerchief, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 1 palampore, 1 silk coverlet, 12 silk shawls, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards silk, 1 d° shawl, 1 handkerchief, 1 romal d°, 10 pair stockings, 1 d° mits - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Case shells, 4 gallons mangoes, 36 lbs. sausages, 4 gallons lemon juice - - - - -	Larkins a' Bengal - - - - -	Board	D°.
233 Pieces china, 34 d° damaged, 70 bottles wine, 30 bottles beer, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 7 lbs. curry powder, 2 bottles soy, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sauce, 194 lbs. sugar, 237 lbs. gougry - - - - -	Taunton Castle, Bombay - - - - -	D°.	D°.
29 Lbs. colours - - - - -	James Jemmeson, Bengal - - - - -	D°.	D°.
1 Lb. tea, 1 bandanoes, 128 yards printed cottons, 9 silk gown pieces, 34 remnants silk, 1 silk hand- kerchief, 8 bits trimming, 15 remnants velvet, 4 shawls, 16 pieces gagoon, 33 remnants rib- bon, 1 piece d°. 8 gown pieces, 1 remnant silk and cotton, 2 silk dresses, 9 remnants gauze, 17 remnants crape, 1 crape dress, 6 pair gloves, 7 pair shoes, 60 fans - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
113 Lbs. indigo - - - - -	Ceres a' Stallim - - - - -	Board	D°.

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
—1810.—			
3 Bandanoes, 15 Persian handkerchiefs	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Gold brooch set with diamonds	- - - - -		
10 Pieces nankeen, 1 piece long cloth, 2 fans, 2 strings beads, 7 bandanoes, 1 Persian handkerchief, 6 bits muslin, 2½ yards trimmings, 6 bandanoes, 1 pair slippers, 14 strings cornelian beads, 38 d° ornaments, 38 d° stones, 8 agates, 1 string agate beads, and 4 ornaments, 1 agate snuff box gold mounted, 13 silk shawls, 1 d° sash, 2 d° handkerchiefs, 3 d° net handkerchiefs, 22½ yards silk, 2 pair silk stockings, 1 fan, 3 purses, 27 phials otto roses, 1 shawl, 1 piece muslin, 8 silk shawls, 6 d° caps, 15 phials otto roses, 7 bandanoes, 11 pieces d°, 2 pieces and 39 d°, 16 roma handkerchiefs, 8 shawls, 72 pieces foreign gold coin, 455 pieces china, 1 shawl, 3 strings cornelian beads, 3 pair bracelets, 4 bottles otto roses, 2 pieces crape, 2 pieces silk, 1 bandano, 4 strings beads, 12 pieces bandanoes, 1 shawl, 2 boxes, 13 pieces bandanoes, 1 piece muslin, 1 shawl, 2 neckcloths, 5 bandanoes, 1 palampore, 4 bandanoes, 2 fans, 8 pieces muslin, 2 pieces bandanoes, 1 China handkerchief, 1 tiger skin, 1 hammock, 2 fans, 54 ostrich feathers, 4 bottles of insects, 1 box d°, 2 d° shells, 2 purses, 1 gold brooch, 3 cornelian stones and seal, 15 pieces silver coin, 2 pieces 2 bandanoes, 4 fans, 2½ yards silk, 77 pieces 6 remnants, 10 single bandanoes, 17 Persian handkerchiefs, 2 palampores, 2 bandanoes, 1 remnant 6 silk handkerchiefs	Addington Indiaman.		
12 Pieces and 2 bandanoes, 2 pieces silk	Queen Charlotte, Rio Janeiro	Board.	
2 Pieces and 1 bandanoes, 1 work basket, 6 bandanoes, 1 piece muslin	- - - - -	Run.	
21 Balls vegetable bark	Ocean Indiaman	D°	Foreign.
1 Palampore	Marchioness of Exeter Indiaman	Board.	
14 Bandanoes, 4 pieces silk handkerchiefs, 21 bandanoes, 2 palampores, 1 piece bandano, 126 cornelian stones, 4 casks 473 lbs. succadees, 9 muslin handkerchiefs, 15 bandanoes, 2 dresses, 1 piece muslin	Marquis Wellesley - - Indiaman	D°	Part Foreign.
2 Pieces bandanoes, 2 pieces muslin romals	Walthamstow - - - D°	D°	
189 Lbs. tobacco, 2 pieces bandanoes	Lord Melville - - - D°	D°	
5 Handkerchief shawls, 5 bits muslin	Henry Addington - - - D°	D°	Foreign.
2 Shawls, 19 bandanoes, 1 shawl	Perring - - - - - D°	D°	
3 Backgammon boards and men, 2 sets chess men, 1 shawl	Marquis Wellesley - - D°	D°	
23 Cornelian ornaments, 6 d° stones, 6 strings beads, 1 bandano, 1 shawl, 6 cornelian stones, 2 rice images, 4½ lbs. snuff, 5 bandanoes, 1 shawl, 5 lbs. segars, 4 cornelian stones, 3 lbs. curry powder, 9 lbs. tea	- - - - -	Run	Part Foreign.
5 Pieces nankeen, 46 lbs. tobacco	Lord Castlereagh Indiaman	Board	Foreign.
3 Pieces bandanoes, 26 single d°, 1 palampore, 1 cot cover, 5 shawls, 29 lbs. segars	Lord Duncan - - - D°	D°	
2 Chints cot covers, 2 pieces and 15 bandanoes, 1 remnant silk handkerchiefs, 1 piece calico, 2 muslin shirts, 1 dress	Carnatic - - - - - D°	D°	
1 Palampore, 2 cot covers, 2 pieces 10 bandanoes, 1 piece silk, 1 shawl, 3 pieces muslin, 8 dresses, 19 shirts, 3 bits d°, 25 yards trimmings, 2 tippets	Walthamstow - - - D°	D°	
1 Piece bandanoes, 3 remnants and 7 handkerchiefs, 1 piece romals, 1 piece muslin, 2 remnants d°, 1 card box and counters	Castle Eden - - - D°	D°	
1 Shawl	Europe - - - - - D°	D°	
1 Remnant bandanoes, 1 piece romals, 2 palampores, 2 remnants muslin	Castle Eden - - - D°	D°	
25 Strings beads, 125 ornaments cornelian, 2 bandanoes	Cambrian - - - - - D°	D°	
1 Piece calico	Marquis Wellesley - D°	D°	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
34 Oz. silver, 1 palampore, 1 tippet - - -	Surrey Indiaman - - -	Board.	
3 Shawls, 1 string cornelian beads, 1 pair d° brace- lets, and 5 ornaments - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
6 Lbs. snuff, 14 lbs. segars, 85 lbs. wax candles, 278 lbs. sugar, 31 pieces china - - -	Penang Indiaman - - -	Board	Foreign.
32 Lbs. candles, wax - - -	Ocean - D° - - -	D°	D°.
44 Lbs. tamarinds, 21 lbs. coffee, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, 7 lbs. sugar - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
32 Lbs. segars - - -	Tottenham Indiaman - - -	Board	D°.
60 Oz. silver - - -	Walthamstow D° - - -	D°	D°.
47 Lbs. colours, 80 lbs. sago, 3 gallons mangoes, 38 bottles castor oil - - -	Tottenham - D° - - -	D°	D°.
Some toys, shells, and 2 cornelian stones, 6 lbs. segars - - -	Retreat - - D° - - -	D°	D°.
1 Bed cover, 21 pieces bandanoes, 1 piece muslin	Lord Castlereagh D° - - -	D°	D°.
106 Lbs. sugar candy, 189 lbs. sugar, 152 lbs. coffee, 132 lbs. tamarinds, 2 pictures, 4 ban- danoes, 1 cot cover, 1 pair slippers - - -	Castle Eden D° - - -	- - -	D°.
2 Lbs. snuff, 2 wax candles, 2 pieces sculpture, 3 bottles, 8 bandanoes, 2 China handkerchiefs, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards chintz, 1 palampore, 5 bandanoes, 3 mats, 7 mops, 1 stick, 16 oz. silver, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. snuff, 2 lbs. cayenne, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. succades, 1 pint pickles, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. chocolate, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. arrow root, 4 lbs. gin- ger, 12 cocoa nuts, 5 bottles oil, 1 piece and 2 bandanoes, 6 mats, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. segars - - -	- - - - -	Run	Part Foreign.
8 Pieces bandanoes - - -	Lord Melville Indiaman - - -	Board.	
1 Rug - - -	H. Addington - D° - - -	D°	Foreign.
49 Lbs. tea - - -	Streatham - - D° - - -	D°	D°.
79 Lbs. wax candles - - -	Ocean - - - D° - - -	D°	D°.
4 Bandanoes, 31 silk handkerchiefs, 9 strings cor- nelian beads, 1 agate d°, 1 ornament, 2 strings glass beads, 2 lbs. snuff, 4 lbs. curry powder, 1 lb. tea - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
18 Bandanoes, 1 pair trowsers, 1 shawl, 1 piece long cloth, 1 piece calico, 3 shawls, 15 strings beads, and old apparel - - -	Baring Indiaman - - -	Board.	
Part of a hooker, 28 bandanoes, 1 shawl, 1 piece long cloth, 4 lbs. tea, 17 lbs. coffee, 6 lbs. snuff, 2 bandanoes, 1 pair slippers, 1 hooker, 2 hand- screens, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 5 lbs. segars, 2 bottles lime juice, 1 lb. succades, 12 pieces silk hand- kerchiefs, 26 pieces silk, 8 lbs. sewing silk, 170 pieces silk handkerchiefs, 2 old silk handker- chiefs - - -	- - - - -	Run	Part Foreign.
1 Silk handkerchief - - -	Neptune a° China - - -	Board.	
1 Bandanoe - - -	Warren Hastings Indiaman - - -	D°	
2 Silk shawls, 2 d° handkerchiefs, 1 remnant china, 1 bottle soy, 1 umbrella, 1 shawl, 1 bandano, 3 pair gloves, 5 silk handkerchiefs, 6 fans, 7 strings cornelian beads, 1 silver purse, 2 d° strainers, 2 pieces silver, 1 rice ornament, 2 sets counters, 6 shackles, 9 lbs. tea, 96 pieces china, 1 bandano, 5 shawls, 2 strings corne- lian beads, 7 ornaments, 1 d° agate, 5 agate ornaments, 2 shawls, 1 piece long cloth, 1 shawl, 13 pieces and 26 bandanoes, 6 pieces nankeen, 1 shawl, 2 fans, 2 Persian handker- chiefs, 2 silk bandanoe dresses, 12 yards silk, 12 silk handkerchiefs, 1 palampore, 2 cot co- vers, 12 bandanoes, 1 piece bandanoes, 4 rem- nants and 25 d°, 1 silk shawl, 1 cot cover, 9 bandanoes, 1 d° handkerchief, 2 bones, 2 phials otto of roses, 1 phial oil of sandal wood, 5 strings beads and some loose, 3 bracelets, 1 string garnets, 4 d° glass beads, 1 d° ban- bury d°, 8 ornaments, 1 gold cross, 1 bit muslin, 2 strips trimming, 2 palampores, 9 bits muslin - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
8 Pieces nankeen, 47 pieces china, 37 lbs. pepper	Penang Indiaman - - -	Board.	
1 shawl, 1 handkerchief, 2 tippets, 13 yards silk, 2 shawls, 4 gold rings, 2 d° brooches - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
4 Lbs. tea, 12 pictures - - -	Coutts a° China - - -	Board.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
4 Bread baskets, 15 waiters, 18 bottle stands, 107 pieces china - - - - -	Earl Camden a' China - - -	Board.	
148 Pieces d° - - - - -	Alfred - - D° - - -	D°.	
244 Lbs. sugar, 38 lbs. ginger and pepper, 43 lbs. sago, 2 d° spices - - - - -	Earl, Howe Bengal - - -	D°.	
10 Saucers, 10 cups, 1 tea pot, 9 mugs, 1 sauce boat, 1 soup dish, 1 tureen, 4 dishes, 1 bottle	Cuffnells, China - - -	D°.	
3 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	Earl Howe, Bengal - - -	D°.	
20 Pieces nankeen, 2 packets crape, 4 pieces bandanoes - - - - -	Metcalf - D° - - -	D°.	
6 Pieces and 31 Persian handkerchiefs, 5 bandanoes - - - - -	Castle Eden, D° - - -	D°.	
9 Pieces and 31 bandanoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ piece muslin, 1 shawl	Lord Duncan a' Bombay - - -	D°.	
581 Lbs. raw sugar - - - - -	Britannia, China - - -	D°.	
134 Lbs. sandal wood, 30 lbs. ginger, 31 lbs. succades, 2 lbs. cayenne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. curry, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon pickles, 2 gallons soy, 1 box drugs - - -	True Briton a' China - - -	D°	Foreign.
246 Lbs. sugar, 11 lbs. curry powder, 1 India toy	Scaleby Castle a' China - - -	D°.	
112 Lbs. sugar, 81 lbs. sago, 1 box toys, 14 bottles, 6 tumblers, 3 glasses, 5 small bottles, 1 sugar dish, 1 inkstand, 1 pepper box, 3 gallons mangoes, 13 fly brushes, 3 bundles peacocks feathers - - - - -	Lord Hawkesbury a' Bengal - - -	D°.	
558 Lbs. indigo, 448 lbs. sugar, 46 bottles of rose water - - - - -	Marquis Wellesley a Bengal - - -	D°.	
1 Piece taffety, 2 papers sewing silk, 7 lb. tea	Hope a' China - - -	D°.	
1 D° - - - 3 pieces China handkerchiefs, 1 silk shawl, 3 fans - - - - -	Coutts a' China - - -	D°.	
1 Palampore, 7 bandanoes - - - - -	Marquis Wellesley a' Bengal - - -	D°.	
3 Fans, 2 sets pearl counters, 10 oz. silk, 3 ounces floss silk - - - - -	Taunton Castle a' China - - -	D°.	
2 Pieces silk handkerchiefs, 1 piece silk, 16 ounces floss silk - - - - -	Woodford a' China - - -	D°.	
36 Strings cornelian beads, 3 fans, 6 pieces nankeen - - - - -	Charleton Indiaman - - -	D°.	
7 Palampores, 68 bandanoes - - - - -	Earl Howe a' Bengal - - -	D°.	
16 Lbs. elephant's tooth - - - - -	Devonshire Indiaman - - -	D°.	
Muslin dress, 1 shawl, 121 lbs. segars - - -	Windham, Bengal - - -	D°.	
43 Lbs. coffee - - - - -	Woodford, China - - -	D°	Foreign.
1 Palampore, 1 piece muslin, 2 pieces nankeen, 3 yards d°, 2 pieces and 10 bandanoes, 1 shawl, 1 piece nankeen - - - - -	Airly Castle a' Bengal - - -	D°.	
1 Piece and 6 bandanoes, 1 shawl, 2 pieces calico, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pieces muslin - - - - -	Windham - - D° - - -	D°.	
1 Piece and 1 bandanoes, 1 piece silk, 2 neckcloths, 6 pieces nankeen, 9 ostrich feathers, 1 sash, 1 piece calico - - - - -	Marquis Wellesley a' Bengal - - -	D°.	
2 Pieces and 5 yards nankeen, 21 cornelian stones, 9 ornaments, 3 strings beads - - - - -	Devonshire a' Bengal - - -	D°.	
2 Pieces bandanoes, 1 piece silk, 16 pair silk shoes, 3 shawls, 6 pieces muslin, 4 shawls - - -	Lord Duncan - D° - - -	D°.	
62 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Charlton a' Bengal - - -	D°.	
3 Pieces bandanoes, 2 pieces China handkerchiefs, 20 yards silk, 60 pieces china, 4 pearl snuff boxes, 20 toothpick cases, 24 tortoiseshell combs, 2 bunches pearl beads, $\frac{1}{2}$ string amber beads, 1 bone chop stick, 1 ivory fan, 14 needles and meshes - - - - -	Taunton Castle a' China - - -	D°.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. sewing silk, 24 fans, 1 set pearl counters - - -	Earl Camden a' China - - -	D°.	
5 Pieces nankeen - - - - -	Hope a' China - - -	D°.	
11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons soy - - - - -	Alfred - D° - - -	D°.	
67 Pieces and 5 bandanoes, 1 shawl, 3 dresses, 2 pieces muslin, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, 10 pair pantaloons, 6 lb. coffee - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
31 Muslin handkerchiefs - - - - -	Lord Hawkesbury a' Bengal - - -	D°.	
10 Towels, 4 bandanoes - - - - -	Lady Castlereagh - - D° - - -	D°.	
1 Lb. hyson tea, 2 pieces and 7 bandanoes, 18 China handkerchiefs, 32 Persian and 11 bandanoes handkerchiefs, 18 China handkerchiefs, 1 cane mat, 1 piece and 7 bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
7 Lb. wax candles, 15 pair shoes - - - - -	General Stewart Indiaman - - -	D°.	
11 Pieces and 3 bandanoes, 10 lbs. tea - - -	- - - - -	D°.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
5 Bunches beads, 6 fans, 215 cornelian strings, 9 strings d° beads, 29 d° ornaments, 12 d° buttons, 2 bags shells, 2 fan sticks, 17 lbs. ginger, 13 lbs. tea, 21 lbs. sandal wood, 2 purses, 16 ounces musk - - - - -	Neptune - Indiaman - - -	Board.	
17 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Cumberland - D° - - -	D°.	
4 Pieces nankeen, 25 ounces silk, 4 strings beads, 16 pieces china, 3 rice ornaments - - -	Princess Amelia, D° - - -	D°.	
1 Remnant and 19 handkerchiefs, 2 bandanoes, 1 palampore, 2 pieces gauze, 1½ lb. sewing silk, 6 pieces long cloth, 8 lb. tea, 4½ gallons soy -	Nottingham - D° - - -	D°.	
2 Remnants 18½ yards crape, 6½ yards silk, 12 bandanoes, 4 sets counters, a parcel of dice -	Marquis of Ely D° - - -	D°.	
1 Piece China handkerchiefs, 10 bandanoes, 4 shawls, 4 pieces nankeen - - - - -	Coutts - - D° - - -	D°.	
1 Palampore, 2 pieces bandanoes - - - - -	Thames - - D° - - -	D°.	
6 Bandanoes, 2 China handkerchiefs, 1 piece muslin, 4 parcels tea, 8 lbs. tea - - - - -	D° - - D° - - -	D°.	
1 Piece silk, 6½ yards d°, 1 card box, 80 pieces china, 58 lbs. tea, 11 lbs. succades, 25 dozen pearl knife handles, 446 cornelian stones - - -	Perseverance a' Glatton, D° -	D°	Part Foreign.
84 Lbs. tobacco, 42 lbs. succades, 4 bits muslin, 2 handkerchiefs, 2 half d°, 31 ostrich feathers -	Devaynes a' Bengal.		
2 Shawls, 9 birds paradise - - - - -	Ranger - D° - - -		
2 Fans, 6 strings beads, 2 gallons soy - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
52 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Neptune Indiaman - - -	Board.	
7 Mats, 2 lbs. segars, 220 lbs. indigo - - -	Camel Storeship - - -	D°	Foreign.
34 Bandanoes, 5 Persian handkerchiefs, 5 yards silk, 1 sash, 6 bunches feathers, 4 shawls, 2 neckcloths, 1 muff and tippet, 4 silk shawls, 3 d° handkerchiefs, 1 fan, 4 strings beads, 2 cornelian stones, 3 agate, 4 pieces gold chain, 3 bandanoes, 2 bed covers, 4 shawls, 9 pieces bandanoes, 2 lb. tea, 1 piece bandanoes, 1 piece China handkerchiefs, 1½ lb. indigo - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Part Foreign.
9 Lbs. tea, 2 gongs - - - - -	Marquis of Ely a' China - -	Board.	
17 Pair trowsers, 36 wax candles - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
3 Pieces nankeen - - - - -	Coutts a' China - - -	Board.	
213 Lbs. sugar - - - - -	Lord Duncan, Bengal - - -	D°.	
115 Lbs. saltpetre, 100 lbs. yarn, 103 lbs. tallow candles, 21 d° tamarinds, 1½ gallon pickles, 1 ship in a case, 1 carpet, 1 gong - - - - -	Carnatic - - - - -	D°	Foreign.
141 Pieces silk handkerchiefs, 1 waistcoat piece, 25 silk handkerchiefs, 27 silk purses, 9 pieces ribbon	- - - - -	Run	D°.
14 Gallons soy - - - - -	Royal Charlotte, China - -	Board.	
29 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Gong, 104 pieces china - - - - -	Scaleby Castle Indiaman - -	Board.	
241 Bandanoes, 2 Persian handkerchiefs - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
54 Pieces china - - - - -	Europe Indiaman - - -	Board.	
10 Lbs. tea, 7 lbs. ginger, 2 snuff boxes, 21 pieces china, 3 images - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Work-box, 1 d° basket, 2 balls, 33 gallons soy, 342 lbs tea, 1 cabinet, 1 piece crape, 313 lbs. sugar - - - - -	Warren Hastings a' China -	Board	Part Foreign.
1 Piece bandanoe, 3 fans, 1 piece muslin, 1 shawl, 1 handkerchief, 1 fan, 1 amber necklace, 1 pair bracelets, 12 drawings - - - - -	Lady Lushington, Calcutta	Board.	
98 Bandanoes - - - - -	Earl Howe - D° - - -	D°.	
7 Pieces nankeen, 2 bunches beads, 72 lbs. tea, 19 pieces nankeen, 1 roll satin, 3 rolls silk, 39 lbs. tea, 1 lb. tea, 10 silk handkerchiefs, 3 shells, 2 pieces nankeen - - - - -	Neptune Indiaman - - -	Board & Run	
3 Pieces and 2 bandanoes, 1 piece Persian handkerchief, 2 pieces 1 remnant and 9 yards muslin, 12 tippets, 33 feathers, 109 strings comb beads	Earl Howe a' Bengal - - -	Board.	
11 Pieces bandanoes, 9 muslin handkerchiefs, 100 cornelian stones, 43 strings beads d°, 1 string agate beads, 4 ornaments, 184 cornelian ornaments - - - - -	Charles Grant, Bombay - -		
104 Lbs. sugar candy, 78 lbs. composition for smoking - - - - -	Sir William Pulteney	Board	Foreign.
27 Lbs. sherroots, 8 lb. tea - - - - -	Earl Howe, Bengal - - -	D°	D°.
3½ Lbs. tea, 1 lb. curry, 1 cot cover - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
3 Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
188 Lbs. sugar, 10 candied oranges, 6 lbs. tea, 3 lb. tea, 9 pictures, 2 looking glasses, 1 tea caddy, 1 card box, 6 pieces china - - - - -	Cumberland, China - - - - -	Board	Foreign.
13 Bandanoes, 2 lbs. tea, 1 china bowl, 2 rice ornaments, 63 pieces china - - - - -	Thames, China - - - - -	D°.	D°.
1 Piece velvet, 4 pieces crape, 28 silk shawls, 7 cravats, 5 pieces and 1 remnant muslin, 2 d° dresses, 2 pieces long cloth, 14 pieces nankeen, 12 fans, 2 boxes, 1 box toys - - - - -	Warren Hastings, China.		
2 Elephants teeth - - - - -	Thames a' China - - - - -	D°.	
1 Gong, 1 piece wood - - - - -	Neptune - D° - - - - -	D°.	
1 Bandano, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards silk, 4 shawls, 1 bottle otto of roses, 3 pieces bandanoes, 5 rolls straw, 6 China handkerchiefs, 8 silk waistcoats, 5 pair breeches, 3 cotton drawers, 1 pair slippers, 1 cap, 4 papers silk, 1 card box, 1 set counters, 1 d° chess men, 8 strings cornelian beads, 5 d° banbury, 4 bunches mock pearl beads, 4 glass d°, 5 cakes medicine, 30 tooth picks, 12 lbs. snuff, 14 lbs. nutmegs, 1 silver spoon, sundry wearing apparel, 26 pieces and 14 bandanoes, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards calico, 1 palampore, 1 pair slippers, 30 arrows, 2 whips, 8 yards muslin, 2 turbans, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yard trimmings, 1 piece muslin, 17 yards d°, 2 pieces 4 yards calico, 3 pieces nankeen, 14 oz. silk, part of a bird, 1 fan, 1 ball, 2 cases, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ink, 2 pieces and 16 bandanoes, 3 China handkerchiefs, 3 dozen silk bands, 13 yards muslin, 1 shawl, 1 bandano, 1 China handkerchief, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yard silk, 8 yards crape, 1 mantle, 1 shawl, 3 pieces and 14 bandanoes, 8 China handkerchiefs, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. indigo, 16 lbs. curry, 6 lbs. Cayenne, 15 lbs. sugar candy, 9 drawings, 45 shawls, 1 hooker, 1 ball of composition for smoaking, 1 knot grass platting, 1 bag shells - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Great part foreign.
40 Lbs. succades, 65 lbs. satin wood, 10 drawings, 1 picture, 4 shirts, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 towel, 2 paintings, a china bowl, 6 fans - - - - -	Scaleby Castle - - - - -	Board	Foreign.
10 Bottles wine $\frac{3}{8}$ brandy, 10 bottles vinegar, 1 d° orange flower water, 5 lbs. coffee, 8 lbs. curry, 12 lbs. ginger, 13 lbs. succades, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. sugar candy, 15 bottles medicine, 8 pieces earthenware, 1 pot salve, 1 case medicines, 13 pieces wood - - - - -	Europe Indiaman - - - - -	D°.	
2 Pieces bandanoes, 1 piece long cloth, 42 tortoiseshell combs, 34 lbs. succades, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 6 lbs. nutmegs and mace, 11 rice images, 2 pictures, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. succades, 11 lbs. ginger, 1 fowling piece - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
200 China drawings - - - - -	Albion from China - - - - -	Board.	
30 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	Sir W. Pulteney a' Bengal - - - - -	D°.	
10 Lb. succades, 17 bandanoes, 1 Persian handkerchief, 2 silk cloaks, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards silk, 14 yards gauze, 1 shawl, 45 lbs. tea, 25 lbs. ginger - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.	Foreign.
$\frac{1}{8}$ Gallon soy, 7 lbs. tea, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cassia beads - - - - -	Scaleby Castle - - - - -	D°.	D°.
448 Lbs. sugar, 101 lbs. almonds - - - - -	Lord Castlereagh a' Bengal - - - - -	D°.	D°.
11 Romal, 9 China handkerchiefs, 5 bandanoes, 6 shawls, 4 pillow cases, 5 shirts, 7 strings beads, 4 remnants calico, 8 ostrich feathers, 31 bandanoes - - - - -	Earl Howe - - D° - - - - -	D°.	D°.
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Gallons cordials, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon soy, 1 lb. snuff, 37 lbs. tea, 3 pieces bandanoes, 1 shawl, 21 pieces and 23 bandanoes, 6 romal handkerchiefs, 1 piece crape, 8 yards crape, 5 pieces satin, 2 piece handkerchiefs, 1 piece crape, 2 shawls, 6 bits muslin, 3 ridicules, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 pair gloves, 1 purse, 2 shawls, 1 pair slippers, 7 lbs. tea, 5 lbs. ginger, 2 lbs. segars, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. nutmegs, 1 box insects, 21 lbs. tea, 2 bandanoes, 17 pieces bandanoes, 7 yards silk - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—*continued.*

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
2 Pieces and 4 bandanoes, 1 palampore, 1 cot cover, 1 bandanoe, 8 yards silk, 3 silk handkerchiefs, 1 bandanoe, 1,320 cornelian stones, 6 strings cornelian beads, 42 ounces coral beads, 1 fan, 1 set counters, 1 palampore, 1 parasol, 4 ounces silk, 30 mats - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Part supposed.
1 Fan, 6 pieces China silk, 8 single bandanoes, 13 bandanoes, 5 shawls, 3 pieces silk, 4 toys -	Scaleby Castle a' China - -	Board.	
100 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	William Pitt a' Calcutta - -	D°.	
680 Cornelian stones, and some broken - -	Devaynes a' Bengal - -	D°.	
19 Lbs. ginger - - - - -	Perseverance, China - -	D°.	
21 Palampores, 6 pieces bandanoes, 21 pieces ro- mals, 1 piece silk, 1 piece crape, 5 pieces long cloth, 3 fans, 10 lbs. tea - - - - -	William Pitt, Bombay - -	D°	Foreign.
12 Goat skins, 9 lbs. tea, 2 remnants bandanoes, 1 silk handkerchief - - - - -	Sarah Christena, Bengal - -	D°	D°.
52½ Gallons soy - - - - -	Nottingham, China - -	D°	D°.
2 Lbs. segars - - - - -	Earl Howe, Bengal - -	D°	D°.
11 Sandal wood fans, 1 box shells - - -	Nottingham, China - -	D°	D°.
5 Bandanoes, 3 lbs. tea, 1 lb. segars, 26 pieces ban- danoes, 6 palampores, 2 pieces cotton, 3 pieces nankeen, 2 pieces long cloth, 2 remnants diaper, 8 d° calico, 12 yards nankeen, 11 lbs. segars, 11 lbs. tea, 3 lbs. pepper, 1 bag shells - -	William Pitt a' Bengal - -	D°.	
2 Remnants silk, 1 d° satin, 1 piece and 12 ban- danoes, 23 romals, 1 chintz cot cover, 2 shawls, 1 handkerchief, 1 piece 12 bits muslin, 3 fans, 1 handscreen, 10 lbs. segars - - - - -	Sarah Christena, Bengal - -	D°.	
2 Pieces bandanoes, 8 lbs. tea - - - - -	Sir W. Pulteney - D° - -	D°.	
47 Gallons mangoes, 6 mats, 26 segars - -	Walthamstow - - - - -	D°	Supposed.
1½ Lbs. tea, 1 ornament, 4 pictures - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
4 Lbs. tea, 34 lbs. sandal wood, 1 lb. wax candles, 1 lb. snuff, 12 china jars, 5 rice ornaments, 5 half pieces long cloth, 3 pictures, 1 box paints, 57 pieces china, 2 tiger skins - - - - -	Perseverance a' China - -	Board.	
31 Lbs. tea, two pieces nankeen, 2 remnants d°, 1 box ink, 18 lbs. tea, 4 shawls, 59½ gallons soy, 57 lbs. tea, 52 gallons soy, 4 gallons mangoes - - - - -	Neptune a' China - - - -	D°	Part Foreign.
5 Pieces bandanoes, 36 single d°, 2 lbs. silk, 4 pieces nankeen - - - - -	John and Thomas a' Cape of } Good Hope - - - - }	D°.	
4 Pieces nankeen, 13 table cloths, 1 lb. snuff -	William Pitt, Bengal - - -	Run.	
1 Piece silk handkerchiefs, 6 single d°, 1 palampore, 1 piece nankeen - - - - -	Sarah Christena, D° - - -	D°.	
110 Pieces nankeen, 374 lbs. sugar - - -	Warren Hastings, China - -	Board.	
2 Darts, 50 shells, some curiosities, 198 prints, 2 brooches, 1 pair buttons, 1 dressing box, 15 bandanoes, 1 piece muslin - - - - -	William Pitt, Bengal - - -	D°.	
38 Silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	1 un.	
10 Lbs. ginger - - - - -	Scaleby Castle - - - - -	Board.	
14 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Neptune a' China. - - -		
124 Pieces china - - - - -	Nottingham D° - - - - -	Run.	
11 Lbs. arrow root. - - - - -	- - - - -		
142 Lbs. segars - - - - -	Lady Lushington Indiaman -	Board	Supposed.
4 Boxes, 2 caddies, 17½ gallons soy, 695 lbs. sugar candy, 179 lbs. sugar, 233 lbs. sago, 39 lbs. ginger, 111 lbs. succades, 1 gallon mangoes -	Perseverance, China - - -	D°	Foreign.
25 Gallons lime juice, 119 lbs. salt, 17 lbs. pepper, 11 lbs. wax candles, 28 lbs. tallow candles, 104 lbs. sago - - - - -	Castle Eden, a' Bengal - -	D°	D°.
1 Tiger skin, 5 pieces nankeen, 4 bunches silk, 4 silk handkerchiefs, some pearl counters, 19 salt spoons, 6 gallons soy, 6 lbs. elephants tooth, 8 lbs. tea, 10 lbs. sandal wood, 25 lbs. wood, 3 lbs. mace - - - - -	Royal Charlotte a' China - -	D°	D°.
15 Silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
5 Lbs. tea, 20 pieces nankeen - - - - -	Royal Charlotte a' China -	Board.	
5 Bandanoes, 19 fans, 4 paintings, 7 rice orna- ments, 2 ounces ink, 3 shells, 3 books paints, 402 lbs. tea, 2 brass mortars - - - - -	William Pitt, Bengal - - -	D°	Part Foreign.
310 Lbs. rose wood, 63 lbs. sandal wood, 280 cam- phire wood - - - - -	Neptune a' China - - - -	D°.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
9 Bandanoes, 1 piece velvet, 3½ yards d°, 23½ lbs. tea, 13 lbs. segars, 7 lbs. mace, 1 d° indigo, 2½ gallons mangoes, 1 piece bandanoes, 25 single d°, 8 pair silk stockings, 1 lb. ink, 485 pieces cambric, 5 bits silk, 1 silk handkerchief, 43¾ yards silk, 1 d° shawl, 4 pair gloves, 5 pieces bandanoes, 23 bandanoes, 8 silk handkerchiefs -	- - - - -	Run	Part Foreign.
6 Pieces nankeen, 5 pieces bandanoes, 7 lbs. tea, 6 yards silk, 1 bandano - - - - -	- - - - -	D° Board	Part Foreign. Supposed.
11 Lbs. curry - - - - -	Christena a' Bengal - - - - -	Run	Part Foreign.
1 Pair trowsers, ½ a bandano, 65 pieces china, 7 lbs. sugar candy, 1 picture - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Part Foreign.
20 Lbs. wax candles, 4 lbs. Cayenne, 18 lbs. curry, 3½ gallons mangoes, 2 lbs. tamarinds, 7 lbs. coffee, 7 lbs. pepper, 1½ gallons pickles - - - - -	L ^y Lushington, a' China - - - - -	Board	Foreign.
38 Yards silk, 3 bandanoes, 1 shawl, 2 sashes, 3 romals, 1 cot cover, 1 sash, 4 pieces chintz, 2 pieces nankeen, 6½ yards d°, 1 piece and 15 yards muslin, 4 pieces calico, 10½ yards d°, 14 yards diaper, 26 lbs. yarn, 3 lbs. indigo, 9 lbs. pepper, 3 lbs. cloves, 2 shawls, 3 lbs. sugar, 1 cocoa nut, 133 lbs. satin wood - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Foreign.
2 Cwt. d° - - - - -	Wm. Pitt Bengal - - - - -	Board	Supposed.
4 Lbs. wax candles, 2 silk jackets, 43 romals, 3 pair trowsers, 3 gowns, 7 pieces and remnants nicanies and bawls - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
100 Pieces silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	Perseverance, China - - - - -	Board.	
2½ Gallons mangoes - - - - -	Sarah Christena, Bengal - - - - -	- - - - -	Foreign.
2 Planks satin wood - - - - -	Union Bombay, - - - - -	- - - - -	Supposed.
138 Bundles rattans - - - - -	Royal Charlotte, Canton - - - - -	- - - - -	Foreign.
1 Cabinet, 1 shoe, 11 bunches and 1 string beads, 2 handscreens, 1 fan, 3 boxes, 11 cakes ink, 6 shells, 1 pair pockets, 1 pillow case, 1 mat, 3 cocoa nut shells, ½ lb. nutmegs, 1 lb. cassia, 44 pieces china, 2 d° bowls, 4 pictures, 2 images, 2 china cups - - - - -	- - - - -	Run Board	Foreign. Supposed.
998 Lbs. cassia lignia - - - - -	Charles Grant, Bombay - - - - -	Board	
1,604 Lbs. coculus indicus - - - - -	Richard and Ann, Malta - - - - -	D°.	
1 Shawl, 3 boxes fire works, 5 strings beads, 11½ yards silk, 8 pieces and 8 bandanoes, 4 pieces nankeen, 3 fans - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Part Foreign.
3 Cornelians, 1 agate seals, 5 stones and 4 ornaments agate, 6 pieces cornelian studs, 3 strings cornelian beads, 19 d° ornaments and 20 stones - - - - -	Cornwallis a' Bombay - - - - -	Board.	
1,200 Pearl counters - - - - -	Charlotte Indiaman - - - - -	D°	Foreign.
4 Lbs. pearl shells, 2 bandanoes, 1 gallon soy, 1 card box, 2 lbs. curry, 2 bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
6 Pieces satin wood - - - - -	Sarah Christena a' Bengal - - - - -	Board	D°.
1 Work box - - - - -	Charlotte, Bombay - - - - -	D°	D°.
2 Lbs. tea, 11 lbs. pepper, 2 palampores, 1 piece muslin, 10 bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
2 Silk shawls, 6 purses - - - - -	Sarah Christena a' Bengal - - - - -	Board	D°.
1,336 Cornelian stones - - - - -	Charlotte, Bombay - - - - -	D°	D°.
2 Lbs. tea, 11 lbs. pepper, 2 palampores, 1 piece muslin, 10 bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
1,336 Cornelian stones - - - - -	Milford, Bombay - - - - -	D°	D°.
2 Silk shawls, 6 purses - - - - -	Nimrod, Malta - - - - -	Board	D°.
1 Piece bandanoes, 1 piece calico, 6 d° handkerchiefs - - - - -	L ^y Carington, Bengal. - - - - -	- - - - -	
1 Cot cover, 9 pieces cambric, 58 yards linen, 1 piece and 12 yards calico, 16 bundles ostrich feathers, 49 coney skins, 2½ lbs. tea, 5 bandanoes, 3 shawls, 45 pieces and 24 bandanoes, 16 China handkerchiefs, 7 yards silk, 7 bandanoes, 2 palampores - - - - -	- - - - -	Run Board	Part Foreign. D°.
74 Lbs. pepper - - - - -	Milford, Bombay - - - - -	- - - - -	
1 Piece brocade, 4 cot covers, 27 pair silk stockings, 37 lbs. ginger, 40 lbs. succades, 15 pieces atlas ribbon - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
102 Lbs. yarn - - - - -	Surrey Indiaman - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.
3,052 Lbs. coculus indicus - - - - -	Majda, Malta - - - - -	- - - - -	D°.
2 Pieces bandanoes, 2 palampores, 29 lbs. tea, 23 lbs. chocolate, 4 lbs. segars, ½ lb. cashew nuts, 17 bottles castor oil, 1 glass goblet - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
48 Lbs. pepper, 44 lbs. succades, 1 case shells, 102 pieces china - - - - -	Charlotte, Bombay - - - - -	Board	Part Foreign.
5 Lbs. tea, 70 lbs. tumeric - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
15 Lbs. segars - - - - -	Baring, Bengal - - - - -	Board	D°.
4 Rose wood bedposts - - - - -	Nottingham, D° - - - - -	D°.	D°.
9 Pieces and 6 bandanoes, 11 silk handkerchiefs, 1 turban, 10 pieces and 23 bandanoes, 1 China handkerchief - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Lbs. curry, 1 stuffed lion skin, 22 doyles - - -	Baring a' Bengal - - - - -	Board.	
1 Bandano, 22 lbs. succades, 29 lbs. ginger, 79 lbs. d° preserved d°, 206 lbs. succades, 167 bundles rattans, 10 bronze figures, 16 bandanoes, 1 piece crape, 1 silk shawl, 2 d° handkerchiefs, 1 piece and 2 bandanoes, 29 China handker- chiefs, 14 fans, 9 pieces bandanoes, 6 pieces and 19 bandanoes, 1 piece silk, 10 yards 4 remnants silk, 25 pieces china, 6 China handker- chiefs, 2 bandanoes, 4 pieces muslin, 6 cor- nelian stones, 1 d° brooch - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
61 Lbs. sugarcandy, 2 gallons mangoes, 2 lbs. succades	L Carrington a' Bengal - - - - -	Board.	
2 Lbs. curry, 2½ gallons pickles, 2 pieces and 11 ban- danoes, 2 shawls, 17 lbs. tea, 30 pieces and 27 bandanoes, 16 China handkerchiefs, 1 palam- pore, 10½ lbs tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
28 Pieces and 14 bandanoes - - - - -	Robt Burns a' Virginia - - - - -	Board.	
3 Pieces and 2 remnants, 9 d°, 2 palampores, 11 sets counters, 17 bunches beads - - - - -	Ann, Buenos Ayres - - - - -	D°.	Foreign.
4 Pieces and 16 yards muslin, 1 piece silk, 3 pieces nankeen, 1 fan, 53 pieces china, 4 bandanoes, 8 lbs. indigo, 13 pearl shells, 17 pieces and 14 bandanoes, 11 lbs. tea, 8 lbs. ginger - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
6 Silk shawls, 2 d° handkerchiefs - - - - -	Montezuma a' Madras - - - - -	Board.	
2 Pieces nankeen, 3 birds paradise, 1 tippet, silver spoons 16 ounces, 7 lbs. tea, 61 lbs. Cayenne, 25 lbs. pepper, 80 lbs. coffee, 10 pieces and 6 bandanoes, 2 shawls, 2 card boxes, ¼ lb. ink, 1 pair slippers, 25½ lbs. tea, 4 bandanoes - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
6 Pieces nankeen - - - - -	Gambia, Rio Janeiro - - - - -	Board.	
5 Pieces and 13 bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
4 D° - - - - d° - - - - -	Tiger, Calcutta - - - - -	Board.	
6 Bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
8½ Lbs. tea - - - - -	Rover, Mogadore - - - - -	Board	Foreign.
55 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Kingston a' South Sea - - - - -	D°.	D°.
2 Pieces and 7 bandanoes - - - - -	Segar, Rio Janeiro - - - - -	D°.	
74 Lbs. coffee - - - - -	Montezuma, Madras - - - - -	D°.	
120 Bandanoes, 8 Persian handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
822 Lbs. borax, 11 gallons mangoes, 1 mat - - -	Fairlie, Bengal - - - - -	D°.	
12 Bandanoes, 1 shawl, 5½ yards muslin, 2 pair pantaloon, 25 strings beads, 7 pair bracelets, 74 ornaments, 120 stones all cornelian, 1 string beads, 7 ornaments, 31 agates, 1 fan, 1 shawl, 2 silk dresses, 1 bed cover, 10 pieces and 10 remnants muslin, 7 yards trimming, 1 cap, 3 pieces long cloth, 1 shawl, 2 boxes, 1 set counters, 1 box, 1 remnant nankeen, 1 string cornelian beads, 5 d° ornaments, 8 ostrich fea- thers, part of a bird of paradise, 219 lbs. in- digo, 2 lbs. marmalade, 72 lbs. meal, 14 lbs. suc- cades, 7 ounces segars, 4½ yards nankeen, 1 table cover - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Part Foreign.
4 Gold chains, 2 ounces 1 pennyweight - - -	Fairlie - - - - -	D°.	D°.
3 Muffs, 3 tippets - - - - -	Tigress - - - - -	D°.	D°.
5 Bandanoes, 1 dress, 1 piece and 2 remnants muslin, 14½ lbs. tea, 1 piece and 6 bandanoes, 2 China handkerchiefs, part of two dresses, 1 scarf, 3 strings beads, 17 ornaments cornelian, 1 silver purse, 1 gold ring, 1 card box, 96 pearl counters, 7½ lbs. tea, 1 lb. marmalade, ¼ lb. cinnamon, 1½ lb. succades, 2 silk handkerchiefs, 21 pieces bandanoes, 2 shawls, 4 strings beads, 52 cornelian stones, 10 bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
58 Lbs. segars, 1 piece calico, 5 pieces cotton -	Severn, Bengal - - - - -	Board.	
6 Ells silk, 1 shawl, 1 carpet, 5 silk handkerchiefs, 12 lbs ginger, 2 lbs. tea, 12 shells - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	

(No. 4).—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
6 Pieces nankeen, 14 bandanoes	Eagle, Rio Janeiro	Board.	
9 Pieces bandanoes		Run.	
151 Lbs. sugar, 284 lbs. saltpetre	Tigris, Bengal	Board	Foreign.
1 Lb. tea, part of 2 dresses, 3 bandanoes, 8 pieces and 4 d°, 2 pieces nankeen		Run.	
167 Lbs. sugar, 24 lbs. sago, 5 lbs. curry	Ann, Bengal	Board	D°.
4 Bandanoes	Sovereign, D°	D°.	
2 Pieces 5 bits and 3 bandanoes, 1 dress, 3 birds paradise	Emma a' Isle of France	D°.	
3 Lbs. tea, 35 bandanoes, 7 fans, 10 China hand- kerchiefs, 1 box toys		Run.	
1 Piece bandanoes, 3 pieces muslin, 12 shirts, 8 pair shoes	Sovereign a' Calcutta	Board.	
5½ Lbs. tea		Run.	
224 Lbs. sugar, 33 lbs. saltpetre, 1 bow, 5 dozen arrows	Sovereign a' Bengal	Board	Foreign.
36 Ornamental stones	African	Run	D°.
1 Turban, 1 necklace, 1 pair bracelets, 5 ornaments cornelian	Sovereign	D°.	
12 Lbs. tea	Vine a' Alicant	Board.	
17½ Yards silk, 1 pair trowsers, 5 bits king cob, 11 bits atlas, 1 shawl, 1 handkerchief, 2 pair slippers, 5 fans, 3 bits trimming, 1 dress, 4 yards crape, 12½ yards muslin, 1 bit of a tur- ban, 11 yards muslin, 3 fans, 4 handscreens, 2 pieces and 7 bandanoes		Run.	
6 Pieces china, 325 rough garnets	Anna a' Calcutta	Board	Foreign.
141 Lbs. sugar, 1 picture	Ocean	D°	Do.
1 Piece 88 yards muslin, 3 shawls, 4 neckcloths, 1 pair bugles, 50 fans, 2 shawls, 1 handscreen		Run.	
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3 Pieces bandanoes, 1 shawl, 1 palampore, 7 yards crape, 10 pieces cotton handkerchiefs, 2 shawls, some seeds, 14 pieces 26 bandanoes, 1 Persian handkerchief, 2 pieces muslin		Run.	
7 Pieces and 10 bandanoes, 1 cot cover, 10½ yards long cloth, 2 pieces muslin, 2 pair pantaloons, 1 jacket, 8 lbs. coffee	Larkins a' Bengal	Board	Foreign.
15 Lbs. ginger, 7 lbs. segars	Julianna - D°	D°	D°.
42 Lbs. tea, 44 lbs. segars, 2 zebra and 1 tiger skins	Hebe - D°	D°	D°.
2 Pieces bandanoes	Margaret a' River Plate	D°	
6 Lbs. tea, 1 gown piece, 1 piece muslin, 1 piece bandanoes, 7 d°, 1 palampore	Julianna Indiaman	D°	
1 Shawl, 3 pieces bandanoes, 9 d°, 6 bandanoes, 2 China handkerchiefs	Larkins a' Bengal	D°	
25 Bandanoes, 2 Persian, 2 China handkerchiefs, 1 palampore, 3 remnants and 4 China handker- chiefs, 43 yards satin, 2 remnants velvet, 1 pair silk stockings, 4 d° muslin, 26 bits d°, 1 gown, 1 yard atlas, 12 lbs. tea, 3 lbs. coffee		Run.	
17 Yards nankeen	Larkins a' Bengal	Board	Foreign.
3 Pieces bandanoes		Run.	
20 Pieces nankeen	Avery a' Ferrol	Board.	
9 Lbs. tea	Foxhill a' Malta	D°.	
3 Pieces crape, 3 pieces bandanoes, part of a hooker, 1 piece bandanoes, 1 remnant, 7 d°, 1 bed cover, 3 musquito covers, 1 pair shoes, 1 shawl, 1 piece nankeen, 13 yards d°, 1 dress, 1 box, 1 caddy, 2 canisters beads, 16 strings beads, 1 hammock, 12 lbs. segars, ½ lb. tea		Run.	
13 Pieces and 44 bandanoes	Hebe a' Bengal	Board.	
2 Shawls, 30 bandanoes, 6 Persian handkerchiefs		Run.	
102 Table cloths, 40 pieces towelling, 214 pieces bandanoes, 617 lbs. sugar, 18 lbs. segars	Larkin a' Bengal	Board	Part Foreign.
9 D° segars, 12 lbs. tobacco, 2 pieces silk	Julianna - D°	D°.	
281 Lbs. tea, 1 piece bandano, 52 China hand- kerchiefs, 1 piece silk	Woodford Indiaman	D°.	
6 Bandanoes, 1 lb. tea, 1 piece handkerchiefs, 5 China handkerchiefs, 4 bandanoes, 2 birds pa- radise, 14 combs		Run.	D°.

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
1 Box, 13 lbs. tea, 2 pieces bandanoes, 6 bandanoes, 1 piece romal, 1 gown, 2 pieces silk, 3 pieces crape, 3 papers silk, 1 piece long cloth, 4 fans, 3 lbs. segars, 1 piece silk, 4 bandanoes, 2 pair stockings - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	Part Foreign.
1 Bottle otto roses, 8 bottles oil of sandal wood, 2 boxes, 16 cakes ink, 2 fans, 1 gold chain, 1 pair bracelets, 1 string beads, 2 d° for bracelets, 6 d° amber d°, 1½ oz. essence of tea, 1 piece silk, 6 fans, 5 combs, 1 set backgammon men, 2 dice boxes, 1 box silver mounted, 1 gold brooch, 1 d° locket, 1 pair d° bracelets, 5 silver purses, 1 China handkerchief, 5 fans, 1 parasol stick, 7 strings beads, 1 necklace cornelian, 1 pair bracelets, 1 pair earrings, 1 gold chain, 11 silver purses, 1 oz. silk, 3 shawls, 2 China handkerchiefs, 10 pieces and 12 bandanoes, 1 piece crape - - - - -	- - - - -	D°	D° D°
4½ Yards muslin, 6 yards trimmings, part of ashawl	Larkins a' Bengal - - - - -	Board.	
A hair necklace, 3 pair bracelets, 3 pair earrings, 9 brooches - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
13 Fans, 520 cornelian stones, 326 d° for buttons, 40 d° ornaments, 9 shawls - - - - -	Winchelsea - - - - -	Board.	
4 Birds paradise, 6 pieces silk, 5½ yards velvet, 1 piece China handkerchiefs - - - - -	Elphinstone, Bengal - - - - -	D°	
29 China handkerchiefs, 6 bandanoes - - - - -	Woodford - D° - - - - -	D°	
1 Palampore - - - - -	Alfred - D° - - - - -	D°	
3 Pieces Bandanoes, 50 single d°, 19 China handkerchiefs - - - - -	Perseverance a' China - - - - -	D°	
9 Pieces nankeen - - - - -	Nelly a' St. Kitts - - - - -	D°	
1½ Lbs. tea, 19 bandanoes, 13½ lbs. tea, 1 chest drawers, 1 bookcase, 1 work stand - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	Part Foreign.
2 Palampores, 5 pieces crape, 12 yards d°, 51 pair shoes, 1,049 cornelian stones, 230 d°, 21 d° ornaments, 250 lbs. tea, 26 lbs. ginger - - - - -	Namur, H. M. S. - - - - -	D°	
47 Pieces and 14 bandanoes - - - - -	Larkins Indiaman - - - - -	Board.	
9 Lbs. tea, 3 lbs. pepper, 4 pieces leopard skin - - - - -	Earl St. Vincent D° - - - - -	Run.	Foreign.
9 Lbs. tea, 3 lbs. pepper, 4 pieces leopard skins - - - - -	D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	D°	D°
8 Silk shawls, 5 d° waistcoats, 3 handscreens, 3 fans, 2 pair pantaloons, 2 strings and some loose beads, 8 cornelian ornaments, 7 pair stockings, 21 socks - - - - -	Arniston, China - - - - -	D°	
4 Pair gloves, 2 birds paradise, 2 fans, 1 box, 4 silver cases, 1 bottle otto roses, 8 cakes ink, 39 boxes paints, 1 pair gold earrings, 1 gold brooch, 1 pearl, 24 precious stones, some rough d°, 136 China drawings, 1½ lb. tea, 4 bandanoes, 3 fans, 94 drawings, 5 pair sheets, 3 pieces bandanoes, 31 single d°, 3 lbs. segars, 24 lbs. tea, 8 lbs. wax candles, 10 lbs. succades, 10 lbs. ginger, 1 gallon pickles, 1 backgammon box, 31 men, 2 dice boxes, 4 dice, 1 fan, 100 books paints, 2 sets pearl counters, 19 shells, 1 fire ornament - - - - -	- - - - -	D°	Part Foreign.
17 Yards crape - - - - -	Cuffnells Indiaman - - - - -	Board.	
1 Dressing box - - - - -	Exeter - D° - - - - -	D°	Foreign.
23 Pair shoes, 11 pair d°, 3 lbs. silk, 3 pieces China silk, 15 pair shoes, 5 pieces nankeen, 7 lbs. tea, 3 boxes shells - - - - -	Winchelsea D° - - - - -	D°	
1 Piece crape, 17 yards d°, 6 bandanoes, 11 strings cornelian beads, 22 lbs. tea, 10 lbs. ginger - - - - -	Elphinstone D° - - - - -	D°	
3 Parasol sticks, 8 combs, 3 cornelian necklaces, 3 pair d° bracelets, 25 d° ornaments, 6 d° seals, 1 d° stone, 4½ lbs. nutmegs, 1 box shells - - - - -	Cuffnells - D° - - - - -	D°	
31 Lbs. coffee, 5 pieces and 8 bandanoes, 4 pieces romals, 14 shawls, 1 piece and 10 yards muslin - - - - -	Earl St. Vincent D° - - - - -	D°	
38 Lbs. tobacco, 32 lbs. ginger, 29 lbs. coffee - - - - -	Larkins, Bengal - - - - -	D°	Foreign.
6 Pieces crape, 2 lbs. silk, 1 shawl - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Portrait, 1 cockatoo - - - - -	Wexford Indiaman - - - - -	D°	D°
1 Violin, 1 sword, 11 yards silk, 4 Persian handkerchiefs, 11 lbs. tea, 1 bed cover, 1 sofa, 1 table, 1 piece crape, 6 bandanoes, 3 fans, 2 boxes, 2 silver purses, 7 pieces bandanoes 8 yards silk, 7 yards gauze - - - - -	- - - - -	D°	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
4 Remnants muslin, 4½ yards atlas, part of a hooker, 2 metal pipes, 7 fans, 6 cakes ink, 87 agates -	- - - - -	Run.	
62 Fans, 14 oz. pearls, 2 pair silk stockings -	Woodford Indiaman - - -	D°.	
6 Pieces bandanoes, 1 shawl - - - -	Harriett - - D° - - -	Board.	
1 Shawl, 2 pieces bandanoes - - - -	Ann - - - - D° - - -	D°.	
6 Pieces bandanoes, 1 palampore, 1 piece muslin, 6 fans - - - - -	Sir William Bensley - - -	D°.	
3 Shawls, 7 strings beads - - - - -	Lord Keith - D° - - -	D°.	
8 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	Astell - - - D° - - -	D°.	
3 Pieces nankeen, 1 cot cover, 2 pieces cotton, 1 silk handkerchief, 1 piece romals - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Piece silk, 1 palampore, 3 silk handkerchiefs, 2 pieces muslin - - - - -	Sir S. Lushington - - -	Run.	
1 Palampore, 5 silk handkerchiefs, ½ lb. vermil- lion, 1 lb. indigo - - - - -	Indus Indiaman - - -	D°.	
1 Palampore, 1 bandano, 1 China handkerchief, 1 remnant calico, 1 piece nankeen - - -	Sir S. Lushington Indiaman -	D°.	
1 Piece calico, 5 palampores - - - -	Earl Spencer - - - D° -	D°.	
3 Pieces silk, 2 China handkerchiefs, 5 metal pipes, 1 shawl, 4 strings cornelian beads, 1 pair nankeen shoes, 1 comb, 4 lbs. tea, 2 pieces ban- danoes, 2 shawls, 2½ lbs. tea, 1 palampore, 1 cot cover, 19 bandanoes, 10 pieces nankeen, 1 piece muslin, 1 shawl, 2 pieces romal handker- chiefs, 2 remnants d°, 2 shawls, 10 strings cor- nelian beads, 28 d° ornaments, 5 strings agate beads, 6 bags flies wings, 6 bandanoes, 10 china handkerchiefs, 1 box, 8 strings beads, 4 pair bracelets, 17 ornaments, 141 stones, 1 string beads, 19 pieces silk, 7 lbs. tea, 5 shawls, 42 yards silk, 4 shawls, 2 sashes, 19 bottles otto of roses, 2½ lbs. tea, 8 silk shawls, 6 oz. silk, 1 fan, 2 phials otto roses, 4 pieces and 6 banda- noes, 1 snuff-box, 1 piece silk, 25 Persian hand- kerchiefs, 24 romal d°, 15 fans, 1 set chessmen, 4 pearl boxes, 2 sets counters, 1 card box, 1 tea-caddy, 1 rice ornament, 3 composition legs, 1 d° ornament, ¼ lb. ink - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Part Foreign.
Some beads, apparel, 5 yards velvet, 9 yards crape, 1 silk shawl, 1 d° dress, 1 d° caps, 2 d° shawls, 1 fan, 52 argus feathers, 4 d° wings, 1 rice tea- chest, 4 strings beads, 13 ornaments cornelian, 9 strings garnet beads, 3 silver purses, ½ lb. mace - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
1 Piece bandanoes, 2 palampores - - - -	Ann, Bengal - - - -	Run.	
1 Cot cover, 1 pair bracelets, 1 string beads, 3 d° ornaments, 3 palampores, 1 piece towelling, 1 piece bandanoes, 1 piece 6 yards calico - -	Sir S. Lushington, D° - - -	D°.	
9 China handkerchiefs, 5 strings cornelian beads, 2 bunches pearl beads, 11 cornelian ornaments, 2 gongs, 3 cases shells, 2 models, 4 lbs. ginger, 5 lbs. succades, 6 lbs. tea - - - - -	Woodford, China - - -	Board	D°.
3 Pieces bandanoes, 3 palampores, 1 piece muslin, 1 cot cover, 12 bandanoes, 1 piece Persian hand- kerchiefs, 6 handkerchiefs, 18 yards silk, 1 dress, 1 gown, 1 scarf, 1 piece romal handker- chiefs, part of a dress, 8 pair gloves, 3 palam- pores, 3 pieces and 3 bandanoes, 2 cot covers, 3 cotton shawls, 1 China 3 romal handkerchiefs, part of a dress - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
3 Parasols, 8 boxes artificial flowers, 1 violin, 2 card boxes, 1 set counters, 3 paintings, 2 look- ing-glasses, 2 artificial snakes, 5 shells, 27 win- dow shades, 2 gongs, 1 box shells, 46 sieves, 4¼ gallons soy - - - - -	Winchelsea a' China - - -	Board.	
7 Bandanoes, 3 China handkerchiefs, 8 fans, 4 combs, 97 cornelian ornaments, 138 pearl coun- ters, 6 lbs. tea, 5¼ gallons soy - - - -	Arniston - - - D° - - -	D°.	
47 Fans - - - - -	Woodford - - - D° - - -	D°.	
8 Cot covers, 2 pieces bandanoes, 5 silk shawls, 1 piece China handkerchiefs - - - - -	Alfred - - - - D° - - -	D°.	
6 Bandanoes, 9 fans, 11 sets pearl counters, 18 lbs. ink, 11 knives - - - - -	- D° - - - - D° - - -	D°.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
7 Strings and 18 bunches beads, 110 books paints, 2 silver purses, 1 gold brooch, 2 precious stones, 20 sheets China paper, 333 d° drawings	Alfred - - - - -	Board.	
1 Cot cover, 1 shawl, 1 silver basket - - -	Exeter, Bombay - - -	D°.	
2 Pieces bandanoes, 1 piece silk, 1 piece muslin -	Ceylon a' Isle of France - -	D°.	
1 Piece China handkerchiefs, 21 single d°, 1 silk shawl, 8 bandanoes, 1 parasol stick, 3 fans, 3 cushions and screws, 1 pearl snuff-box, 1 case, 2 lbs. ink, 2 portraits - - - - -	Cuffuells a' China - - -	D°.	
1 Laquered caddy, 1 set chessmen - - -	Elphinston - D° - - -	D°.	
2 Pieces bandanoes, 1½ piece muslin, 1 dress, 1 shawl, 5 hooks - - - - -	Diana, Bengal - - -	D°.	
1 Piece muslin, 1 piece cotton - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
30 Cotton shawls, 2 tiger skins, 1 tippet, 2 pieces nankeen - - - - -	Astell a' Calcutta - - -	Board.	
2 Silver baskets, some artificial flowers, 1 ivory d°, 5 boxes, 1 picture - - - - -	Wexford, China - - -	D°.	
289 Table mats - - - - -	Arniston, D° - - -	D°.	
2 Palampores, 3 bandanoes, 1 piece and 1 band- anoes, part of a dress, 8 bundles 1 string beads, 4 silk purses, 2 strings beads, 10 ornaments, 2 pair cornelian buttons, 1 string garnets, 120 garnets, 2 strings beads, 30 d° ear- drops, 1 agate cross, 2 d° stones, 1 hair neck- lace, 1 brooch, 1 smelling-bottle set with gold, 1 bottle oil of sandal wood, 1 tiger-cat skin, 28 bandanoes, 3 China handkerchiefs, 4 bandanoes, 2 China handkerchiefs, 1 string beads, 1 pair bracelets garnets, 1 silver purse, some loose cor- nelian beads and cross, 1 handscreen, 2 rem- nants and 6 bandanoes, 1 piece crape, 3 silk shawls, 10 oz. sewing silk, 1 piece muslin, 1 piece handkerchiefs, 3 pair socks, 1 box 2 strings beads, 1 pair braces, 9 ornaments, 1 stone, 1 pebble cornelian, 29 agates - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Bird paradise, 9 fans, 8 paintings, 38 shells, 24 nutmegs, ½ lb. tobacco, 2 silver purses, 7 gold rings, 1 piece crape, 1 set chessmen, a parasol stick, 3 combs, 3 boxes, 2 pieces china, 2 band- anoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Cabinet - - - - -	Exeter a' Bombay - - -	Run.	
2 China mugs, 1 ornament, 5 bandanoes, 4 parasols, 1 box artificial flowers, 3 sun-shades, 12 mats, 26 fans, 1 tea-chest, 3 shells, 7 paintings, 2 ostrich feathers, 1 box insects, 6 cornelian stones, 2½ gallons pickles, 258 lbs. ginger, 2 gallons soy, 11 lbs. oranges, 4 lbs. curry, 22 sieves, 7 pearl shells, 18 sea shells, 6 waiters, 4 bowls, 34 rattans, 1 box shells, 444 lbs. su- gar candy, 78 lbs. wax-candles, 78 lbs. tea -	Winchelsea a' China - -	Board.	
2 Silver cups, 19½ oz. - - - - -	J. T. Lushington a' Madras -	D°.	
1 Dressing box, 3 birds paradise, 7 birds, shells -	- D° - - D° - - -	D°.	
1 Palampore, 3 cot covers, 5 muffs and tippets -	Diana, Bengal - - -	D°.	
104 Pieces bandanoes, 12 tippets, 5 muffs, 5 birds, 21 strings beads, 5 ornaments cornelian, 7 strings agate beads, 3 ornaments, 6 strings glass beads, 1 pair bracelets, 7 ornaments, 4 strings beads, 1 gold chain, 1 silver purse, 3 sea horse teeth, 1 box, 1 painting, 3 pieces bandanoes, 11 strings beads - - - - -	Astell, Calcutta - - -	Board.	
2 Bandanoes, 2 remnants muslin, 2 pieces muslin, 2 scarfs, 1 piece nankeen, 11 shells, 1 bag stones - - - - -	Georgiana, Bengal - - -	D°.	
1 Dress, 3 pieces muslin, 1 scarf, 12 petticoats, 5 shifts, 3 pair sheets, 1 mahogany case, 7 gallon rum, 1 box stones, 5 lbs. ginger, 3 pieces china, 1 lb. sago, 1 ground rattan, 1 piece crape -	- - - - -	Run.	
10 Pieces nankeen, 4 bandanoes, 1 piece cotton -	Sir S. Lushington, Bombay -	Board.	
8 Pieces bandanoes - - - - -	Earl Spencer - - D° - -	D°.	
8 Ounces 8 dwts. 8 grs. seed pearls, 46 bunches d° beads, 10½ yards muslin - - - - -	Exeter, China - - -	D°.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
8 Boxes artificial flowers, 1 palampore, 1 remnant silk, 7 shawls, 3 pieces nankeen, 1 piece calico, 1 fan, 3 needles and meshes, 1 tiger skin, 4 bowls, 1 gallon turpentine, 1 lb. curry, 14 lbs. tea, 12 lbs. nutmegs, 8 lbs. cassia, 2 lbs. tea, 112 lbs. ginger, 6 lbs. wax candles, part of a table, 8 pieces silk, 10 shawls -	Arniston, China - - -	Board.	
1 Fan, 4 palampores, 1 dress, 2 shirts, 1 piece crape, 4½ yards silk, 6 bandanoes, 6 strings beads, 2 pair pantaloons, 2 cakes ink, 15 gallons soy, 39 china cups and saucers, 1 jug, 21 lbs. ginger, 8 lbs. succades, 16 lbs. tea, 18 lbs. d°, 4½ lbs. nutmegs, 30 nutmegs, 16 shells - - -	Cuffnells, - D° - - -	D°.	
2 Palampores, 6 bandanoes, 10 strings beads -	Georgiana, Bengal - - -	D°.	
8 Pieces and 14 bandanoes, 2 tippets - - -	Thomas Grenville, D° - - -	D°.	
1 D° - - - d°, 4 Persian handkerchiefs, 4 romal d°, 2 palampores, 1 pair shoes, 1 piece cotton, 1 shawl, 2 pieces towelling, 5 strings beads, 24 nutmegs - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
66 Lbs. tea, 990 books paints, 29 lbs. ginger, 63 pieces china, 2 bowls, 1 pagoda, 271 lbs. tea, 34 gallons soy, 131½ lbs. tea, 30 sheets paper, 14 lbs. 6 oz. cassia oil - - -	Alfred, China - - -	Board.	
1 Piece bandanoes, 2 birds, 1 string cornelian beads - - -	Sir S. Lushington, Bengal - - -	D°.	
67 Lbs. tea - - -	Ceylon Indiaman - - -	D°.	Foreign.
1 Piece cotton, 1 muslin dress, 4½ gallons arrack, 2 lbs. snuff - - -	Earl St. Vincent, Bengal - - -	D°.	
6 Gallons mangoes, 73 lbs. dates, 1 box flies wings, 21 strings beads, 12 agate ornaments, 1 pair gloves - - -	Exeter Indiaman - - -	D°.	
9 Lbs. tea, 1 piece long cloth, 3 pieces nankeen, 13 yards d°, 4 fans, 1 cot cover - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
6 Romals, 1 piece long cloth, 1 string cornelian beads, 1 bracelet, 5 ornaments - - -	Sir S. Lushington a' Bengal - - -	Board.	
13 Lbs cinnamon, 30 lbs. tea, 50 lbs. candles, 60 gallons limes - - -	Thomas Grenville, Calcutta - - -	D°.	D°.
1 Piece and 7 bandanoes, 2 cot covers, 1 musquito cover, 1 piece muslin, 3 d° handkerchiefs, 1 cotton d°, 3 tablecloths - - -	Harriot a' Madras - - -	D°.	
1 Box, 138 pearl counters - - -	Astell Indiaman - - -	D°.	
1 Veil, 5 yards ribbon, 3 palampores, 8 bandanoes, 4 yards atlas, 3 yards crape, 2 dresses, 1 shawl - - -	Indus - - - D° - - -	D°.	
8 Palampores, 1 piece and 4 bandanoes - - -	Earl Spencer D° - - -	D°.	
38 Strings beads - - -	Lord Keith D° - - -	D°.	
11 Lbs. tea, 2 tables, 11 paintings, 1 book drawings, 6 sheets paper, 2 figures, 2 pictures -	Wexford a' China - - -	D°.	D°.
10 Pieces nankeen - - -	Isabella a' Charleston - - -	Board.	
4 Bandanoes, 11½ yards silk, 1 cot cover, 1 piece muslin, 3 remnants d°, 4 pieces trimmings, 36 yards 13 bits muslin, 4 sheets, 7 tablecloths, 49 doilets, 7 strings beads, 9 pair shoes, 1 pair slippers, 1 pair pantaloons, wearing apparel, 1 romal handkerchief, 1 pair sheets, 1 cotton shirt, 31 handkerchiefs, 12 cotton towels, 17 silver tea spoons, 1 bag apparel - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
107 Lbs. tea, 168 lbs. coffee, 18 lbs. tobacco, 2 pieces gingham, 2 palampores, 2 cot covers, 1 piece silk, 3 pieces handkerchiefs, 35 bunches beads, some loose - - -	Earl Spencer Indiaman - - -	Board.	
68 Lbs. wax candles - - -	Diana, Bengal. - - -		
2 Palampores, 1 piece silk, 1 handkerchief - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
6 Pieces bandanoes, 2 palampores, 5 oz. silk, 2 pieces and 90 China handkerchiefs, 23 silk shawls, 5 remnants silk, 5 bits, 13 fans - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
6 Pieces and 5 bandanoes, 1 piece romals, 1 palampore - - -	Harwich a' Bengal - - -	Board.	
2 Palampores, 2 silk handkerchiefs, 1¼ d° silk - - -	Sir W. Bensley D° - - -	D°.	
1 Shawl and a dress muslin, 4 tippets - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Shade, 3 cot covers, 9 silk handkerchiefs, 2 pair socks, 2 silk jackets, 1 remnant silk - - -	{ Sir W. Bensley - - - } { and Indus, Indiamen - - - }	Board.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
4 Shades, 17 bits muslin, 14 d°, 1 tippet, 8 bits muslin	Astell, Bengal	Board.	Foreign.
14 Palampores, 8 pieces bandanoes	Harriet	D°.	
1 China jar	Grenville	Run.	
5 Pair stockings, 12 bandanoes	Diana, Bengal	Board.	
2 Bandanoes, 2 pieces long cloth	Sir W. Bensley Indiaman	D°.	
5 Pieces crape, 19 pieces silk, 16 yards crape, 1 China handkerchief, 3½ yards silk, 6 bandanoes		Run.	
10 Pieces bandanoes, 1 piece nankeen, 1 set chess men	Astell, Bengal	Board	D°.
28 Lbs. wax candles, 1 piece bandanoes, 9½ yards satin, 12 yards calico	Sir S. Lashington, Bombay	D°.	
38 Silk handkerchiefs, 2 pieces bandanoes, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs sugar, 8 yards crape		Run.	
1 Piece nankeen	Ceylon a' Isle of France	Board.	D°.
4 D° d°, 28 China handkerchiefs, 4 yards atlas, 13 bandanoes, 3 muslin handkerchiefs, 1 dress, 2 pieces nankeen, 1 shawl, 2 birds paradise, 2 fans, 2 tippets, 2 strings amber beads, 1 d° agate, 3 d° cornelian, 33 China handkerchiefs, 1 piece muslin, 4 shawls, 7 bits cotton, 2 tippets, 7 skins	Indus a' Bengal	D°.	
3 Pieces muslin, 1 palampore, 12 tippets, 1 shawl - Model of a house, 50 strings cornelian beads, 1 painting, 2 mandarin figures	Harriet - D°	D°.	
2 Palampores, 3 pieces cotton, part of a dress, ½ lb. indigo	Wexford, China	D°	D°.
55 Pieces China handkerchiefs, 15 oz. silk, 16 yards crape, 1 piece silk, 62 handkerchiefs, 12 bandanoes, 1 pair slippers, 1 umbrella, 5 silver purses, 1 shawl, 1 box silver mounted, 2 cakes ink, 8 knots silkworm gut, 1 writing desk, 1 piece muslin, 2 shawls, 5 handkerchiefs d°, 1 yard d°, 6 camel hair shawls, 52 cornelian stones and 4 ornaments, 2 sets pearl counters, 16 lbs. ginger, 5 handkerchiefs, 1 pair slippers, 1 draft board 24 men, 2 dice boxes, 52 bandanoes, 4 silk shawls, 10 pair shoes	Astell, Bengal	D°	D°.
6 Cornelian stones, 15 lbs. tea, 13 lbs. pepper, 8 pieces muslin, 3 yards d°		Run	Part Foreign.
2 Pieces calico, 2 shawls, 5 cravats, 1 remnant muslin, 2 boxes, 2 strings cornelian beads, 1 ornament, 3 d°, 1 agate d°, 140 pearl counters		D°.	
3 D° wood d°, 2 pieces bandanoes, 15 yards silk, 15 lbs. tea	John Palmer Indiaman	D°.	
51 Lbs. nuts, 6 gallons mangoes, 213 lbs. sago, 20 lbs. rice, 408 lbs. raisins, 20 lbs. curry, 8 lbs pepper		D°.	
4 Palampores, 5½ yards calico, 3 pieces calico, 4 pieces nankeen, 8 lbs. tea, 3 pieces bandanoes, 1 card box, 1 set counters, 16 bits foreign silver coin, 10 bits copper d°, 2 pieces bandanoes, 2 pieces silk, 8 lbs. tea, 1 caddy, 32 bandanoes, 3½ China handkerchiefs, 51 romals, 1 silk dress, 2 cotton d°, 1 musquito cover, 1 pair trowsers, 10 yards muslin, 1 pair sheets, 2 pieces crape, 29 China handkerchiefs, 1 cot cover, 1 bandanoe, 13 fans, 5½ oz. coral beads, 2 handkerchiefs gauze, 5 pieces crape,	Exeter, Bombay	Board.	
8 Gallons mangoes, 96 lbs. currants, 22 lbs. pepper, 11 pieces cotton, 636 lbs. wood, 395 lbs. saltpetre, 1 silk shawl, 1 half yard silk, 5 shawls, 1 pair socks, seven worsted shawls, 120 cornelian stones		Run	D°.
5 Strings beads, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs. black tea, 1 cwt. 12 lbs. green d°	Exeter, Bombay	Board	D°.
47 Silk handkerchiefs, 129 lbs. tea, 2 rolls silk	Winchelsea a' China	D°.	Foreign.
5 Lbs. Cayenne pepper	Bombay a' D°	D°.	
4 China jars	Alfred the Great, Jamaica	L°.	
1 Cot cover, 12 China handkerchiefs, 7 pair pantaloons, some sandal wood, 7 lbs. tea	Alfred a' China	L°.	
221 Lbs. tea, 71½ d°	David Scott, D°	D°.	
	Alnwick Castle, D°	D°.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London *continued*.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
1 Lb. curry, 5 pints capers, $\frac{4}{5}$ gallon soy, 1 pint vinegar, 1 d° oil, 1 d° ginger - - -	Surat Castle a' China - - -	Run	Foreign.
1 Leopard skin, 2 lbs. succades, 2 lbs. coffee, 4 lbs. ginger, 1 coverlet, 33 silk handkerchiefs, 1 box paints and brushes, 36 lbs. wax candles, 8 lbs. tea - - - - -	Canada, China - - - - -	Board	D°.
21 Lbs. tea, 28 lbs. ginger, 28 lbs. succades - - -	Bombay, D° - - - - -	D°	D°.
4 Pair shoes, 8 pieces china, some shells, 2 lbs. tea, 2 pictures, 4 pieces crape, 2 pieces silk - - -	Royal George, D° - - - - -	D°	D°.
1 Piece handkerchiefs, 3 pieces and 20 yards nankeen, 1 piece calico, 2 backgammon boards, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 16 lbs. mace - - - - -	Surat Castle, D° - - - - -	D°	
73 Lbs. tea, 6 images, 44 pieces China, 44 lbs. ginger, 9 lbs. succades, 36 cornelian stones - -	Winchelsea - D° - - - - -	D°	D°.
81 Lbs. wax candles - - - - -	Harriot, Bengal - - - - -	D°	D°.
2 Cabinets shells, 240 mats - - - - -	Arniston, China - - - - -	D°	D°.
40 Lbs. tea, 13 lbs. mace, 3 pieces silk, 1 piece crape, 2 rice stands, 2 boxes, 2 fans, 1 hand screen, 26 lbs. tortoiseshell, 68 lbs. pepper, 405 lbs. sugar, 20 lbs. succades, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. mace, 1 lb. tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. succades, 3 China handkerchiefs, 1 backgammon box and men, 3 fans, 1 caddy -	Surat Castle a' China - - - - -	D°	
28 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Carter Indiaman - - - - -	D°	D°.
61 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Bombay D° - - - - -	D°	D°.
89 Lbs. sandalwood - - - - -	Woodford D° - - - - -	D°	D°.
40 Lbs. tea. - - - - -	Surat Castle D° - - - - -	D°	D°.
1 Palampore, 1 piece cotton, 1 piece and 20 bandanoes, 1 piece 14 yards satin, 1 piece 2 remnants China handkerchiefs, 2 fans, 1 piece muslin, 7 pieces nankeen, 1 card box, 7 snuff-boxes, 5 fans, 3 birds paradise, 10 ounces ink, 18 lbs. tea - - - - -	Canton - D° - - - - -	D°	
3 Strings 1 bunch beads, 9 lbs. pepper, 8 lbs tea -	Cirencester - - - - -	D°	D°.
16 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Bombay, China - - - - -	D°	D°.
8 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Royal George, D° - - - - -	D°	D°.
1 Piece 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards crape, 1 cornelian necklace, 3 d° ornaments, 1 tortoiseshell box, 4 pearl knife handles, 4 combs, 1 silver snuffbox, 1 wood d° silver mounted, 1 ivory case, 15 meshes and needles, 1 gong - - - - -	Alrwick Castle - - - - -	D°	
5 Lbs. tea, 12 lbs. succades, 12 lbs. ginger, 9 bottles soy, 10 lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - D° - - - - -	Board.	
2 Birds paradise, 6 lbs. tea, 4 bottles soy - - -	David Scott, China - - - - -	D°	D°.
1 Piece cotton, 1 piece calico, 18 lbs. tea - - -	Surat Castle Indiaman - - - - -	D°	
10 Pieces bandanoes, 15 single d°, 1 piece and 6 romals, 1 piece gauze, 1 piece muslin, part of a dress, 5 shawls - - - - -	City of London. { Elphinstone - - - - - } { Surat Castle - - - - - }	D°	Part Foreign.
1 Piece bandanoes, 2 shawls, 15 lbs. tea - - -	Magdalen, Quebec - - - - -	D°	Foreign.
1,820 Lbs. tea - - - - -	David Scott, China - - - - -	D°	
53 Lbs. d° - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. - d° 30 lbs. pepper, 1 lb. tobacco, 12 ornaments, 8 pieces China, 2 paintings, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ink. 1 tea chest, 3 canisters, 48 lbs. tea, 17 lbs. pepper, 207 lbs. chocolate, 116 lbs. segars, 2 mats -	Royal George, China - - - - -	Board.	Part Foreign.
1 Pair gold bracelets, 1 gold bird, 6 silver bottles, 1 bottle oil sandal wood, 70 agate knife handles, 10 oz. silk, 17 bandanoes - - - - -	City of London, China - - - - -	D°	D°.
10 Lbs. tea, 30 lbs. sugar, 10 lbs. coffee, 16 lbs. soap, 125 lbs. tamarinds, 9 lbs. pepper, 4 gallons mangoes, 1 bag shells - - - - -	City of London - - - - -	D°	D°.
50 Pieces bandanoes, 10 pieces muslin, 4 shawls, 1 tippet, 3 yards trimming, 2 gown pieces, 2 frocks, 1 piece cotton - - - - -	Astell a' Calcutta - - - - -	D°.	
4 Pieces silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	David Scott Indiaman - - - - -	D°	
51 Lbs. coffee, 5 china jars - - - - -	Cuffnells, China - - - - -	D°	
12 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Winchelsea, D° - - - - -		
22 Lbs. curry, 6 bottles olives, 10 pieces silk, 1 piece bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
37 Yards silk, 1 handkerchief, 2 shawls, 2 pearl boxes, 2 d° snuff boxes, 1 shell box, 3 fans, 9 gold rings - - - - -	Canada, China - - - - -	Board.	
1 Cup, 6 muslin handkerchiefs, 2 remnants calico -	City of London - - - - -	D°.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
1 Pair shoes, 2 pair slippers, 2 pair d°, 1 snuff box, 2 silver d°, 5 d° purses, 1 d° case earpicks, 1 cornelian stone, 1 lb. syrup, 5 lb. tea -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Piece bandanoes, 2 dresses, 18 strings beads cornelian - - - - -	John Palmer, Bengal - - -	Board.	
20 Lbs. tea, 3 tiger skins - - - - -	Cirencester, China - - -	D°.	
7 Lbs. tea - - - - -	City of London, Bengal - -	L°.	
8 Gallons mangoes, 5 pints castor oil - - -	Sir W. Bensley - D° - - -	D°.	
3 Lbs. sugar candy, 3 lbs. sweetmeats, 10 yards velvet, 6 bandanoes, 2 parasols, 2 strings beads, 30 chessmen, 1 ornament, 11 lbs. tea, 6 lbs. ginger, 1 piece cotton, 1 silk handkerchief, 11 lbs. tea, 6 lbs. ginger, 1 piece cotton, 1 hand- kerchief, 2 palampores, 6 cot covers, 5 fans, 2 caddies, 1 bandano, 3 silk handkerchiefs, 1 shawl, 10 lbs. tea, 10 lbs. pepper, 2 lbs. curry, 24½ ounces oil of cassia, 1½ cassia - - -	- - - - -	Run	Foreign.
1 Piece crape, 1 remnant silk, 1 fan, 1 piece nankeen	Bombay, China - - - - -	Board.	
1 Bandano, 4 silk shawls - - - - -	Alnwick Castle, China - - -	D°.	
26 Lbs. tea - - - - -	J. Palmer Indiaman - - -	L°.	
9 Lbs. ginger, 3 fishing rods, 2 ornaments - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
11 Lbs. snuff, 3½ lbs. mace, 56 lbs. pepper, 63 lbs. sandal wood, 35 lbs. sugar, 46 lbs. tea, 2 quarters 6 lbs. red wood - - - - -	David Scott, China - - -	Board	D°.
145 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Canton China - - - - -	D°.	
78 Cornelian stones, 2 d° damaged, 7 silk hand- kerchiefs - - - - -	J. Palmer Indiaman - - -	D°.	
9 Lbs. tea, 1 piece calico, 8 pieces muslin, 1 piece nankeen - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
6 Cakes ink, 23 prints, 5 snuff boxes, 1 handscreen 5 fans, 19 books paints - - - - -	Alnwick Castle, China - - -	Board.	
2 Silk curtains, 36 shells, ¼ lb. cloves - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
1 Palampore, 2 shawls, 1 cot cover, 12 remnants calico, 1 piece muslin - - - - -	Diana, a' Bengal - - - - -	Board.	D°.
35 Lbs. indigo - - - - -	Earl Spencer Indiaman - - -	D°.	
100 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Cirencester - - D° - - -	D°.	
6 Pieces crape, 2 work boxes, 2 images - - -	Admiral Berkley D° - - -	D°.	
27 Lbs. sealing wax, 787 lbs. d°, 2,012 lbs. indigo, 2 tippets, 832 lbs. sugar, 78 lbs. tea, 59 lbs. coffee, 10 lbs. sago, 3 lbs. wax candles, 1 lb. tea	Diana, Bengal - - - - -	D°.	
1¼ Gallons soy, 17 lbs. sugar, 11 lbs. tea, 14 ban- danoes, 4½ yards crape, 10 pieces bandanoes, 68½ yards silk, 1½ yard satin, 2 shawls, 4 silk handkerchiefs, 45 yards ribbon, 34 yards silk -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Dress, 1 cap, 2 table covers, 8 swans skins, 9 yards fur trimmings, 4 bits d°, 2 fans, 1 ivory car, 2 d° stags, 7 drawings, 9 lbs. tea - - -	- - - - -	D°.	
10 Ounces silk, ¾ lb. cloves, 3¼ lb. nutmegs - - -	David Scott Indiaman - - -	Board.	
36 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Bombay - - - D° - - -	D°.	
1 Roll silk - - - - -	Surat Castle - D° - - -	D°.	
1 Shawl, 1 bandano, 11 purses, 6 mats, 25 books paints - - - - -	Alnwick Castle D° - - - - -	D°	Part Foreign.
30 Yards silk, 1 shawl, 5 China handkerchiefs, 6 pair shoes, 4 toothpicks - - - - -	Cirencester - - D° - - -	D°.	
2 Pieces nankeen, 18½ lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
4 Pots artificial flowers glass covers, and 11 lbs. tea	Alnwick Castle D° - - - - -	Board.	
2 Boxes, 79 pearl counters - - - - -	Springwain, New South Wales -	D°.	
11 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Neptune a' Petersburg - - -	D°.	
41 Lbs. sugar - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Caddies, 48 lbs. sugar candy - - - - -	Surat Castle a' Canton - - -	Board	Foreign.
2 Pots flowers, 2 glass shades - - - - -	Royal George, China - - -	L°.	D°.
322 Lbs. molasses - - - - -	Thomas Grenville, Calcutta -	L°.	
34 Strings beads - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
4 Birds paradise - - - - -	David Scott, Canton - - -	Board.	
9 Bandanoes, 4 tippets - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
208 Pieces china, 144 lbs. tea, 3, 1, 17 mahogany	Surat Castle, China - - - - -	Board.	
96 Lbs. composition for smoaking, 20 lbs. pepper and ginger - - - - -	Indus, Madras - - - - -	Board	D°.
13 Lbs. tea, 5 mats, 40 purses, 22 lbs. tea - - -	Cirencester, Madras - - - - -	D°.	
33 Bandanoes, 58 China handkerchiefs, 1 palam- pore, 10 lbs. ginger, 40 lbs. marmalade, 10 lbs. succades, 7 lbs. tamarinds, 2 lbs. sugar candy, 20 lbs. wax candles, 2 lbs. curry, 33 lbs. pepper, 12 hats, 35 lbs. sugar, 9½ gallons mangoes - -	Sir S. Lushington, Bombay -	D°.	

No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
11 Lbs. tea, 3 lbs. mace, 1 d° pepper, 21 ounces ink	Canton a' China - - -	Board	Foreign.
16½ Lbs. tea, 2 pieces nankeen - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
3 Gallons mangoes, 2 quarts oil, 86 lbs. segars, 1,000 lbs. ginger, 314 lbs. sugar - - -	City of London a' Bengal -	Board	D°.
4 Pieces bandanoes, 1 piece chintz, 1 box flowers.	Alexander a' Bengal - - -	D°	D°.
1 Piece long cloth - - - - -	Cirencester a' China - - -	-	D°.
14 Planks rose wood - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
54 Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -		
1 Case animals skulls, 59 lbs. indigo, 68 lbs. stones - - - - -	Astell a' Calcutta - - -	Board	D°.
81 Lbs. mace - - - - -	William Allmouth - - -	D°	D°.
625 Lbs. brass ordnance, 28 lbs. indigo - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Tiger skin - - - - -	City of London a' Bengal -	Board.	
14 Lbs. sugar, 40 lbs. tamarinds, 5 bandanoes, 1 box flowers, 1 card box, 1 scent box, 1 lb. ink, 2 smelling bottles, 29 strings beads, 15 bunches drops, 4 paintings, 22 mats, 4 man- darins, 7 bandanoes, 6 shawls, 5 parasol sticks, 3 fans, 2 boxes, 1 set pearl counters, 3 bunches beads, 1 piece and 5 bandanoes, 10 China hand- kerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Part Foreign.
1 Card box, 2 sets pearl counters, 1 string beads, 1 pair bracelets, 2 crosses, 1 brooch - - -	Alexander - - - - -	D°	Foreign.
2 Pieces and 7 bandanoes and 4 bits d°, 3 fans, 10 lbs. tea, 2 pieces muslin, 1 shawl, 2 Persian handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
214 Shells, 3 silk handkerchiefs, 1 palampore, 6 ostrich feathers, 6 silk handkerchiefs - - -	Alexander a' Madras - - -	Board.	D°.
350 Sheets paper, 5 bits silk, 1 work bag, 4½ yards trimming, 4 pair shoes, 3 bits crape, some ribbon, 1 piece muslin, 1 piece silk net, 2 bits d°, 1 fan, 4 paintings, 2 pots, 1 bottle rouge, 2 ostrich feathers, 2 books, 1 shawl - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
454 Lbs. sugar - - - - -	Bombay Indiaman - - -	Board.	
10 Lbs. d°, 1 lb. tea, 5 mats - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Pieces pine timber - - - - -	Auspicious, Bengal - - -	Board.	Supposed.
7 Gallons mangoes - - - - -	J. Palmer Indiaman - - -	D°	Foreign.
2 Silk handkerchiefs, 8 pieces bandanoes, 15 yards crape, 2 pieces and 7 bits, 5 yards nankeen, 1 card box, 1 set counters, 1 set chessmen, 1 bird paradise, 2 pieces ink, 12 mats, 45 oz. leaf metal, 1 tiger skin, 6 oz. cinnamon, 60 pieces nankeen, 3 pieces bandanoes - - -	- - - - -	Run	D°.
5 Silk scarfs - - - - -	Ratieshedma, Petersburg -	Board.	
17 Pieces bandanoes, 4 pieces Persian handker- chiefs, 2 pieces silk, 6 pair breeches, 1 jacket, 2 silk gowns, 7 yards cotton, 4 palampores, 1 dress, 3 pair shoes, 9 yards muslin, 4 silk handkerchiefs, 10 yards silk, 1 cotton shawl, 18 polecat handkerchiefs, 28½ yards muslin, 2 tea-pots, 61 lbs. chocolate, 17 lbs. coffee, 20 lbs. segars, 6 baskets sweetmeats, 9 pieces and 16 bandanoes, 28 yards gold and silver trimming, 6 pieces silk d°, 20 pair shoes, 1 piece crape, 1 scarf, 1 card box, 4 sets pearl counters - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
4½ Lbs. tea, ½ lb. nutmegs, 4 pieces bandanoes -	Mary, South Sea - - -	Board.	
36 Strings beads, 2 pair bracelets, 19 ornaments 45 stones, all cornelian - - - - -	Carmarthen a' Bombay.		
7 Pieces bandanoes, 5 pieces Persian handker- chiefs, 2 pieces 103 yards crape, 4 shawls, 1 piece bandanoes, 347 ells silk, 1 shawl, 1 piece 11 remnants crape, 4 d° dresses, 85 pair shoes, 16 pieces and 7 remnants muslin, 5 turbans, 1 shawl, 21 pieces and 2 remnants muslin, 16 bits trimming, 6 handkerchiefs, 3 d°, a turban, 2 pieces atlas, 3 turbans, 32 bits atlas, 12 bits trimmings, 1 gold net handker- chief, 12 bandanoes, 1 shawl, 1 fan, 13 lbs. silk, 1 shawl, 4 fans, necklace and bracelets coral, 1 work bag, 5 pieces bandanoes, 26 lbs. tea, 3 pieces bandanoes, 1 scarf, 2 pieces silk, 1 scarf, 4 combs, 12 pieces bandanoes, 32 single d°, 2 China handkerchiefs, 3 pieces crape, 2 half pieces d°, 4 pieces silk, 7 d° shawls, 87.	- - - - -		

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
1 scarf, 6 bits muslin, 12 strings beads, 1 purse, 1 box, 2 silver knives and forks, 1 bottle otto roses, 8 bottle stands, shells, 6 hand-screens, 9 fans, 1 case, 18 China handkerchiefs, 1 map, 1 piece cotton, 1 dress, 1 shawl, 2 tippets, 18 yards muslin, 2 pieces crape, 1 necklace, 1 pair bracelets, 1½ yard silk, 1 cot cover, 7 banda- noes, 2 China handkerchiefs, 1 piece nankeen, 4 bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Part Foreign.
3 Shawls, 1 piece and 28 yards crape. 6 Bandanoes, 2 lbs. tea, 4 lbs. chocolate, 7 lbs. coffee, 3 lbs. curry, 5 lbs. pepper, 1 d° - - -	Princess Amelia Indiaman - - -	Board.	
1 Shawl - - - - -	Bumalan - - - D° - - -	D°.	
1 Work box - - - - -	Carmarthen - - - D° - - -	D°.	
13 Bandanoes, 1 pair slippers, 6 strings beads, 14 cornelian ornaments, 1 gold chain, 1 locket, 2 brooches, 1 ring, 2 pair earrings, 1 piece long cloth - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Lbs. tea, 3 pieces crape, 1 banyan, 1 pelisse, 2 pair shoes, 2 yards cotton, 2 boxes, 3 cases, 3 counters, 2 segar cases, 1 comb, 1 pair scissors.	- - - - -		
2 Boxes. 3 Pieces bandanoes. 26 D° and 22 d°, 5 strings beads. 2 Pair bracelets, 28 ornaments, 1 shawl. 1 Necklace. 1 Brass gun.	- - - - -		
1 Shawl, 48 cornelians, 4 cornelian ornaments, 12 bandanoes, 5 pieces and 18 d°, 2 silk shawls, 2 bottles of otto of roses, 1 box, 1 string amber beads, 1 pair gold bracelets, 12 lbs. tea, 4 pieces and 62 bandanoes, 1 shawl, 14 silk handkerchiefs, 11 bits d°, 3 palampores, 1 lb. tea, 1 piece romals, 1 tiger skin, 75 lbs. tobacco, 19 lbs. segars, 1 piece long cloth, 1 piece muslin, 8 muslin dresses, 2 d° shawls, 1 camel hair shawl, 2 neckcloths, 1 pair socks, 1 pair gloves, 3 strings beads and 3 bracelets, 32 cornelian ornaments, 1 crystal, 1 agate d°, 1 bottle otto of roses, 1 fan, 2 boxes, 2 silver purses, 1 bottle otto roses, 1 string coral, 9 shawls, 15 feathers, 3½ lbs. silk, 8 yards crape, 2 silk shawls, 2 pieces nankeen, 8 pair shoes, 7 bandanoes, 6 fans, 1 shawl, 222 lbs. indigo - - - - -	Monarch, Bengal.		
2 Silk shawls, 3 handkerchiefs, 6 mandarins, 30 yards muslin, 7 pieces crape, 6 pieces silk hand- kerchiefs.	- - - - -		
2 Pieces crape, 10 pieces 2 remnants 8 bits and 17½ yards muslin, 1 scarf, 2 shawls, 2 fans, 2 pieces calico, 1 work basket, 1 tiger's skull, 2 silver ornaments, 3 lbs. Cayenne, ½ lb. snuff, 196 lbs. tamarinds, 9½ gallons mangoes - - -	Euphrates a' Calcutta - - -	Board.	
322 Lbs. saltpetre - - - - -	Monarch a' Bengal.		
40 Lbs. coffee, 22 lbs. 1½ lb. tea, 20 lbs. sugar, 24 lbs. candles, 4 lbs. ginger, 1 piece and 7 bandanoes, 1 palampore, 2 cot covers, 4 fans, 2 papers seeds, 1 bag chips, 1 sharrit, 184 lbs. pepper, 285 lbs. saltpetre, 17 lbs. wax candles, 18 lbs. tea, 4½ gallons noyeau - - - - -	Northumberland a' Madras.		
86 Bandanoes, 11 bits d°, 15 Persian and China handkerchiefs, 1 gold watch, 6 fans, 145 pebbles, 3 jaspers, 77 garnets, 22 rows garnet beads, 1 pair garnet bracelets, 4 strings beads, 2 pair bracelets cornelian, 2 d° ornaments, some loose beads, 4 necklaces, 2 pair bracelets, 4 brooches, 3 strings agate beads, 15 d° stones, 1 d° box, 1 chain and 1 pair sleeve buttons, 4 rings and 1 locket all gold, 1 diamond brooch, 1 pearl sprig, 1 pair silver clasps, 13 bandanoes, 9 China handkerchiefs, 8½ yards crape, 47½ yards 21 silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Part Foreign.
2678 Bundles rattans - - - - -	John Palmer a' India - - -	Board.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
12 Pieces 2 remnants silk, 5 d° shawls, 2 d° handkerchiefs, 1 bottle otto of roses, 1 piece 24 yards and 12 silk shawls, 23 pair d° stockings, 2 work baskets, 3 inkstands, 1 necklace, 2 bottles otto of roses, 7 bandanoes, 2 velvet shawls, 1 d° handkerchief, 4 silk handkerchiefs, 3 cotton d°, 3 silver frocks, 4 pieces and 34 bandanoes, 3 strings beads, 13 ornaments, 3 cornelian bracelets, 6 bottles otto of roses, 2 silver purses, 1 piece bandanoes, 2 remnants silk, 1 pair earrings, 12 buttons, 1 gold ring, 11 silver buttons, 6 bottles otto roses, 2 strings coral beads, 1 knot silk worm gut, 6 pieces bandanoes, 2½ lbs. tea, 3 bunches beads, 1 palampore - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Part Foreign.
2 Remnants chintz, 3 d° silk, 1 pair d° breeches, 1 d° waistcoat, 6 China handkerchiefs, 1 bandano, 16 pair pantaloons, 16 shirts, 1 pair drawers, 2 pair breeches, 2 pair pantaloons, 2 pieces silk, 2 d° shawls, 2 d° sashes, 76 combs, 72 knots silk worm gut, 5 silk handkerchiefs, 5 pair trowsers, 4 pair gaiters, 4 lbs. fur, 2 waistcoats, 1 pair breeches, 2 China handkerchiefs, 3 jackets, 1 waistcoat - - -	- - - - -	D°	Part Foreign.
1 Camel hair shawl - - - - -	Princess a' St. Petersburg - - -	Board.	
78 Lbs. tea, 12 lbs. pepper, 4 pieces nankeen - - -	Mary Ely a' China - - -	D°	
1 Bottle madeira, 1 box flower roots, 7 lbs. seeds, 7 lbs. beetle nuts, models, 2 gallons soy, 115 lb. wax candles - - - - -	Carolini a' Bombay - - -	D°	
1 Gauze net, 2 bed covers, 2 pieces china, 1 book paints, 7 rattans, 4 whangees, 1 cane, 1 stick, 2 pieces nankeen, 1 piece silk, 2 bandanoes, 5 fans, 2 looking glasses, 1 bookcase, 2 boxes, 1 parcel silk, 2 window shells, 1 piece long cloth, 12 pieces nankeen - - - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2½ Lbs. tea, 14 birds skins - - - - -	Recovery, South Sea - - -	Board.	
1 Piece 34 bandanoes, 1 counterpane, 1 lb. indigo, 3 palampores, 2 cot covers, 1 China handkerchief, 2 fans, 1 handscreen, 3 lbs. pepper - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Palampores, 3 bandanoes, 150 lbs. almonds, 68 lbs. tamarinds, 14 lbs. curry, 15 lbs. honey - - -	Carnatic a' Bengal - - -	Board.	
103 Pieces nankeen, 3 mats - - - - -	Chas Grant a' China - - -	D°	
2 Cot covers, 10 lbs. tea, 5½ yards silk, 3 silk shawls, 1 d° handkerchief, 4 half d°, 1 d° velvet, 2 pieces crape, 7 shawls, 5 bandanoes, 4 Persian handkerchiefs, 1 shawl, 1 shirt, 1 dress and part of 6 d°, 6 bits all muslin, 19 yards crape, 2 lbs. tea, 1 piece bandanoes - - - - -	- - - - -	Run	Part Foreign.
4 China handkerchiefs, 3 remnants and 1 bandano, 1 fan, 4 shawls, 6 cravats, 3 strings beads, 3 pair bracelets, 15 ornaments, 10 lbs. tea, 1 box, 70 pieces bandanoes.	- - - - -	- - -	- - -
12 Lbs. tea, 2 pieces crape, 35 yards silk, 8 yards crape, 16 pair shoes - - - - -	- - - - -	D°	
1 Card box, 10 lbs. tea - - - - -	Marquis Ely a' China - - -	Board.	
9 Lbs. tea, 83 lbs. sugar candy, 6 lbs. sherroots, 2 pieces and 19 bandanoes - - - - -	Marchioness Exeter a' Bengal - - -	Board.	
1 Piece bandanoes, 4 lbs. tea, 2 fans - - - - -	Rose - - - - -	D°	
40 Lbs. tea, 24 lbs. ginger, 20 lbs. succades, 70 lbs. sugar, 14 lbs. coffee, 2 gongs, 100 pieces china, 6 bottles soy, 1 cake mangoes - - - - -	Henry Addington a Bengal - - -	D°	
6 Hindoo images - - - - -	Moffatt, Bombay - - -	D°	
7 Bandanoes, 27 pieces china, ½ lb. mustard, 12 lbs. nutmegs, 1 lb. tea, 6 bandanoes, 2 cot covers, 1 tea tray, 4 bottle stands, 6 waiters, 9 feather whisks, 8 paintings, 2 shawls, 5 boxes artificial flowers, 4 metal pipes, 2 rice boxes, 6 horn d°, 9 handscreens, 1 fan, 3 strings beads, 1 box, 1 lb. ink, 7 cornelian beads, ½ gallon rum, ⅓th brandy, ⅔ths soy, 10 lbs. tea, 11 oranges, 24 limes - - - - -	Essex a' China - - -	D°	
1 Feather tippet, 4½ yards muslin, 135 lbs. tea - - -	Marchioness Exeter a' Bengal - - -	D°	
33 Pieces and 48 bandanoes, 65 ounces silver - - -	- - - - -	Run.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board, or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
1 Yard gauze, 4 silk shawls, 6 handkerchiefs, 2 cot covers, 1 piece cotton, 2 silk jackets, 1 gauze curtain		Run.	
3½ bandanoes, 4 silk dresses	Castle Eden, Bengal	Board.	
70 Bandanoes, 2 dresses, 1 shawl, 1 tippet, 1 muff, 6 ostrich feathers, 4 artificial feathers, 1 bottle otto roses, 1 parasol		Run.	
92 Lbs. Pepper, 26 lbs. tea, 17½ yards silk	Marquis Ely, China	Board.	
10 Pieces nankeen, 6 birds paradise, 2 lbs. tea, 13 yards silk, 1 piece nankeen, 4 fans, 6 packs cards, 1 gong, 11 beaters, 69 lbs. tea, 11 lbs. pepper, 3 lbs. nutmegs, 13 lbs. wax candles, 12 lbs. ginger, 34 lbs. sugar	Ceres a' China	Board	Foreign.
2 Pieces bandanoes, 7 pieces silk, 30 lbs. ginger, 2 lbs fruit, 1. 2. 13. tea, 1 tea pot, 1 d° caddy, 1 milk jug	Warley - D°	D°.	
1 Milk jug, 1 bason, 1 spoon, tray, 2 plates, 27 cups and saucers, 12 coffee cups, 1 sugar bason, 1 bandanoe, 1½ yards silk, 6 d° handkerchiefs, 2 sets counters, 6 bunches beads	D° - D°	Board.	
7 Pieces and 1 bandanoe, 2 dresses, 1 shawl, 2 pair shoes, 4 pieces muslin, 4 d° dresses, 2 d° shawls, 1 piece calico, 2 bandanoes, 2 gauze covers, 1 petticoat, 1 veil, 1 shawl, 6 cot covers, 2 pieces calico, 1 shawl, 16 lbs. candles, 4 lbs. tea, ½ lb. mace, 1 lb. cloves, 50 lbs. nutmegs	Marchioness Exeter a' Bengal	Board.	
9 Lbs. ginger, 80 lbs. succades, 1 silk handkerchief, 30 table mats	Charles Grant a' China.		
11 Strings beads, 7 pair bracelets, 44 ornaments, 1 string agate beads, 5 ornaments, 50 purses, 3 lbs. tea, 2 boxes, 1 China bowl, 1 d° bason, 1 lb. cayenne, 1 table cloth, 2 umbrellas, 1 piece crape, 13 China handkerchiefs, 40 shells, 2 birds paradise, 1 toy, 5 lbs. tea, 3 bandanoes, 2 dresses, 4 sheets, 5½ lbs. tea, 1 set chessmen, 9 lbs. tin, 6 pieces and 20 bandanoes, 2 pieces atlas, 7 muslin dresses, 1 d° shawl, 7 camels hair d°, 1 dress, 3 waistcoats, 1 handscreen, 1 fan, 144 sheets gilt paper, 1 palampore, 2 shawls, 1 piece bandanoes, 8 pieces and 9 bandanoes, 15 China handkerchiefs, 2 fans, 1 piece muslin, 2 boxes, 2 shells, 10 lbs. tea, 9 bandanoes, 17 yards nankeen, 15 yards cotton, 17 pieces nankeen, 76 pieces and 30 bandanoes, 4 pieces ribbon, 1 turban, 4 pieces muslin, 7 shawls, 1 neckcloth, 4 bits thread net, 2 silver necklaces, 1 gold d°, 1 pair armlets, 1 pair bracelets, 1 pair earrings, 1 cross, 3 brooches, 1 ring, 2 gold rings, 1 necklace, 18 stones, two ornaments		Run	Part Foreign.
1 Wreath flies wings, 3 bottles otto roses, 4 drawings, 1 palampore, 3 pieces muslin	Castle Eden a' Bengal	Board.	
5 Pieces and 6 bandanoes, 1 palampore, part 9 muslin dresses, 6 pieces gauze, 5 skeins silk, 4 pieces nankeen	Metcalf a' Bengal	D°.	
10 Pieces bandanoes	Carnatic, Calcutta.		
2 China bowls, 4 plates, 1 piece silk, 4 birds paradise	Ceres a' China.		
7 Pieces crape, 14½ yards d°, 14 yards silk, 1 silk banyan, 2 boxes sewing silk, 2 fans, 1 bird paradise	Perseverance D°	D°.	
3 Pieces China silk, 1 piece bandanoe, 22 silk shawls, 12 fans	Lowther Castle	D°.	
10 Pieces nankeen	Diana a' Montevideo	D°.	
A shawl, 27 pieces china, 20 pieces bandanoes, 1 piece satin		Run.	
30 Lbs. tea.			
3 Pieces silk.			
6 Lbs. ginger, 22 succades, 116 lbs. sugar candy, 6 pieces bandanoes, 1 piece muslin, 9 yards d°, 2 shawls, 9 strings beads	Lowther Castle a' Loe Island	D°.	
4 Pieces and 4 handkerchiefs, 1 palampore, 2 remnant d°, 1 piece and 6 bandanoes, 18 Persian handkerchiefs, 4½ yards gingham, 6 shirts, 3 yards dimity, 6 camel hair shawls, 3 handscreens, 7 ivory fans, 1 tortoiseshell d°, 1 pair diamond earrings, 1 finger ring, 4 bottles wine	Castle Eden Indiaman	Run.	

(No. 4.)—Account of Seizures in the Port of London—continued.

GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES.	On Board or Run.	OBSERVATIONS.
521 Lbs. vermicelli, 428 lbs. sago - - -	Perseverance a' China - - -	Board.	
1 Ivory ball, 2 handscreens, 63 lbs. pepper - - -	Caroline Bombay - - -	D°.	
3 Palampores, 1 remnant calico - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
2 Pieces bandanoes, 5 lbs. tea - - -	Union Indiaman - - -	Board.	
1 Remnant silk, 2 d° shawls, 2 pieces nankeen, 2 fans, 1 handscreen, 1 bandano, 1 crape dress, 9 yards silk, 1 silk handkerchief - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Piece bandanoes, 5 silver purses, 1 silver tassel, 6 strings beads - - -	Inglis a' China - - -	Board.	Foreign.
5 Pair bracelets, 13 ornaments, 1 string agate beads, 2 d° and 1 cross amber, 6 strings glass beads, 2 d° girdles, 1 d° necklace, 2 pair gold earrings, 4 silver brooches, 1 girdle, 2 metal ornaments, 1 mock pearl d°, 2 cards buttons, 12 lbs. tea - - -	Inglis a' China - - -	Board. Run.	D°.
5 Lbs. tea - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
1 Piece 10 yards crape, 10 pieces nankeen, 52 lbs. tea - - -	Charles Grant a' China - - -	Board.	
44 Yards silk, 1 shawl, 1 fan, 1 cabinet, 1 ostrich feather, 4 artificial flowers, 2 wreaths, 9 shirts, 31 waistcoats, 23 pair trowsers all calico, 2 birds paradise, 15 lbs. pepper, 1 mat, 1 cot, 4 mattresses, 3 bolsters, 12 pillows, 3 blankets, 2 rugs, 29 lbs. tea, 1 piece bandanoes - - -	Perseverance a' China - - -	Board.	Part Foreign.
16 Pieces crape, 8 bandanoes, 1 shawl, 3 pieces muslin, 1 piece nankeen, 4 yards d°, 1 piece linen, 2 table cloths - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
3ths Cordials, 41 bottles syrup, 150 bottles lime juice, 67 lbs. ginger, 410 teak boards - - -	Euphrates a' Calcutta - - -	Board.	
60 Lbs. tobacco, 22 lbs. mace, 62 lbs. pepper, 31 lbs. coffee - - -	Charles Mills Bombay, and Minerva, Penang - - -	D°.	
2 Paintings, 4 lbs. tea, 1 piece muslin, 1 piece cotton, 9 lbs. tea - - -	Wexford Sir W. Bensley, a' Bengal - - -	D°.	
1 Box flowers, 1 work box, 2 birds paradise, 1 painting, 3 window shades, 2 lbs. succades - - -	Arniston a' China - - -	D°.	
104 Window shades, 7 lbs. tea, 5½ gallons soy - - -	Alfred a' China - - -	D°.	
17 Strings beads - - -	Lord Keith a' Bengal - - -	D°.	
1 Cot cover, 3 bunches coral beads, 1 dozen pearl d°, 5 strings, 6 bunches wax d°, 6 waiters, apparel, 13 pieces silk, 7 pieces crape - - -	Woodford Indiaman - - -	D°.	
5½ Yards silk, 9 shawls, 48 pieces nankeen, 30 sets counters, 30 strings beads, 340 cornelians, 8 bunches beads, 124 pieces china, 21 fans, 1 cushion and screen, 1 reel, 2 boxes, 4 barrels - - -	Winchelsea a' China - - -	D°.	
2 Bodkin cases, 1 shuttle, 1 thimble, 24 pieces ivory, 17 gallons soy - - -	Winchelsea a' China - - -	D°.	
2 Pieces muslin, 1 fan, 6 pieces bandanoes - - -	- - - - -	Run.	
6 Shawls, 4 pieces 2 remnants bandanoes, 38 lbs. tea, 1 bandano, 7 gallons mangoes - - -	Argo and Admiral Berkley a' South Seas. - - -		

An ACCOUNT of the Total Number of the Seizures made at LONDON in the Six Years last past, and the Total Amount of the Value thereof.

		£.	s.	d.
1806 - - - -	215	5,603	9	4
1807 - - - -	277	6,231	1	6
1808 - - - -	346	5,961	14	7
1809 - - - -	288	10,288	15	—
1810 - - - -	526	10,164	14	—
1811 - - - -	643	10,221	8	6
TOTAL appraised - -	2,295	48,471	2	11

Restored to the Proprietors, not appraised :

In 1806 - - -	13.	In 1809 - - -	17.
1807 - - -	16.	1810 - - -	26.
1808 - - -	31.	1811 - - -	33.

SEIZURES IN OUT-PORTS.

AN ACCOUNT of Goods, the Produce or Manufacture of *China*, or The *East Indies*, which have been seized at the Out-Ports, in the Six Years last past;—distinguishing the Species and Quantities at each Port, and the Name of the Ship; and, if seized on board, or, run from:—also, The total number of Seizures, and the total Value thereof, in each year.

Years.	SPECIES AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES, and whether British or American.	Whether, Seized on Board, or, Run from.	OBSERVATIONS.
Rochester:				
1808.	27 Pieces and 29 single silk handkerchiefs, 1 palampore, 1 piece nankeen - - -	H. M. S. London - - -	b ^d .	In a passenger's baggage.
1810.	1 Palampore, 1 silk handkerchief - - -	Hope a' Gibraltar - - -	- - -	
Faversham:				
1806.	2 Nankeen waistcoats, 7 pieces and 2 silk handkerchiefs, 30 lbs. tea - - -	- - - - -	run	From what ships un- [known.
1807.	1 Piece crape, 1 remnant muslin, 7 pieces nankeen, 6 palampores, 1 piece silk, 48 silk handkerchiefs, 9 pieces and 3 silk handkerchiefs, 6½ yards satin, 8½ lbs. tea - -			
1808.	6 Lbs. coffee, 1,259 lbs. cinnamon, 8 pieces and 16 cotton handkerchiefs, 5 hair scarfs, 16 pieces and 9 yards muslin, 6 robes d ^o , 3 muslin sashes, 7 yards nankeen, 2 silk shawls, 16 pieces and 7 silk handkerchiefs, 11½ lbs. tea			
1809.	50 Cornelian stones - - -			
1810.	213 Lbs. tea - - -			
1811.	78 Lbs. cortex peruviano, 50 sets chessmen, 17 cwt. 2 q. 24 lbs. cotton wool, 6 pieces crape, 86 ivory fans, 3 cases netting needles, 19 parcels rouge books, 6 pieces silk, 30 lbs. sewing d ^o , 86 lbs. tea - - -			
Sandwich:				
1806.	7 Pieces silk handkerchiefs, 6 single d ^o , 476 lbs. tea, 2 long shawls - - -	- - - - -	d ^o	- - - D ^o .
1807.	13 Pieces and 7 silk handkerchiefs, 58 pieces and 7 silk handkerchiefs, 5 lbs. tea - - -	- - - - -	d ^o	- - - D ^o .
1808.	5 Lbs. tea - - -	Walpole, British - - -	d ^o .	Ships unknown.
	10 Pieces nankeen, 2 d ^o long cloth, 3 bed covers, 1 pair slippers, 2 fans, 3 knots raw silk - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
1810.	22 Pieces silk handkerchiefs, 114 single d ^o , 118 lbs. tea, 5 jars sweetmeats - - -	- - - - -	d ^o	
1811.	29 Pieces and 2 silk handkerchiefs, 63 lbs. tea - -	- - - - -	- - -	
Deal:				
1806.	136 Pieces long cloth - - -	Baring, British - - -	- - -	In a passenger's baggage.
1807.	49 Pieces silk handkerchiefs - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	1,060 Lbs. tea - - -	In smuggling vessels at sea.		
	3 Toys, 10 fans, 86 yards crape, 204 skeins silk, 2 pearl snuff boxes, 5 cornelian stones, 15 lbs. rice, 3 pieces nankeen, 2 pieces silk handkerchiefs - - -	- - - - -	do.	In a smuggling vessel at sea.
	70 Lbs. tea - - -	- - - - -	- - -	
	9 Parcels thread, 12 pieces nankeen, 1 piece cotton, 1 piece silk and cotton - - -	H. M. S. Canada - - -	d ^o .	In a smuggling vessel at sea.
	79 Lbs. tea - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	603 Lbs. tea - - -	In a smuggling vessel at sea.		
1808.	113 Lbs d ^o - - -	- - - D ^o .	- - -	In a smuggling vessel at sea.
	24 Pieces silk handkerchiefs, 23 lbs. tea, 22 pieces silk handkerchiefs - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	1 Dresing case, 166 cornelian stones, 5 d ^o crosses, 4 necklaces, 24 lbs. tea, 2 lbs. nutmegs - -	Barbara of Sunderland - -	b ^d .	From a smuggling vessel, running from the East India fleet in the Downs.
1810.	2 Pieces silk, 2 cotton gown pieces, 105 pieces silk handkerchiefs, 5 shawls, 18 pieces silk handkerchiefs, 276 lbs. tea - - -	- - - - -	- - -	

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports—continued.

Years.	SPECIES AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES, and whether British or American.	Whether, Seized on Board, or, Run from.	OBSERVATIONS.
	<i>Deal</i> —continued.			
1810.	126 Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
	6 Lbs. nutmegs - - - - -	H. M. S. Theban - - -	b ^d .	
	4 Pieces and 3 silk handkerchiefs - - -	- - - - -	run.	
1811.	1 Piece and 23 d ^o - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	2 Pieces and 6 d ^o , 1 shawl, 4 fans, 259 lbs. tea -	In a smuggling vessel.		
	560 Lbs. tea - - - - -	H. M. S. Seine - - -	b ^d .	
	25 Lbs. tea and 4 pieces silk handkerchiefs -	H. M. cutter Dwarf - -	d ^o .	
	<i>Dover</i> :			
1806.	863 Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
	2 Bags rice - - - - -	East India ship name unk ⁿ	d ^o .	
	322 Pieces and 1 silk handkerchief - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	20 Yards and 1 piece muslin - - - - -	Metcalf a' Madras - - -	- - -	In a passenger's baggage.
	10 Pieces silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	Charlton a' Bengal - - -	- - -	- - - D ^o .
	31½ Yards muslin, 3 shawls, 1 pair gloves, 2 pair socks, 24 yards long cloth, 78 yards muslin, 6 wrappers, 3 bottles otto roses, 43 silk hand- kerchiefs, 8 yards silk - - - - -	Lord Duncan a' Bengal - - -	- - -	- - - D ^o .
	1 Silk shawl - - - - -	Unknown from New York - -	- - -	- - - D ^o .
	3 Pieces silk handkerchiefs, 17 pieces and 27 d ^o , 17 pieces nankeen, 87 pieces d ^o , 40 d ^o , 13 lb. nutmegs, 2 pictures, 3 brushes, 422 lbs. tea, 278 Lbs. d ^o - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
1807.	2,772½ Lbs. tea - - - - -	In smuggling vessels.		
	2 Shawls, 16 yards silk, 53½ muslin, 3 shawls, 3½ yards muslin, 3 handkerchiefs - - -	- - - - -	- - -	In a passenger's baggage from India.
	20 Yards muslin, 2 muslin handkerchiefs, 12 silk handkerchiefs, 2 polecat d ^o - - - - -	Tigress a' Bengal - - -	- - -	- - - D ^o .
	½ Lb. feathers, 2 fans, 1 piece and 1 handker- chief, 9 coloured drawings, 12 lbs. snuff, 2 silk handkerchiefs, 6 fly fans, 1 fan - -	{ Streatham a' Madras, Diana a' Bengal, Preston a' D ^o - - -	- - -	- - - D ^o .
	277 Cornelian necklaces, 2,315 d ^o stones, 15 moco stones, 18 cornelian ornaments, 2 palam- pores, 1 piece muslin, 1 piece and 7 handker- chiefs, 3 pieces and 7 silk handkerchiefs, 4 napkins - - - - -	Sir William Pulteney, British	d ^o .	
	1 Piece silk handkerchiefs, 1 piece nankeen, 5 watch chains, 2¼ lbs. tea, 719 d ^o - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	102 Lbs. tea - - - - -	In smuggling vessels.		
	4 Pieces nankeen, 37 pieces china - - -	Essex a' China - - -	- - -	In a passenger's baggage.
	493 Drawings, 3 quadrille boxes, 545 counters, 4 packs cards, 35 pieces china, 3 necklaces, 1 cornelian d ^o , 11 birds paradise, 35 yards silk, 1 toy ball, 11 yards cloth, 83½ yards cambric, 1 silk dress, 1 fur pelisse, 15 pair trowsers, 5 silk handkerchiefs, 14 grass mats, 4 fans, 8 sashes, 1 box with boxes, 24 lbs. tea - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	From an East India ship.
	16 Lbs. tea - - - - -	In a smuggling vessel.		
	120 D ^o - - - - -	- - fishing smack.		
	30 Pieces nankeen, 1 piece silk handkerchiefs, 2 d ^o , 3 pieces nankeen, 2 pair gloves, 1 piece silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	5 Pieces nankeen - - - - -	Pennsylvania a' New York - -	- - -	In a passenger's baggage.
	25 Pieces silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	Bona Fida a' Holland - - -	- - -	- - - D ^o .
	4 Pieces china - - - - -	In a fishing smack.		
	4 Shawls, 22 skins, 156 cornelian stones 11½ lbs. tea - - - - -	Mary Ann a' Monte Video	d ^o .	
	12 Lbs. tea - - - - -	In a smuggling vessel.		
	104 D ^o - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
1808.	70 D ^o - - - - -	In smuggling vessel.		
	1 Palampore, 32 yards cloth - - - - -	Rose, British - - -	d ^o .	
	1 Fan, 1 cornelian cross - - - - -	Minerva a' Cape of Good Hope	- - -	- - - D ^o .
	271 Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	5 Silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	Airy Castle a' Bengal - - -	- - -	- - - D ^o .
	431 Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
1809.	7 Pieces and 1 remnant silk handkerchiefs -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	10 Lbs. tea - - - - -	H. M. brig Defender.		
1810.	A tiger skin, 20 pieces silk handkerchiefs -	Surry a' Madras - - -	- - -	- - - D ^o .

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports—continued.

Years.	SPECIES AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES, and whether British or American.	Whether, Seized on Board, or, Run from.	OBSERVATIONS.	
Dover—continued.					
1810.	128 Yards long cloth - - - - -	A smuggling galley - -	b ^d .	In a passenger's baggage.	
	1 Quadrille box, 2 sets scorers - - -	Princess Amelia a' China -	-		
	54 Lbs. tea, 3 pieces silk handkerchiefs - -	- - - - -	run.		
	19 Yards muslin, 5 muslin dresses - - -	A smuggling vessel - -	b ^d .		
	2 Palampores - - - - -	H. M. S. Echo - - -	run.	D ^o .	
1811.	6 Pieces silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	Larkins a' Bengal - - -	-		
	38 D ^o - - - - -	- - - - -	run.		
	50 D ^o - - - - -	From a boat belonging to [H. M. S. Monmouth.	-		
	16 D ^o , 2 palampores, 4 muslin dresses, 14 tur- bans, 7 pieces crape, 25 shawls, 2 cravats, 8 pieces muslin, 9 fans, 1 work box, 6 silver purses, 3 cornelian necklaces - - -	From a boat belonging to H. M. cutter Viper.	-	D ^o .	
	40 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Harmony transport - -	d ^o .		
	1 Palampore - - - - -	- - - - -	-		
	3 D ^o - - - - -	Bee Muloh a' Bengal - -	-		
	2 D ^o , 4 silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	Carmarthen a' Bombay - -	-	D ^o .	
	4 Pieces silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .		
	66 D ^o , $\frac{3}{4}$ yard silk, 4 palampores - - -	Artom a' India - - -	-		
	3 Pieces silk handkerchiefs, 16 yards silk, 1 silk handkerchief, 2 silk shawls - - -	Marchioness Exeter a' Bengal - - -	d ^o .		
	27 Pieces silk handkerchiefs, 1 palampore -	- - - - -	d ^o .	D ^o .	
	53 Yards crape - - - - -	Castle Eden from Bengal -	-		
	120 Pieces silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	A galley - - - - -	d ^o		
	4 Pieces and 6 remnants crape, 1 piece silk handkerchiefs, 12 shawls, card box and coun- ters, a Chinese reckoning board, 6 winders for silk, 2 parasol sticks, 9 combs, 40 cakes India ink, 26 camel hair brushes - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .		
Rye:					
1806.	853 Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	All supposed to have been run from British East India ships.	
1807.	9 Pieces silk handkerchiefs, 30 lbs. nutmegs, 31 pieces silk handkerchiefs, 10 pieces nankeen, 41 yards linen, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ d ^o crape - - -	- - - - -	d ^o		
1808.	292 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Galley name unknown - -	b ^d		
1809.	248 Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	run.		
	155 Pieces silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	Boat Dove - - - - -	d ^o .		
1810.	78 D ^o , 5 lbs. tea, 28 pieces china, 668 lbs. tea -	- - - - -	d ^o .		
Newhaven:					
—Nil.—					
Shoreham:					
1806.	146 Silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	From a passenger landed from the East India fleet.	
1807.	1 Palampore, 3 shawls, and 30 yards muslin -	- - - - -	d ^o .		
Arundel: } - Nil. Chichester: }					
Portsmouth:					
1806.	3 Pieces nankeen - - - - -	H. M. S. Pheasant - -	d ^o .	Crown Prince Frederic, Danish ship - - -	
	19 Silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	H. M. S. Voluntaire - -	d ^o .		
	14 Bottles otto of roses, 1 arrack - - -	H. M. S. Race Horse - -	d ^o .		
	5 Shawls and a border, 19 strings beads, quantity cornelian beads, 1 string pearls, 1 pair brace- lets, 3 fans, 5 feathers, 1 box chafers wings, 4 brooches, 1 bunch pearl work basket, habit shirt, pair gown sleeves, pair gloves, 2 pearl necklaces, 1 cross, 1 pair earrings, 2 rings, great coat, work box, stuffed bird, 4 pieces calico - - - - -	- - - - -	-		
	4 Shawls, 21 strings beads, 2 pieces cornelian, 8 pieces lace, 4 pieces long cloth, 1 bunch sew- ing silk, 2 pictures, 4 silk handkerchiefs, 2 pieces crape, 3 fans, quantity of feathers, 6 fans, 1 palampore, 1 piece silk, 1 fan - -	Royal George, Hope, and Cumberland, British - -	d ^o .		

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports—continued.

Years.	SPECIES AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES, and whether British or American.	Whether, seized on Board, or, Run from.	OBSERVATIONS.
	<i>Portsmouth—continued.</i>			
1806.	4 Bottles otto of roses, 2 fans - - - -	H. M. S. Racehorse - -	run.	
	1 Bottle snuff, 3 pieces nankeen - - - -	- - - - -	d°.	
	1 Piece muslin, 1 box drugs - - - -	Brig Charger, British -	d°.	
1807.	22 Lbs. tea, 4 silk handkerchiefs, 9 pieces nankeen - - - -	- - - - -	d°.	
	1 Crescent, 2 pair bracelets, 33 strings beads, sundry pieces of cornelian, 3 pieces gold tinsel, 8 shawls, 6 fans, 1 gold necklace, 1 set chessmen, 1 chess board, 1 card-box, 9 gold chains, 1 cloak, 1 bottle essence, 2 pieces cambric, 7 pieces muslin, 1 palampore, 6 handkerchiefs, 1 gold box, 1 piece long cloth, 1 piece nankeen, 1 tea caddy, 2 pieces muslin, 1 palampore	From sundry British East India ships - - - -	d°.	
	1½ Lb. cloves, 2½ lbs. tea - - - -	Paragua transport, British -	d°.	
	9 Shawls, 3 pieces silk, 2 fans, 2 silver boxes, 1 piece silk handkerchiefs, 8 lbs. tea, 4 palampores, 3 pair silk gloves, 1 parcel feathers, 3 strings beads, 2 pieces muslin - - - -	Euphrates - d° - - -	d°.	
	13 Lbs. tea - - - -	H. M. S. Amphion - - -	d°.	
	5 - D° - - - -	- - - - -	d°.	
	32 Strings beads, 7 fans, 2 pair bracelets, 2 shawls, 1 bottle snuff, 1 cannister tea, 8½ lbs. tea, 4 shawls, 10 pieces muslin, 18 strings and some beads, 2 pieces long cloth, 9 silk handkerchiefs, 4 fans, a parcel tea, 6 bunches pearls, 2 brooches, 1 ring, 1 bottle snuff, 1 piece matting, 1 palampore, 1 bottle curry powder - - - -	Different Indjamen - - -	d°.	
	1 Box shells and stones, 1 piece muslin, 5 shawls, 6 fans, sundry pieces cornelians, 3 boxes scent, 9 strings beads, 11 lbs. tea, 2 lbs. Castile soap, a parcel beads, 5 rugs and 1 brooch, 9 bottles otto roses, 3 fans, 5 handkerchiefs, 1 seal, 4 stones, 1 pair salts, 1 bottle snuff -	- - - - -	d°.	
1808.	3 Pieces nankeen, 4 cakes India ink, 5 strings beads, 6 pair stockings, 17 silk night caps, 4 pieces silk, 7 gold earrings, 5½ lbs. tea - -	H. M. S. St. Albans, Niger and Lion - - - -	d°.	
	14½ Lbs. tea, 12 pieces nankeen, 6 pieces calico, 1 basket shells, 8 pieces china, 5 fans, 3 boxes, 5 pieces nankeen, 1 palampore, 8 fans, 2 pieces nankeen, 1 piece crape, 2 jars sweetmeats, 2 ostrich eggs, 1 cake ink, 17 pieces nankeen, 1 box artificial flowers, 3 fans, 26 lbs. tea, 1 palampore, 1 box china, 2 jars sweetmeats, 3 pieces silk handkerchiefs, 14 packs cards, 2 strings beads, 1 box of feathers, 1½ lbs. tea, 2 pictures, 1 box drugs, 4 fans, 1 card box, 1 chess board and men, 2 pair chopsticks -	H. M. S. Lion - - - -	d°.	
	5½ Lbs. tea - - - -	H. M. S. Minotaur - - -	d°.	
	8 Bottles otto roses, some porcupine quills, 2 silk handkerchiefs, 5 silk 3 leather chair bottoms, 1 allack, 1 box sweetmeats - - - -	H. M. S. Courageux - - -	d°.	
	2 Bunches silk, 15 pieces gold and silver lace, 7 pieces muslin, 1 piece silk handkerchiefs, 4 handkerchiefs, feathers, 3 shawls, 9 fans China, 2 handkerchiefs, 5 pieces calico, 1 palampore	General Stewart, British -	d°.	
	23 Pieces nankeen - - - -	H. M. S. Malabar - - -	d°.	
	8 Lbs. tea, 6 silk handkerchiefs - - - -	George transport - - -	d°.	
	1 Case shells, 143 ostrich feathers, 1 piece calico	H. M. S. Malabar - - -	d°.	
	1 Handkerchief, 6 pieces nankeen, 1 handkerchief, 2 nutmegs, 13½ lbs. spice, 6½ lbs. tea, 9 pair gloves, 4 caps, 2 collars, 8 shells, 2 bottles and 1 jar pickles, 4 jars sweetmeats, 1½ lb. ginger, 1 bottle Cayenne pepper, 1 handkerchief, 2 pieces nankeen - - - -	- - - - -	d°.	
	1 Bottle otto roses, 12 pieces silk and satin, 5 lbs. tea, 6 lbs. coffee, 5 lbs. arrow root, 1 box small baskets, box curiosities - - - -	H. M. S. Ratler - - -	d°.	
	1 Piece nankeen, some shells - - - -	- - - Thunderer - - -	d°.	

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports—continued.

Years.	SPECIES AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES, and whether British or American.	Whether, Seized on Board, or, Run from.	OBSERVATIONS.
	<i>Portsmouth—continued.</i>			
1808.	27½ Lbs. tea, 11½ lbs. tea, 1 table cloth, a piece gauze, 1 bottle scent, 1 piece china, 1 lb. nuts, 1 card box, 1 set counters, 1 set chessmen, 12 table mats	- - - - -	run.	
	2 Shawls, 6 yards silk, 1 shawl, 3 pieces muslin, 7½ yards cotton, 1 case artificial flowers, 1 silk shawl, 2 pieces silk	- - - - -	d°.	
1809.	2 Shawls, 4 strings beads, 2 fans	Union, British	d°.	
	Parcel feathers	Ceylon, d°	d°.	
	2 Bunches coral, 2 pieces silk handkerchiefs, 12 strings beads, some cornelian, and a bottle otto of roses	Queen Charlotte	d°.	
	2 Strings beads, orange beads, 1 cornelian seal, 1 bead necklace, 1 pair bracelets, eardrops, heart and cross, 11 cornelian necklaces, 9 garnet d°, 1 purse, cornelian beads, 3 pearl snuff boxes, 35 small pieces cornelian, 4 pieces agate, 1 parcel garnets, 1 shawl, 3 pieces sandal wood, 2 pieces ivory, 1 piece petrefaction, 5 pieces nankeens, 8 lbs. tea, 4½ lbs. tea, 5 bottles otto of roses, 2 silk handkerchiefs	- - - - -	d°.	
	3 Silk handkerchiefs 1 piece silk	H.M.S. Defender	d°.	
	8 Parcels coral beads, 1 drawing, 2 pieces velvet, 21 yards black silk, 8 lbs. tea.	- - - Cayenne	d°.	
	7 Lbs. tea, 2 pieces silk handkerchiefs, 6 pair silk stockings	- - - Goshawk	d°.	
	5 Lbs. tea	Albion cutter, British	d°.	
	2 Shawls, 4 remnants silk, 3 silk handkerchiefs, 5 pieces lace, 26 pair gloves	- - - - -	d°.	
1810.	3 Lbs. tea, 2 strings beads and sundry pieces, 1 mat, 1 ring, 3 bottles otto of roses, 3 birds of paradise, 4 pieces and 2 silk handkerchiefs, 2 parcels of shells, 1 tea caddy, 3 lbs. tea, 1 seal skin, 3 stuffed birds, 1 d° animal, 1 bag feathers	- - - - -	d°.	
	2 lbs. tea	- - - - -	d°.	
	6 Lbs. tea	H.M.S. Norge	d°.	
	20 Pieces 5 remnants muslin, 2 pieces 1 remnant long cloth, 1 pair socks, 3 shawl cravats, 2 shawls, 20 fans, 1 piece gold twist, 1 piece silk, 2 palampores, 2 pieces muslin worked with gold and silver, 20 pieces silk handkerchiefs	Taunton Castle, British	d°.	
	315 yards silk, 3 yards of satin	H.M.S. Vestal	d°.	
	55 Pieces cornelian, 21 pieces gold and silk, some pieces worked muslin, 1 bottle snuff	Fort William, British	d°.	
	8 Bottles otto of roses, 3 strings beads, 3 crosses, 3 pair eardrops, 1 shawl, 2 fans, 8 strings beads, 1 cross, 1 heart and eardrops, 2 handkerchiefs, 3 strings beads	Taunton Castle, British	d°.	
	2 Pieces silk handkerchiefs	David Scott, - D°	d°.	
	2 - - d° 7 lbs. tea	General Stewart, D°	d°.	
	2 - - d° sundry loose ones, ostrich feathers, 1 lion and tiger skin, 3 rhinoceros horns	Name unknown, D°	d°.	
	2 pieces silk handkerchiefs, some muslin, 1 fan, 1 tiger skin	- - - - -	d°.	
	Some cornelian, 2 pieces muslin	Providence, - D°	d°.	
	3 Birds of paradise, some feathers	Warren Hastings, D°	d°.	
	2 Pieces silk handkerchiefs	- - - - -	d°.	
	1 Portmanteau, a Chinese image, 1 box shells, 2 lbs. tea, 1 shawl, 3 pair stockings, 1 box flower roots	- - - - -	d°.	
	4 Pieces skins and some muslin, 1 set counters, 5 shawl neckcloths, 1 gold snuff box, some rings, bracelets, crosses, stones, beads, and pieces cornelian, 7 shawls, 14 silk handkerchiefs, 2 pieces silk handkerchiefs, 4 palampores, 3 fans, 2 pieces muslin, some sewing silk, 2 tippets	Streatham, British	d°.	

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports—continued.

Years.	SPECIES AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES, whether British or American.	Whether, Seized on Board, or, Run from.	OBSERVATIONS.
	<i>Portsmouth—continued.</i>			
1810.	8 Shawls, 2 parcels silk twist, 2 papers chafers wings, 1 piece silk, 64 strings beads, 6 crosses, 4 crescents, 7 hearts, 8 pair eardrops, 6 pieces cornelian, 9 fans, 2 purses, 19 pair bracelets - - - - -	Rose pilot boat, British -	b ^d .	
	17 Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
	1 Shawl - - - - -	George pilot boat, British	b ^d .	
	5 Gold chains, 2 necklaces, 2 pair bracelets, 2 pair eardrops, 2 crosses, 1 heart, 18 silk handkerchiefs, 13½ lbs. tea, 2 pieces coral, 2½ lbs. tea, 4 bottles otto of roses, 4 purses, 1 string beads, 1 piece tiffany, 21 silk handkerchiefs, 2 silk shawls, 2 pieces 11 yards silk, 1 piece nankeen, 2 pair silk stockings, 1 remnant silk - - - - -	Sarah Christiana, British -	run.	
	20 Yards black silk, 2 silk shawls - - - - -	H. M. S. Rosamond. -	d ^o .	
1811.	19½ Yards silk, 11 lbs. tea, 2 palampores, 20 lbs. feathers, 1 skin, 1 shell, 3 spears, 5 ostrich feathers, 4 pieces china - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	7 - D ^o - 3 lbs. tea - - - - -	H. M. S. African -	d ^o .	
	1 Canoe - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	2 Ivory fans, 20 silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	H. M. S. Naiad. -	d ^o .	
	15 Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	2 Fans, 7 strings beads, 2 crosses, 2 pieces cornelian, 2 hair ornaments, 1 topaz, 1 bottle otto of roses, 8 strings beads, 1 ring, a pair earrings, 8 remnants muslin, a parcel drugs	Tigress, British -	d ^o .	
	2 Pieces muslin, 2 silver shawls, 3 fans, 3 pieces handkerchiefs, 2 pictures, 1 purse, necklace, ring and beads - - - - -	Ann - D ^o . -	d ^o .	
	2 Ivory fans, 2 rows beads, 1 bracelet - - - - -	H. M. S. Medusa -	d ^o .	
	A China dish - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	2½ Lbs. tea, 42 silk handkerchiefs, 1 palampore, 3 pieces muslin, 184 strings beads, 300 pieces cornelian, 250 strings jumbo beads, 20 strings orange d ^o - - - - -	H. M. S. La Mancha -	d ^o .	
	1 Tiger skin, 7 silk handkerchiefs, 9 lbs. tea -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	50 Pieces cornelian, 12 silk handkerchiefs, 1 remnant muslin, 1 piece silk handkerchiefs, 1 box shells, 1 string beads, 1 pair bracelets, 1 dozen pair silk stockings, and some sewing silk - - - - -	Sovereign, British -	d ^o .	
	9 Pieces china, 1 parcel sponge, 7 lbs. tapioca	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	2 Pieces silk, 1 silk handkerchief, 9 pieces lace, 1 gold heart, chain and seal - - - - -	H. M. S. Tipian. -	d ^o .	
	16 Shawls, 3 neckcloths, 1 tippet, 2 set Hindostan ornaments, a parcel beads, 2 fans, 2 pieces crape, 6 pieces long cloth, 1 piece calico, 35 pieces and 105 loose silk handkerchiefs, 5 pieces silk, 18 pieces muslin, 6 remnants calico, 1 chess table - - - - -	H. M. S. Owen Glendower	d ^o .	
	26 Lbs. tea - - - - -	H. M. S. African -	d ^o .	
	4 - D ^o - - - - -	Betsy transport, British -	d ^o .	
	39 Silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	56 Pieces china, 3 pieces earthenware, 15 pieces stone, 1 painting, 1 watch and ring, 1 necklace, 1 brooch, 15 fans, 3 shawls, 1 bird of paradise, 12 strings beads, 3 pair bracelets, 4 pieces ivory, 1 piece crape, 100 bunches coral beads, 1 set chessmen, 27 prints, 2 images, 1 box flowers, 30 lbs. tea, 4 lbs. pepper, 3 pieces silk, 1 silk shawl, 4 lbs. tea, 2½ lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
	2 Silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	Georgiana, British -	d ^o .	
	2 Shawls, 1 pair socks, 1 pair gloves - - - - -	Harriet - - D ^o -	d ^o .	
	2 Pieces crape, 1 shawl, 1 set fish, 1 bird paradise - - - - -	Earl Spencer D ^o . -	d ^o .	

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports—continued.

Years.	SPECIES AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES, and whether British or American.	Whether Seized on Board, or, Run from.	OBSERVATIONS.
	<i>Portsmouth—continued.</i>			
1811.	1 Piece crape, 1 card box, 1 basket wash nuts, 3 jars curry powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, 19 drawings, 27 strings orange beads, 5 feathers, 2 shawls, 2 palampores, 21 strings beads, 4 fans, 1 silver bottle, 1 d ^o nutmeg grater, 1 box coral, 1 bottle otto of roses, 1 remnant calico, 1 ounce silk, 2 pieces skins, 1 parcel shells, 1 whip, 2 birds paradise, 100 pieces china	Several Ind ^a British	run.	
	6 Pieces nankeen, 2 pieces silk, 1 shawl, 4 lbs. tea, 5 fans, 2 pieces nankeen, 1 piece silk handkerchiefs, 9 lbs. tea		d ^o .	
	28 Lbs. tea	Victoria, British	d ^o .	
	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ D ^o		d ^o .	
	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ Yards nankeen	H. M. S. Regulus	d ^o .	
	2 Shawls, 1 shawl handkerchief	Charlotte pilot boat, British	ld.	
	48 Pieces china		run.	
	7 Silk handkerchiefs, 1 silk net	M. M. S. Cephelus	d ^o .	
	9 Lbs. tea, 40 pieces nankeen, 27 lbs. tea, 6 lbs. tea, 3 pair silk trowsers, 1 silk pelisse, 1 jacket, 1 piece silk handkerchiefs, 12 d ^o handkerchiefs, 2 sashes, 4 fans, 4 boxes sundry insects, 1 box shells, 9 bunches fishing lines, 24 calico handkerchiefs, 1 dish, 21 pieces carved wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. segars, sundry stones, 2 strings beads, a hair bracelet, eardrops, heart and cross, sundry pieces carved ivory, 2 silver spoons, 2 silver forks		d ^o .	
	1 Piece crape	Minto East Ind. packet, Brit ^h .	d ^o .	
	6 Pieces nankeen	H. M. S. Hyperion	d ^o .	
	7 Lbs. tea, 12 strings beads, and some stones		d ^o .	
	1 Shawl	Euphrates, British	d ^o .	
	6 Strings beads, and some cornelian stones	Moffatt - - D ^o	d ^o .	
	3 Bottles otto of roses, and 8 stones	H. M. S. Scipion	d ^o .	
	10 Strings beads		d ^o .	
	1 Shawl	Moffatt, British	d ^o .	
	3 Strings beads and some cornelian	Carolina - - D ^o	d ^o .	
	2 - - D ^o - - crosses, heart and eardrops	Moffatt - - D ^o	d ^o .	
	11 Strings beads	Pilot Vessel D ^o	d ^o .	
	1 Piece long cloth, 4 fans, 9 strings beads	Moffatt - - D ^o	d ^o .	
	12 Ostrich feathers	H. M. S. Scipion	d ^o .	
	1 Gold chain, 2 strings beads, ear drops, heart and cross		d ^o .	
	1 Piece silver muslin, 7 strings beads, sundry cornelian stones, a child's pillow, 7 remnants silk, 3 d ^o muslin, cornelian beads, ear drops, stones and brooches, 20 feathers, 2 fans, 1 shawl, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, sundry pieces cornelian, 1 shawl, 3 pieces silk handkerchiefs	Charles Mills, British	d ^o .	
	2 Shawls, 2 necklaces, 2 pair eardrops, 2 hearts, 2 crosses, 19 silk handkerchiefs, 3 palampores, 4 calico handkerchiefs, 3 fans, 59 lbs. tea	H. M. S. Scipion	d ^o .	
	16 Lbs. tea, 4 silk handkerchiefs	- - D ^o	d ^o .	
	2 Lbs. tea, 8 pieces nankeen		d ^o .	
	2 Silk shawls, 28 silk handkerchiefs, fans, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, bucks head, and window blind	H. M. S. Acasta	d ^o .	
	3 Shawls, 2 parcels sewing silk, 42 purses, 2 silver tippets and 2 caps	Walmer Castle, British	d ^o .	
	2 Silk shawls, 2 bunches beads, 13 pearl boxes, 1 image	Pilot Boat, British	ld.	
	3 Silk shawls, 1 sash, 1 handkerchief, 6 remnants silk, 2 pieces muslin, 1 piece silk, 2 remnants muslin, 1 lace veil, 1 piece lace, 16 pair gloves		run.	
	6 Lbs tea	H. M. S. Fawn	d ^o .	
	2 Pieces bandano handkerchiefs		d ^o .	
	2 Canisters, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, 2 bandano handkerchiefs		d ^o .	
	<i>Southampton</i> - - Nil.			

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports—continued.

Years.	SPECIES AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES, and whether British or American.	Whether Seized on Board, or, Run from.	OBSERVATIONS.
<i>Cowes :</i>				
1806.	1 Fan - - - - -	{ Jane transport, from West Indies - - -	run.	
1807.	4 Pieces muslin, 2 pieces long cloth, 1 piece black silk, 14 silk handkerchiefs - - -	- - - - -	d°.	
1810.	1 Silk handkerchief, 1 pair d° gloves - - -	- - - - -	d°.	
	14 - D° - - - - -	Industry, British - - -	b ^d .	
	70 - D° - - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
1811.	12 - D°, and 2 chairs - - - - -	Indies, a' Bengal - - -	d°.	
	Poole, Weymouth, Lyme, Exeter, } - Nil.			
<i>Dartmouth :</i>				
1806.	2 Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
1807.	8 - d° - - - - -	Brother and Sister, British - - -	b ^d .	
1808.	4 - d° - - - - -	Triumph - - - D° - - -	d.	
	*48 Silk handkerchiefs, *95 lbs. tea - - -	- - - - -	run.	Seizures marked * supposed to have been taken from British India ships.
	12 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Papillon - - - D° - - -	b ^d .	
	4 - d° - - - - -	Samuel - - - D° - - -	d°.	
1809.	16 - d° - - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
	7 Silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	Loveday - - - D° - - -	b ^d .	
1810.	4 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Nimble - - - D° - - -	d°.	
1811.	2 - do. - - - - -	Mary - - - D° - - -	d°.	
	*18 - do. & *63 silk handkerchiefs - - -	- - - - -	run.	
<i>Plymouth :</i>				
1807.	14 Pieces ribbands, 5 pair silk gloves, 8 pair silk stockings, 2 silk shawls, 30 yards silk, 14 silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
1808.	12 Pieces ferret - - - - -	- - - - -	d°.	
	80½ Yards silk - - - - -	Admiral Nelson, Portuguese - - -	d°.	
	280 Silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	Georgiana, British - - -	b ^d .	
	7 - - - d° - - - - -	Diana - D° - - -	run.	
1809.	5 Palampores - - - - -	{ - - - - -	d°.	
1810.	6 Silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -		
1811.	6 - - - d° - - - - -	- - - - -		
	Looe, Fowey, } - Nil.			
<i>Falmouth :</i>				
1807.	27 Yards muslin, 20 cotton handkerchiefs - - -	George, British - - -	run.	
1809.	5 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Grampus - D° - - -	d°.	
1811.	10 Yards silk - - - - -	Canton - D° - - -	d°.	
	Gweek, Penryn, Truro, Penzance, } - Nil.			
<i>Scilly :</i>				
1806.	80 Silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	{ - - - - -	run.	
1811.	13 Lbs. tea - - - - -	- - - - -		
	St. Ives, Padstow, Bideford, Barnstaple, Ilfracombe, Bridgwater, Minehead, } - Nil.			

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports—continued.

Years.	SPECIES AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES, and whether British or American.	Whether Seized on Board, or, Run from.	OBSERVATIONS.
	<i>Bristol :</i>			
1808.	1½ Lb. tea - - - - -	In a Boat, British - - -	run.	
	12 - D° - - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
	1 - D° - - - - -	Steadfast - - D° - - -	run.	
1811.	19 - D° - - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
	<i>Glocester, Chepstow, Cardiff, Swansey, Llanelly, Pembroke,</i>	- - Nil.		
	<i>Milford :</i>			
1807.	3 Bundles Indian straw and 1 of matts - - -	Aurora, British - - -	b ^d .	
1810.	97 Silk handkerchiefs and 60 yards silk - - -	Milford, - D° - - -	d°.	
1811.	12 Lb. tea, 7 table mats - - - - -	Neptune, D° - - -	run.	
	<i>Cardigan : } Aberystwith : }</i>	- - Nil.		

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Number of SEIZURES made at each Port in the Six Years last past, and the Total Amount of the Value thereof in each Year.

YEARS.	N ^o of Seizures.	VALUE.	YEARS.	N ^o of Seizures.	VALUE.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
	<i>Rochester :</i>			<i>Deal :</i>	
1806 & 7	Nil.	—	1806	1	27 4 —
1808	5	22 7 —	1807	12	452 — 3
1809	Nil.	—	1808	4	33 5 3
1810	1	2 5 —	1809	4	55 14 —
1811	Nil.	—	1810	9	168 19 6
Total	6	24 12 —	1811	6	240 18 —
			Total	36	977 11 —
	<i>Faversham :</i>			<i>Dover :</i>	
1806	3	20 17 6	1806	15	799 1 10
1807	4	42 17 6	1807	32	1,820 1 3
1808	4	69 6 9	1808	9	201 6 3
1809	1	6 5 —	1809	4	10 1 6
1810	1	21 15 —	1810	7	98 1 —
1811	4	283 2 —	1811	19	675 18 6
Total	17	444 3 9	Total	86	3,604 10 4
	<i>Sandwich :</i>			<i>Rye :</i>	
1806	6	151 2 —	1806	2	117 2 6
1807	3	4 10 —	1807	3	91 17 —
1808	2	26 18 —	1808	Nil.	—
1809	Nil.	—	1809	3	327 4 —
1810	3	45 15 6	1810	6	351 11 —
1811	4	52 10 6	1811	Nil.	—
Total	18	280 16 —	Total	14	887 14 6

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports—continued.

YEARS.	N ^o of Seizures.	VALUE.	YEARS,	N ^o of Seizures.	VALUE.
<i>Shoreham :</i>			<i>Falmouth :</i>		
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
1806 - - - -	2	49 6 —	1806 - - - -	Nil.	—
1807 - - - -	1	9 1 —	1807 - - - -	1	4 5 —
8, 9, 10, & 11 - -	Nil.	—	1808 & 9 - - - -	Nil.	—
Total -	3	58 7 —	1810 - - - -	1	1 10 —
<i>Portsmouth :</i>			1811 - - - -	1	— 15 —
1806 - - - -	19	274 18 —	Total -	3	6 10 —
1807 - - - -	63	638 6 —	<i>Scilly :</i>		
1808 - - - -	37	208 1 —	1806 - - - -	1	18 — —
1809 - - - -	13	141 16 3	7, 8, 9, & 10 - -	Nil.	—
1810 - - - -	64	534 9 6	1811 - - - -	1	8 2 6
1811 - - - -	108	1,178 12 3	Total -	2	26 2 6
Total -	304	2,976 3 —	<i>Bristol :</i>		
<i>Cowes :</i>			1806 & 7 - - - -	Nil.	—
1806 - - - -	2	27 6 —	1808 - - - -	4	3 2 —
1807 - - - -	1	2 2 —	1809 & 10 - - - -	Nil.	—
1808 & 9 - - - -	Nil.	—	1811 - - - -	1	5 14 —
1810 - - - -	3	23 12 —	Total -	5	8 16 —
1811 - - - -	1	5 2 —	<i>Milford :</i>		
Total -	7	58 2 —	1806 - - - -	Nil.	—
<i>Dartmouth :</i>			1807 - - - -	1	— 5 6
1806 - - - -	1	— 12 —	1808 & 9 - - - -	Nil.	—
1807 - - - -	1	2 — —	1810 - - - -	1	21 — —
1808 - - - -	7	37 10 6	1811 - - - -	2	3 7 —
1809 - - - -	2	6 4 —	Total -	4	24 12 6
1810 - - - -	1	1 1 4	<i>Plymouth :</i>		
1811 - - - -	3	18 12 —	1806 - - - -	Nil.	—
Total -	15	65 19 10	1807 - - - -	5	7 16 —
<i>Plymouth :</i>			1808 - - - -	1	— 3 —
1806 - - - -	Nil.	—	1809 - - - -	4	41 12 —
1807 - - - -	5	7 16 —	1810 - - - -	2	6 7 —
1808 - - - -	1	— 3 —	1811 - - - -	1	— 6 —
1809 - - - -	4	41 12 —	Total -	13	56 4 —
1810 - - - -	2	6 7 —	N. B. The Ports not entered here are Nil.		
1811 - - - -	1	— 6 —			
Total -	13	56 4 —			

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports—continued.

Years.	SPECIES AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES, and whether British or American.	Whether Seized on Board, or, Run from.	OBSERVATIONS.
NORTHERN PORTS.				
Leigh:				
1807.	7 Palampores, 600 lbs. vermilion, 201 yards			
1808.	silk, 19 yards muslin, 29 yards calico, 7 pieces			
1809.	silk, 24 shawls, 25 pieces crape, 2 pieces king cob, 1 piece atlas, 3 shawls, 4 quadrille boxes, 2 caddies, 2 canisters, 3 fans, 2 handscreens, 6 fans, 30 sets chess men, 3 sets mother- o'-pearl counters, 90 dozen pearl knife handles, 29 lbs. tea, 2 lbs. pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cinnamon, 7 silk handkerchiefs, 280 silk d°	- - - - -	run.	
1810.	12 Bandanoes	- - - - -		
1811.	15 Yards muslin, $9\frac{1}{2}$ d°, 14 silk handkerchiefs, 2 birds paradise	- - - - -	d°.	
	Maldon, } Colchester, } - - Nil.			
Harwich:				
1806.	7 Silk handkerchiefs and a shawl	P. of Wales, packet, British	b ^d .	
	1 Lb. tea	Hiram, cutter, - D°	d°.	
1807.	3 - - d°	Amity, packet, D°	d°.	
1808.	3 - - d°	Earl of Leicester, D°	d°.	
	11 - - d°	Lord Duncan, - D°	d°.	
1809.	1 - - d°	Earl of Leicester, D°	d°.	
	12 - - d°	Lark, - - - D°	d°.	
	119 silk handkerchiefs	Phoenix, smack, D°	d°.	
	7 Lbs. tea	Lady Frances, packet, Brit.	d°.	
	6 Pieces china	Friends, - - D°	d°.	
	2 Lbs. tea	King George, - D°	run.	
	2 - - d°	Elizabeth, smack, D°	d°.	
1810.	6 Silk handkerchiefs	P. of Wales, packet, British	b ^d .	
	14 - - d°	Auckland, - D°	d°.	
	7 - - d°	Lady Nepean, - D°	d°.	
	1 Shawl	Beaufoy, - - D°	d°.	
	7 Silk handkerchiefs	Earl of Leicester, D°	d°.	
	11 Yards silk	Auckland, - D°	d°.	
1811.	68 Lbs. tea	Lady Frances, packet, Brit.	d°.	
	7 Silk handkerchiefs, $21\frac{1}{2}$ yards silk	- - - - -	d°.	
	42 - - d°	Lord Duncan, - D°	d°.	
	146 Lbs. tea	Namur - - - -	run.	
	$14\frac{1}{2}$ - - d°	Ceres - - - -	d°.	
	Ipswich, } Woodbridge, } - - Nil. Aldbrough,			
Southwold:				
1807.	48 Lbs. tea	- - - - -	d°.	
Yarmouth:				
1806.	160 Lbs. tea	Fox, British	b ^d .	
	306 - - d°	Doe, D°	d°.	
	52 - - d°	Open boat	d°.	
1811.	31 Yards silk handkerchiefs, 13 yards calico	Alert, British	d°.	
	Wells, } Blackney & Clay, } - - Nil. Lynn, Wisbech, Boston,			

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports—continued.

Years.	SPECIES AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES, and whether British or American.	Whether Seized on Board or, Run from.	OBSERVATIONS.
Grimbsby :				
1808.	84 Lbs. tea, 10 pieces silk handkerchiefs -	- - - - -	run.	
1810.	6 Pieces silk handkerchiefs - - - -	Mary Ann, British - -	b ^d .	
Hull :				
1809.	26 Silk handkerchiefs 1 shawl - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
Bridlington :				
1810.	49 Bandano handkerchiefs - - - -	H. M. S. Havoc - -	d ^o .	
Scarbro' : - - Nil.				
Whitby :				
1806.	2 Lbs. tea } - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
1807.	11 - - d ^o } - - - - -	- - - - -		
1808.	30 - - d ^o } - - - - -	- - - - -		
Stockton :				
1806.	19½ Lbs. tea } - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
1807.	17 - - - d ^o } - - - - -	- - - - -		
1808.	29 - - - d ^o } - - - - -	- - - - -		
Sunderland : - - Nil.				
Newcastle :				
1806.	396 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Lugger Dash, British -	b ^d .	
	4 - - - d ^o - - - - -	Concord - D ^o - -	d ^o .	
1807.	24 Pieces china, 13 lb. tea - - - -	Daphne - D ^o - -	d ^o .	
	9 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Ocean - D ^o - -	d ^o .	
	4 - - d ^o - - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
	7 Yards silk handkerchiefs 9½ lbs. tea -	John - - D ^o - -	b ^d .	
1808.	14 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Hercules - D ^o - -	d ^o .	
1809.	5½ - - d ^o - - - - -	John & Elizabeth, D ^o -	d ^o .	
1811.	2 - - d ^o - - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
	15½ - - d ^o - - - - -	Mars - - D ^o - -	b ^d .	
Berwick :				
1810.	23 Silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
	20 - - d ^o - - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
Carlisle :				
1810.	61 Silk handkerchiefs 2 shawls - - - -	- - - - -	d ^o .	
Whitehaven :				
1807.	1 Lb. tea - - - - -	Peggy and Ellen, British -	b ^d .	
1809.	6 - - d ^o - - - - -	Elizabeth - D ^o - -		
1810.	12½ - d ^o - - - - -	Skeddow - D ^o - -		
	3 - - d ^o - - - - -	Peggy - - D ^o - -		
1811.	6 - - d ^o - - - - -	Lady Elizabeth D ^o - -		
	3 - - d ^o - - - - -	Bee - - D ^o - -		
Lancaster :				
1807	40 Yards muslin, 11 yards silk, 5 d ^o calico, 2 shawls, 3 silk handkerchiefs - - - -	Eliza, British - -	d ^o .	
Preston : - - Nil.				

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports—continued.

Years.	SPECIES AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES, and whether British or American.	Whether Seized on Board, or, Run from.	OBSERVATIONS.
	<i>Liverpool:</i>			
1806.	15 Lbs. tea. - - - - -	Fairfield, British - - -	ld.	
	20 - - d° - - - - -	William, American - - -	d°.	
	4 Pieces silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
	27 - - d° - - - - -	New Packet, D° - - -	ld.	
1807.	3½ Lbs. tea - - - - -	D° - D° - - - - -	d°.	
	10 - - d° - - - - -	Ann McKenzie, British - - -	d°.	
	72 - - d° - - - - -	Draper, American - - -	d°.	
	18 - - d° - - - - -	Ceres, D° - - - - -	d°.	
	10 - - d° - - - - -	President Adams, D° - - -	d°.	
	9 - - d° - - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
	10 - - d° - - - - -	Benjamin, British - - -	ld.	
	1 Piece nankeen - - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
	5 Pieces silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	Packet, American - - -	ld.	
	22 - - - d° - - - - -	New York, D° - - -	d°.	
	11 - - - d° - - - - -	Huron D° - - - - -	d°.	
	1 Piece nankeen - - - - -	D° - D° - - - - -	d°.	
	3 - - - d° - - - - -	Dryad, D° - - - - -	d°.	
	4 Romals - - - - -	Alexander, British - - -	d°.	
	8 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Hope - D° - - - - -	d°.	
1808.	3 Pieces romals, 6 silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	- - - - -	run.	
1809.	21 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Eliza, American - - -	b ^d .	
	3 - - d° - - - - -	Shamrock - - - - -		
	12 - - d° - - - - -	Rachell and Ann, D° - - -		
	65 - - d° - - - - -	Juno - D° - - - - -	d°.	
1810.	3½ - - d° - - - - -	Jane - D° - - - - -		
	14 - - d° - - - - -	Rufus King, D° - - -		
	1½ - - d° - - - - -	Caledonia, British - - -	d°.	
	83 - - d° - - - - -	Susquehana, American - - -		
	12 - - d° - - - - -	Navigator D° - - - - -		
	4 - - d° - - - - -	Seda - D° - - - - -	run.	
	2½ - - d° - - - - -	India Packet, D° - - -		
	17 - - d° - - - - -	Toni - D° - - - - -		
	5 - - d° - - - - -	- - - - -	b ^d .	
	12 - - d° - - - - -	Richard - D° - - - - -		
	5 - - d° - - - - -	Cho - D° - - - - -		
	24 - - d° - - - - -	Midas D° - - - - -	run.	
	6 - - d° - - - - -	Alexander, British - - -		
	33 - - d° - - - - -	Huntress American - - -		
	24 - - d° - - - - -	Hawker - D° - - - - -	b ^d .	
	12 - - d° - - - - -	British Queen, D° - - -		
	11 - - d° - - - - -	Industry, British - - -		
	5½ - - d° - - - - -	Dundee, American - - -	run.	
	13½ - - d° - - - - -	Belmont, British - - -		
	9 - - d° - - - - -	Liverpool, American - - -		
	3 - - d° - - - - -	W ^m Lord Johnson, D° - - -	b ^d .	
	10 - - d° - - - - -	Mary and Frances D° - - -		
	6 - - d° - - - - -	Atlantic, D° - - - - -		
	26 - - d° - - - - -	Paragon, D° - - - - -	run.	
	9½ - - d° - - - - -	Lathea, D° - - - - -		
	4 - - d° - - - - -	Pernambucco, British - - -		
	30 - - d° - - - - -	Hercules, American - - -	b ^d .	
	16 - - d° - - - - -	Magdalen, D° - - - - -		
	8 Lbs. cinuamon - - - - -	Jane - D° - - - - -		
	14 Pieces nankeen - - - - -	Pallas - D° - - - - -	run.	
	25 silk shawls - - - - -	- - - - -		
	90 Pieces nankeen - - - - -	- - - - -		
	8 - - - d° - - - - -	Harmony, British - - -	b ^d .	
	6 - - - d° - - - - -	Hector, D° - - - - -		
	14 Silk handkerchiefs - - - - -	Speculation, D° - - -		
	6 - - d° - - - - -	British Queen, American - - -	b ^d .	
	2 - - d° - - - - -	Irlan, British - - - - -		
	13 - - d° - - - - -	Rein Deer, D° - - - - -		
	10 Pieces nankeen - - - - -	Mercator, D° - - - - -	b ^d .	
1811.	18 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Hercules, American - - -		
	24 - - d° - - - - -	Mary - D° - - - - -	run.	
	41½ - - d° - - - - -	Arbit - D° - - - - -		
	24½ - - d° - - - - -	Thomas Nelson, D° - - -		
	5 - - d° - - - - -	Pacific - D° - - - - -	b ^d .	
	2 - - d° - - - - -	Maria, Prussian - - -		
		Speedy, British - - -		

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports—continued.

Years.	SPECIES AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS.	SHIPS NAMES, and whether British or American.	Whether Seized on Board, or, Run from.	OBSERVATIONS.		
	Liverpool—continued.					
1811.	3½ Lbs. tea - - - - -	Emilie, Swedish - -	run.			
	3½ - - d° - - - - -	Indiana, British - -	b ^d .			
	3½ - - d° - - - - -	Magdalen, American -				
	7½ - - d° - - - - -	Louisa - D° - - - -				
	47½ - - d° - - - - -	Maddison - D° - - -				
	6 Pieces nankeen - - -	Mercury, British - -	d°.			
	4½ Spicery - - - - -	Sarah - D° - - - -				
	3 Pieces nankeen - - -	Everthorpe, D° - - -				
	10 - - d° - - - - -	Belisle - D° - - - -				
	1 - - silk handkerchief -	Bahai - - D° - - - -				
	18 - - - - d° - - - - -	Dolly, American - -				
	1 Camel hair shawl, 4 pieces silk, 24 cups and saucers - - - - -	Pacific, D° - - - -				
	3 Pieces silk handkerchiefs - - -	Tiger, British - - -				
	2 - - - - d° - - - - -	Arbit, American - -				
	5 - - - - d° - - - - -	- - - - -	run.			
	1 - - - - d° - - - - -	Mary, American - -	b ^d .			
	26 - - - - d° - - - - -	Trial, British - - -				
	22 Pearl pens - - - - -	Pacific, American - -				
	14 Pieces silk handkerchiefs - - -	Maddison, D° - - -				
	6 - - - - d° - - - - -	John Bull, British - -				
	22 - - - - d° - - - - -	Lord Nelson, D° - -				
	Beaumaris, } - - Nil.					
	Chester, }					
	Douglas :					
1806.	2 Lbs. tea - - - - -	Duke of Athol, British -	run.			
	555 - - d° - - - - -	- - - - -				
1807.	27 - - d° - - - - -	Smack, Flying Fish, British -				
	10 - - d° - - - - -	A Punt - - - D° - -				
1808.	12 - - d° - - - - -	A Yawl - - - D° - -	d°.	Most of these Seizures taken from Passengers Luggage, for being attempted to be exported from this Isle.		
	4 - - d° - - - - -	Smack, Betty Brown D° -				
	15 - - d° - - - - -	- - - - -				
1809.	8 - - d° - - - - -	- - - - -	d°.			
	4 - - d° - - - - -	Sloop, Chesterfield, British -				
	2 - - d° - - - - -	D° Duchess of Atholl, D° -				
	3 - - d° - - - - -	Brig, Jackson - - D° -				
	1 - - d° - - - - -	Smack, Friends - - D° -				
	6 - - d° - - - - -	Lady Elizabeth Packet D° -				
	7 - - d° - - - - -	Smack, Three Friends D° -				
	6 - - d° - - - - -	Sloop, Douglas - - D° -				
	4 - - d° - - - - -	William Luce - - D° -				
	3 - - d° - - - - -	Smack, Dover - - D° -				
	7 - - d° - - - - -	D° Lord Nelson - - D° -				
	11 - - d° - - - - -	D° Three Friends - - D° -				

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports—continued.

NORTHERN PORTS.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Number of SEIZURES made at each Port, in the Six Years last past, and the Total Amount of the Value thereof in each year.

YEARS.	No. of Seizures.	VALUE.	YEARS.	No. of Seizures.	VALUE.
<i>Leigh:</i>			<i>Bridlington:</i>		
1806 - - -	1	£ 1 18 --	1806 - - -	Nil.	—
1807 - - -	Nil.	—	7, 8, & 9 - - -	Nil.	—
1808 - - -	1	209 18 6	1810 - - -	1	7 7 --
1809 - - -	3	570 9 6	1811 - - -	Nil.	—
1810 - - -	1	8 8 --	Total -	1	7 7 --
1811 - - -	1	29 14 --			
Total -	7	820 8 --	<i>Whitby:</i>		
<i>Harwich:</i>			1806 - - -	2	— 8 --
1806 - - -	1	— 19 --	1807 - - -	4	2 4 --
1807 - - -	2	— 18 6	1808 - - -	1	6 -- --
1808 - - -	2	3 10 --	9, 10, & 11 - - -	Nil.	—
1809 - - -	7	28 14 --	Total -	7	8 12 --
1810 - - -	7	26 16 6			
1811 - - -	6	52 -- --	<i>Stockton:</i>		
Total -	25	112 18 --	1806 - - -	2	8 13 9
<i>Southwold:</i>			1807 - - -	3	10 17 6
1806 - - -	Nil.	—	1808 - - -	2	3 12 6
1807 - - -	1	12 -- --	9, 10, & 11 - - -	Nil.	—
8, 9, 10, & 11 - - -	Nil.	—	Total -	7	23 3 9
Total -	1	12 -- --			
<i>Yarmouth:</i>			<i>Newcastle:</i>		
1806 - - -	2	107 8 --	1806 - - -	2	100 -- --
7, 8, 9, & 10 - - -	Nil.	—	1807 - - -	5	7 18 --
1811 - - -	1	5 19 --	1808 - - -	1	3 10 --
Total -	3	113 7 --	1809 - - -	1	1 5 10
<i>Grimsby:</i>			1810 - - -	Nil.	—
1806 & 7 - - -	Nil.	—	1811 - - -	3	4 19 6
1808 - - -	1	23 2 --	Total -	12	117 13 4
1809 - - -	Nil.	—			
1810 - - -	1	17 5 --	<i>Berwick:</i>		
Total -	2	40 7 --	1806, 7, 8, & 9 - - -	Nil.	—
			1810 - - -	1	5 15 --
			1811 - - -	1	6 -- --
			Total -	2	11 15 --
			<i>Carlisle:</i>		
			1810 - - -	1	18 14 2
			Rest - - Nil.		

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports--continued.

YEARS.	No. of Seizures.	VALUE.	YEARS.	No. of Seizures.	VALUE.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
<i>Whitehaven:</i>			<i>Liverpool:</i>		
1806 - - - -	Nil.	—	1806 - - - -	4	45 1 —
1807 - - - -	1	— 6 —	1807 - - - -	14	103 15 —
1808 - - - -	Nil.	—	1808 - - - -	2	1 2 —
1809 - - - -	1	1 16 —	1809 - - - -	4	46 10 —
1810 - - - -	1	3 15 —	1810 - - - -	43	175 15 —
1811 - - - -	3	4 10 —	1811 - - - -	29	125 7 6
Total -	6	10 7 —	Total -	96	497 10 6
<i>Lancaster:</i>			<i>Douglas:</i>		
1806 - - - -	Nil.	—	1806 - - - -	2	167 2 —
1807 - - - -	1	8 16 6	1807 - - - -	1	10 10 —
8, 9, 10, & 11 -	Nil.	—	1808 - - - -	4	12 6 —
Total -	1	8 16 6	1809 - - - -	4	5 2 —
<i>Hull:</i>			1810 - - - -	1	— 6 —
1809 - - - -	1	3 15 —	1811 - - - -	7	13 4 —
Rest - - Nil.			Total -	19	208 10 —

N. B.—The Ports not entered here are Nil.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Number of the SEIZURES made at the OUT-PORTS, in the Six Years last past, and the Total Amount of the Value thereof.

1806 - - - -	68	1,916 19 7
1807 - - - -	159	3,232 7 —
1808 - - - -	87	865 — 9
1809 - - - -	52	1,246 9 1
1810 - - - -	156	1,540 8 6
1811 - - - -	202	2,714 3 9
Total - -	724	11,515 8 8

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports—continued.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Number of SEIZURES of GOODS, the Produce or Manufacture of *China* and The *East Indies*, made at London and the Out-Ports in the Six years last past; and the Total Amount of the Value thereof:—distinguishing the Ports and Years.

YEARS.	No. of Seizures.	VALUE.	YEARS.	No. of Seizures.	VALUE.
<i>London:</i>			<i>Deal:</i>		
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
1806 - - - -	215	5,603 9 4	1806 - - - -	1	27 4 —
1807 - - - -	277	6,231 1 6	1807 - - - -	12	452 — 3
1808 - - - -	346	5,961 14 7	1808 - - - -	4	33 5 3
1809 - - - -	288	10,288 15 —	1809 - - - -	4	55 14 —
1810 - - - -	526	10,164 14 —	1810 - - - -	9	168 19 6
1811 - - - -	643	10,221 8 6	1811 - - - -	6	240 8 0
Total Appraised *	2,295	48,471 2 11	Total -	36	977 11 —
<i>WESTERN PORTS.</i>			<i>Dover:</i>		
<i>Rochester:</i>					
1806 - - - -	Nil.	—	1806 - - - -	15	799 1 10
1807 - - - -	Nil.	—	1807 - - - -	32	1,820 1 3
1808 - - - -	5	22 7 —	1808 - - - -	9	201 6 3
1809 - - - -	Nil.	—	1809 - - - -	4	10 1 6
1810 - - - -	1	2 5 —	1810 - - - -	7	98 1 —
1811 - - - -	Nil.	—	1811 - - - -	19	675 18 6
Total -	6	24 12 —	Total -	86	3,604 10 4
<i>Faversham:</i>			<i>Rye:</i>		
1806 - - - -	3	20 17 6	1806 - - - -	2	117 2 6
1807 - - - -	4	42 17 6	1807 - - - -	3	91 17 —
1808 - - - -	4	69 6 9	1808 - - - -	Nil.	—
1809 - - - -	1	6 5 —	1809 - - - -	3	327 4 —
1810 - - - -	1	21 15 —	1810 - - - -	6	351 11 —
1811 - - - -	4	283 2 —	1811 - - - -	Nil.	—
Total -	17	444 3 9	Total -	14	887 14 6
<i>Sandwich:</i>			<i>Shoreham:</i>		
1806 - - - -	6	151 2 —	1806 - - - -	2	49 6 —
1807 - - - -	3	4 10 —	1807 - - - -	1	9 1 —
1808 - - - -	2	26 18 —	1808 - - - -	Nil.	—
1809 - - - -	Nil.	—	1809 - - - -	Nil.	—
1810 - - - -	3	45 15 6	1810 - - - -	Nil.	—
1811 - - - -	4	52 10 6	1811 - - - -	Nil.	—
Total -	18	280 16 —	Total -	3	58 7 —
<i>Portsmouth:</i>			<i>Portsmouth:</i>		
In - 1806 - -	13		1806 - - - -	19	274 18 —
1807 - - - -	16		1807 - - - -	63	638 6 —
1808 - - - -	31		1808 - - - -	37	208 1 —
1809 - - - -	17		1809 - - - -	13	141 16 3
1810 - - - -	26		1810 - - - -	64	534 9 6
1811 - - - -	33		1811 - - - -	108	1,178 12 3
Total -	136		Total -	304	2,976 3 —

* N. B. Of Seizures made at London, there were delivered to the Proprietors, not appraised.

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports — *continued*.

YEARS.	No. of Seizures.	VALUE.	YEARS.	No. of Seizures.	VALUE.
<i>Cowes:</i>			<i>Milford:</i>		
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
1806 - - - -	2	27 6 —	1806 - - - -	Nil.	—
1807 - - - -	1	2 2 —	1807 - - - -	1	— 5 6
1808 - - - -	Nil.	—	1808 - - - -	Nil.	—
1809 - - - -	Nil.	—	1809 - - - -	Nil.	—
1810 - - - -	3	23 12 —	1810 - - - -	1	21 — —
1811 - - - -	1	5 2 —	1811 - - - -	2	3 7 —
Total -	7	58 2 —	Total -	4	24 12 6
<i>Dartmouth:</i>			NORTHERN PORTS.		
			<i>Leigh:</i>		
1806 - - - -	1	— 12 —	1806 - - - -	1	1 18 —
1807 - - - -	1	2 — —	1807 - - - -	Nil.	—
1808 - - - -	7	37 10 6	1808 - - - -	1	209 18 6
1809 - - - -	2	6 4 —	1809 - - - -	3	570 9 6
1810 - - - -	1	1 1 4	1810 - - - -	1	8 8 —
1811 - - - -	3	18 12 10	1811 - - - -	1	29 14 —
Total -	15	65 19 10	Total -	7	820 8 —
<i>Plymouth:</i>			<i>Harwich:</i>		
1806 - - - -	Nil.	—	1806 - - - -	1	— 19 —
1807 - - - -	5	7 16 —	1807 - - - -	2	— 18 6
1808 - - - -	1	— 3 —	1808 - - - -	2	3 10 —
1809 - - - -	4	41 12 —	1809 - - - -	7	28 14 —
1810 - - - -	2	6 7 —	1810 - - - -	7	26 16 6
1811 - - - -	1	— 6 —	1811 - - - -	6	52 — —
Total -	13	56 4 —	Total -	25	112 18 —
<i>Falmouth:</i>			<i>Southwold:</i>		
1806 - - - -	Nil.	—	1806 - - - -	Nil.	—
1807 - - - -	1	4 5 —	1807 - - - -	1	12 — —
1808 - - - -	Nil.	—	1808 - - - -	Nil.	—
1809 - - - -	Nil.	—	1809 - - - -	Nil.	—
1810 - - - -	1	1 10 —	1810 - - - -	Nil.	—
1811 - - - -	1	— 15 —	1811 - - - -	Nil.	—
Total -	3	6 10 —	Total -	1	12 — —
<i>Scilly:</i>			<i>Yarmouth:</i>		
1806 - - - -	1	18 — —	1806 - - - -	2	107 8 —
1807 - - - -	Nil.	—	1807 - - - -	Nil.	—
1808 - - - -	Nil.	—	1808 - - - -	Nil.	—
1809 - - - -	Nil.	—	1809 - - - -	Nil.	—
1810 - - - -	Nil.	—	1810 - - - -	Nil.	—
1811 - - - -	1	8 2 6	1811 - - - -	1	5 19 —
Total -	2	26 2 6	Total -	3	113 7 —
<i>Bristol:</i>			<i>Grimsby:</i>		
1806 - - - -	Nil.	—	1806 - - - -	Nil.	—
1807 - - - -	Nil.	—	1807 - - - -	Nil.	—
1808 - - - -	4	3 2 —	1808 - - - -	1	23 2 —
1809 - - - -	Nil.	—	1809 - - - -	Nil.	—
1810 - - - -	Nil.	—	1810 - - - -	1	17 5 —
1811 - - - -	1	5 14 —	Total -	2	40 7 —
Total -	5	8 16 —			

(No. 4.)—Seizures in the Out-Ports—continued.

YEARS.	No. of Seizures.	VALUE.	YEARS.	No. of Seizures.	VALUE.
<i>Hull:</i>			<i>Carlisle:</i>		
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
1806 - - - -	Nil.	—	1806 - - - -	Nil.	—
1807 - - - -	Nil.	—	1807 - - - -	Nil.	—
1808 - - - -	Nil.	—	1808 - - - -	Nil.	—
1809 - - - -	1	3 15 —	1809 - - - -	Nil.	—
1810 - - - -	Nil.	—	1810 - - - -	1	18 14 2
1811 - - - -	Nil.	—	1811 - - - -	Nil.	—
Total -	1	3 15 —	Total -	1	18 14 2
<i>Bridlington:</i>			<i>Whitchaven:</i>		
1806 - - - -	Nil.	—	1806 - - - -	Nil.	—
1807 - - - -	Nil.	—	1807 - - - -	1	— 6 —
1808 - - - -	Nil.	—	1808 - - - -	Nil.	—
1809 - - - -	Nil.	—	1809 - - - -	1	1 16 —
1810 - - - -	1	7 7 —	1810 - - - -	1	3 15 —
1811 - - - -	Nil.	—	1811 - - - -	3	4 10 —
Total -	1	7 7 —	Total -	6	10 7 —
<i>Whitby:</i>			<i>Lancaster:</i>		
1806 - - - -	2	— 8 —	1807 - - - -	1	8 16 6
1807 - - - -	4	2 4 —	Total -	1	8 16 6
1808 - - - -	1	6 — —			
1809 - - - -	Nil.	—			
1810 - - - -	Nil.	—			
1811 - - - -	Nil.	—			
Total -	7	8 12 —			
<i>Stockton:</i>			<i>Liverpool:</i>		
1806 - - - -	2	8 13 9	1806 - - - -	4	45 1 —
1807 - - - -	3	10 17 6	1807 - - - -	14	103 15 —
1808 - - - -	2	3 12 6	1808 - - - -	2	1 2 —
1809 - - - -	Nil.	—	1809 - - - -	4	46 10 —
1810 - - - -	Nil.	—	1810 - - - -	43	175 15 —
1811 - - - -	Nil.	—	1811 - - - -	29	125 17 6
Total -	7	23 3 9	Total -	96	497 10 6
<i>Newcastle:</i>			<i>Douglas:</i>		
1806 - - - -	2	100 — —	1806 - - - -	2	167 2 —
1807 - - - -	5	7 18 —	1807 - - - -	1	10 10 —
1808 - - - -	1	3 10 —	1808 - - - -	4	12 6 —
1809 - - - -	1	1 5 10	1809 - - - -	4	5 2 —
1810 - - - -	Nil.	—	1810 - - - -	1	— 6 —
1811 - - - -	3	4 19 6	1811 - - - -	7	13 4 —
Total -	12	117 13 4	Total -	19	208 10 —
<i>Berwick:</i>			N. B. All the Ports not mentioned here are Nil.		
1806 - - - -	Nil.	—	1806 - - - -	283	7,520 8 11
1807 - - - -	Nil.	—	1807 - - - -	436	9,463 8 6
1808 - - - -	Nil.	—	1808 - - - -	433	6,826 15 4
1809 - - - -	Nil.	—	1809 - - - -	340	11,535 4 1
1810 - - - -	1	5 15 —	1810 - - - -	682	11,705 2 6
1811 - - - -	1	6 — —	1811 - - - -	845	12,935 12 3
Total -	2	11 15 —	TOTAL -	3,019	59,986 11 7

(No. 5.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of the principal PROHIBITED ARTICLES imported from *The East Indies* (exclusive of *China*) in the last Three Years.

	— 1809. —	— 1810. —	— 1811. —
	PIECES.	PIECES.	PIECES.
ALATCHES - - - - -	553	312	549
Allejars - - - - -	-	1,000	2,809
Atchabannies - - - - -	-	279	-
Atlas - - - - -	-	1	4
Bandannoes - - - - -	12,579	60,213	83,206
Bejutapautes - - - - -	3,501	7,008	5,243½
Brawls - - - - -	799	2,800	1,042
Callicocs, coloured, viz.			
Byrampauts, red & blue - - - - -	98	9,212	10,442½
Callicocs, blue - - - - -	-	-	400
Ditto, painted - - - - -	-	2	-
Emmerties, blue - - - - -	302	1,499	1,273
Izzaries, blue - - - - -	-	50	-
Longcloths, blue - - - - -	-	29,383	41,580
Moorees, blue - - - - -	-	1,540	1,034
Sallem pores, blue - - - - -	540	14,924	24,830
Succatoons, blue - - - - -	900	1,440	2,576
Callawapores - - - - -	-	1,200	2,784
Carridarries - - - - -	136	2,876	670
Chilloes - - - - -	6,626	27,243	34,812
Chirlas - - - - -	-	640	-
Cheeleys - - - - -	-	100	50
Chintz - - - - -	2	42	500
Cloths, blue - - - - -	7,238	16,533	14,989
- - - Silk and Cotton - - - - -	-	1,586	-
Coopees - - - - -	101	265	-
Cutneys - - - - -	-	108	78
Cuttanees - - - - -	723	6,795	5,604
Cushtaes - - - - -	120	4,745	3,960
Dysooksoys - - - - -	113	314	480
Ginghams - - - - -	667	1,708	2,145
Guddomsoys - - - - -	-	150	-
Habassies - - - - -	16	730	50
Handkerchiefs, viz.			
Duwy - - - - -	-	132	200
Madras - - - - -	-	-	9,964
Ventapollum - - - - -	-	1,260	6,371
Silk and Cotton - - - - -	1,857	9,168	1,230
Herba - - - - -	3	29	-
Jeezoorsoys - - - - -	-	154	50
Kingcob - - - - -	-	1	3
Kissersoys - - - - -	-	714	160
Khallah Gillies - - - - -	-	1,325	-
Lall Gillies - - - - -	-	990	-
Lungees, Herba and Silk - - - - -	-	103	-
Moosroos - - - - -	376	208	230
Muslins, coloured - - - - -	3	25	-
Musters - - - - -	-	692	33
Nawawbeys - - - - -	99	21	42
Neganepauts - - - - -	2,388	5,042	2,824
Nicanees - - - - -	36,821	20,405	21,998
Nillaes - - - - -	-	990	-
Palampores (Chintz) - - - - -	114	171	63
Peniascores - - - - -	-	187	-
Photaes - - - - -	1	1,535	-
Romals, Silk and Cotton - - - - -	8,915	133,149	77,324
Sawies - - - - -	82	113	400
Sastracundies - - - - -	-	1,200	3,002
Seersuckers - - - - -	185	5,771	1,400
Silks - - - - -	247	6	538
Sooseys - - - - -	440	1,209	1,165
Stuffs, Guinea - - - - -	7,390	22,375	8,523
Taffaties - - - - -	1,064	3,199	3,702
Tapseils - - - - -	715	1,091	1,201
Tepoys - - - - -	-	844	-
Turodars - - - - -	-	300	-
Zeerzoorsoys - - - - -	-	50	-
TOTAL - - - - -	95,706	407,157	381,534

(No. 6.)—AN ACCOUNT of the UNRATED GOODS Sold by *The East India Company* during Three Years;—
with the Highest, Lowest, and Average Prices;—from the 5th July 1809 to the 5th July 1812.

GOODS Sold from the 5th July 1809 to 5th July 1810.

	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Average Price.	Consolidated Customs.	War Duty.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TIN - - - - -	11 17 —	9 — —	10 — — per cwt.	51 5 — p ^r C ^t .	17 1 8
Keemore Shells, rough - - -	— 2 6	— 1 —	— 1 9 per cwt.	20 — — - -	6 13 4
Unrated Drug, unmanufactured - - -	1 1 —	— 3 —	— 10 — per cwt.	37 10 — - -	12 10 —
Ravensera, unmanufactured dry - - -	3 7 —	- - -	- - - per cwt.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Unrefined Alkali, unmanufactured Goods -	1 19 —	- - -	- - - per cwt.	20 — — - -	6 13 4
Cloewood, unmanufactured Drug - - -	4 12 —	- - -	- - - per cwt.	37 10 — - -	12 10 —
Scaling Wax - - - - -	9 5 —	- - -	- - - per cwt.	51 5 — - -	17 1 8
Sapunwood Goods, unmanufactured - - -	— 15 6	- - -	- - - per cwt.	20 — — - -	6 13 4
Rhinoceros Horns, unmanufactured - - -	— 2 8	- - -	- - - each.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Shawls - - - - -	45 15 —	33 5 —	33 10 — each.	51 5 — - -	17 1 8
Cornelian Necklaces - - - - -	1 — —	— 6 6	— 17 6 each.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Cornelian Stones, polished - - - - -	— 1 8	— — 7	— 1 1 each.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Unrated Wood, Goods unmanufactured -	1 5 6	— 1 —	1 — — per plank	20 — — - -	6 13 4
Soy - - - - -	2 2 —	1 12 6	2 — — per gall.	51 5 — - -	17 1 8
China Floss Silk - - - - -	— 3 1	- - -	- - - per lb.	20 — — - -	6 13 4
China Ink - - - - -	— 3 2	— 2 3	— 2 8 per lb.	51 5 — - -	17 1 8
Fishing Lines - - - - -	2 2 —	- - -	- - - per lb.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Cornelian Beads - - - - -	2 4 —	1 6 —	2 — — per lb.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Sandalwood, Goods unmanufactured - - -	— 4 11	— 1 7	— 3 — per lb.	20 — — - -	6 13 4
Tanned Skins - - - - -	— 1 6½	— 1 1½	— 1 4 per lb.	90 — — - -	30 — —
£. s. d. Warehousing Duty - 2 — — per cent. War Duty - - - — 13 4 - D° - £. 2 13 4 - D° -					

(—No. 6.—continued.)

GOODS Sold from the 5th July 1810 to 5th July 1811.

	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Average Price.	Consolidated Customs.	War Duty.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ALKALI unrefined, Goods unmanufactured	— 15 6	— 5 —	— 13 6 per cwt.	20 — — p ^r C ^t .	6 13 4
Tin - - - - -	11 17 —	6 15 —	9 8 6 per cwt.	51 5 — - -	17 1 8
Soap - - - - -	2 17 —	2 2 —	2 10 — per cwt.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Puree, unmanufactured Goods - - -	10 — —	2 1 —	4 15 — per cwt.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Bottle Nuts, unmanufactured dry - -	— 3 —	— 1 7	— 2 — per cwt.	37 10 — - -	12 10 —
Keemore Shells, rough - - - - -	— 3 6	— — 6	— 2 — per cwt.	20 — — - -	6 13 4
Cornelian Stones, rough - - - - -	93 — —	65 — —	79 — — per cwt.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Frankincense, unmanufactured dry - -	1 6 —	— 5 —	— 17 — per cwt.	37 10 — - -	12 10 —
Unrated Drug, unmanufactured - - -	— 5 —	- - - -	- - - per cwt.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Agate Beads - - - - -	5 — —	- - - -	- - - per cwt.	51 5 — - -	17 1 8
Sealing Wax - - - - -	5 5 —	- - - -	- - - per cwt.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Tutenague - - - - -	2 10 —	- - - -	- - - per cwt.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Chaulmungree Drug, unmanufactured -	— 1 —	- - - -	- - - per cwt.	37 10 — - -	12 10 —
Cornelian Stones, polished - - - -	— 2 — ¹ / ₂	— — 3	- - 6 ¹ / ₂ each.	51 5 — - -	17 1 8
Paper Fans - - - - -	— — 7	— — 4 ¹ / ₂	- - 5 each.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Cornelian Necklaces - - - - -	— 13 —	— 12 —	— 12 6 each.	- - D° - -	- D° -
- - D° - - Ornaments - - - - -	— 1 8	— — 6 ¹ / ₂	- - 11 each.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Agate Ornaments - - - - -	— 1 1	- - - -	- - - each.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Worsted Carpets, (not Turkey or Persia) -	13 5 —	3 6 —	7 2 — each.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Cane Floor Mats - - - - -	— 11 3	— 1 —	— 3 3 each.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Tanned Skins - - - - -	— 1 2	— 1 —	— 1 1 each.	90 — — - -	30 — —
Soy - - - - -	1 10 —	— 11 —	— 17 — per gall.	51 5 — - -	17 1 8
Cornelian Beads - - - - -	7 15 —	— 17 —	3 6 — per lb.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Unrated Beads - - - - -	— 12 6	— 4 2	— 8 — per lb.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Glass Beads - - - - -	— 3 2	— 1 6	— 1 9 per lb.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Fishing Lines - - - - -	1 16 —	- - - -	- - - per lb.	- - D° - -	- D° -
M° P ^l Slips - - - - -	— 1 6	— — 6	— 1 — per lb.	- - D° - -	- D° -
China Ink - - - - -	— 8 3	— 1 7	— 2 9 per lb.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Unrated Wood, rough - - - - -	2 1 —	- - - -	- - - per plank	20 — — - -	6 13 4
- D° - - D° - - D° - - - - -	16 — —	- - - -	- - - per log.	- - D° - -	- D° -
- D° - - D° - - D° - - - - -	— 13 6	— 3 6	— 5 — per piece	- - D° - -	- D° -
Teak - - D° - under eight inches square, } unmanufactured - - - - - }	1 11 —	— 18 —	1 5 — per plank	- - D° - -	- D° -
- D° - - D° - - unmanufactured - - -	— 3 3	— — 9 ¹ / ₂	— 1 6 per board	- - D° - -	- D° -
Satinwood - - - - D° - - - - -	2 12 —	1 2 6	1 13 — per piece	- - D° - -	- D° -
- D° - - D° - - D° - - - - -	1 10 —	— 10 6	— 12 — per plank	- - D° - -	- D° -
M° P ^l Counters - - - - -	1 8 —	— 5 2	— 12 4 per set.	51 5 — - -	17 1 8
M° P ^l Spoons - - - - -	— 2 1 ¹ / ₂	— 2 —	— 2 1 per doz.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Cane Table Mats - - - - -	— 9 5	— 3 1	— 4 1 per doz.	- - D° - -	- D° -
Warehousing Duty - - - - -	£. s. d. 2 — — p ^r . cent.				
War Duty - - - - -	— 13 4 - D° -				
	£. 2 13 4 - D° -				

(—No. 6.—continued.)

GOODS Sold from the 5th July 1811 to 5th July 1812.

	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Average Price.	Consolidated Customs	War Duty.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SAPUNWOOD Goods, unmanufactured -	1 2 —	— 17 6	— 19 4 per cwt.	20 — — p ^r C ^t .	6 13 4
Tin - - - - -	9 6 —	8 6 —	9 3 — per cwt.	51 5 — - -	17 1 8
Unrated Wood, unmanufactured - -	1 — —	— 3 6	— 10 9 per cwt.	20 — — - -	6 13 4
Unrated Gum - - - - -	2 2 —	1 — —	1 5 6 per cwt.	37 10 — - -	12 10 —
Sealing Wax - - - - -	8 15 —	5 1 —	6 18 — per cwt.	51 5 — - -	17 1 8
Salsolu Ashes, Goods unmanufactured -	— 1 —	- - -	- - - per cwt.	20 — — - -	6 13 4
Keemore Shells, rough - - - - -	— 1 —	- - -	- - - per cwt.	- - D ^o - - -	- D ^o -
Kelp, Goods unmanufactured - - -	— 1 —	- - -	- - - per cwt.	- - D ^o - - -	- D ^o -
Chayer Root Drug, unmanufactured - -	— 6 —	— — 6	— 3 6 per cwt.	37 10 — - -	12 10 —
Mock Coral Beads - - - - -	— 2 5	— 2 1	— 2 3 per lb.	51 5 — - -	17 1 8
Sandal Wood Oil - - - - -	1 14 —	- - -	- - - per lb.	- - D ^o - - -	- D ^o -
Cornelian Beads - - - - -	— 14 9	— 10 4	— 12 9 per lb.	- - D ^o - - -	- D ^o -
Agate and Cornelian Beads - - - -	4 11 —	2 9 —	3 19 — per lb.	- - D ^o - - -	- D ^o -
Arrow Root Powder, manufactured Goods -	— — 6½	- - -	- - - per lb.	- - D ^o - - -	- D ^o -
Curry Powder - - - - -	— 1 1	- - -	- - - per lb.	- - D ^o - - -	- D ^o -
Cane Floor Mats - - - - -	— 4 10	— 1 —½	— 1 11 each.	- - D ^o - - -	- D ^o -
Lacquered Hand Screens - - - - -	— — 6½	— — 5½	— — 5½ each.	- - D ^o - - -	- D ^o -
Deal Boards, Goods unmanufactured - -	— 1 2	- - -	- - - each.	20 — — - -	6 13 4
Shawls - - - - -	25 15 —	22 — —	23 8 — each.	51 5 — - -	17 1 8
M ^o P ^l Counters - - - - -	— 15 6	— 4 6	— 7 9 per set.	- - D ^o - - -	- D ^o -
M ^o P ^l Slips - - - - -	— 1 5	- - -	- - - each.	- - D ^o - - -	- D ^o -
Soy - - - - -	1 3	— 16 —	— 18 8 per gall.	- - D ^o - - -	- D ^o -
Teakwood under 8 inches square, Goods } unmanufactured - - - - - }	— 2 —	- 1 3	— — 11 per board	20 — — - -	6 13 4
Satinwood Goods, unmanufactured - -	2 1 —	- - -	- - - per piece.	- - D ^o - - -	- D ^o -
£. s. d.					
Warehousing Duty - 2 — — per cent.					
War Duty - - - — 13 4 - D ^o -					
£. 2 13 4 - D ^o -					

(No. 7.)—AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL AMOUNT of DUTIES received on *East India Goods*, during the Three Years, ending the 5th of January 1812; distinguishing Rated from Unrated Goods; and specifying the Amount of Duty received on each Article; also distinguishing the Warehousing Duties from the Duties paid on delivery from the Warehouses for Home Consumption.

RATED GOODS.	WAREHOUSING DUTIES.									HOME CONSUMPTION DUTIES.								
	Years ending 5th of January									Years ending 5th of January								
	1810.			1811.			1812.			1810.			1811.			1812.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
ALMONDS - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	1	-	12	-
Aloes, not Socotorina - - - - -	42	8	9	13	2	10	54	5	3	667	11	5	618	18	-	893	1	2
Assafoetida - - - - -	18	2	9	-	-	-	13	19	4	101	7	5	393	16	2	147	5	4
Barilla - - - - -	296	11	8	617	6	5	266	19	1	4,297	8	6	3,810	3	11	7,927	13	5
Beads, Amber - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	19	6	2	11	-
- - - - Coral - - - - -	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	17	15	8	1	14	1
- - - - Crystal - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	-	13	4	-	11	3
Bdellium - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	22	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benjamin - - - - -	59	2	10	71	15	10	224	13	5	359	-	9	555	8	9	425	15	7
Books, bound - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	12	2	59	11	10	68	18	10
- - - - unbound - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	11	5	28	12	11	170	10	9
Borax, refined - - - - -	5	19	10	-	-	-	26	-	4	2,132	13	8	1,598	13	-	248	1	-
- - - - unrefined - - - - -	53	13	7	-	-	-	61	9	4	247	12	-	944	8	9	1,646	6	2
Bottles, Glass - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	9	7	69	10	2	147	-	6
Camphire, refined - - - - -	21	16	4	74	6	7	18	-	6	-	-	-	255	9	10	-	-	-
- - - - - unrefined - - - - -	44	10	6	160	-	2	992	19	5	1,599	13	6	2,584	14	6	2,913	19	8
Candles, Wax - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	5	8	53	18	-	151	2	5	88	8	3
Canes, Baitan (not ground) - - - - -	79	7	-	92	9	5	44	7	3	983	16	5	1,558	5	10	1,965	16	3
- - - - Bamboo - - - - -	2	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	6	6	2	1	11	16	19	9
- - - - walking (of other sorts) - - - - -	51	2	8	26	8	4	24	-	1	419	4	11	258	12	4	135	8	9
Cardemoms - - - - -	26	-	-	2	18	8	87	10	8	152	10	10	424	6	5	211	16	4
Carpets, Turkey - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cassia Buds - - - - -	35	9	1	-	-	-	75	6	11	195	-	7	330	9	5	432	2	11
- - - - Ligneæ - - - - -	66	-	3	-	-	-	63	7	7	1,845	9	6	2,520	11	3	2,780	16	-
China Root - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cinnamon - - - - -	3,625	6	9	4,588	3	5	2,536	18	7	1,035	6	10	928	5	5	1,159	10	-
Cloves - - - - -	577	10	2	4,040	15	11	355	17	10	5,283	11	11	5,839	16	11	7,133	11	7
Cochineal - - - - -	132	4	8	-	-	-	63	7	2	413	11	2	82	10	9	234	11	4
Cocoa - - - - -	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
Coculus Indicus - - - - -	5	3	7	-	-	-	-	3	4	1,134	15	10	483	1	9	397	4	-
Coffee - - - - -	5,941	15	4	1,283	14	9	1,164	3	1	4,724	-	6	5,828	6	5	6,956	2	2
Columbo Root - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	5	6	259	10	1	48	7	5
Cortex Peruvianus - - - - -	-	-	-	12	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	1	-	-	-
Copper, unwrought - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - - old - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
Coral, whole, unpolished - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	10	-	-	-	1	8	-
- - - - in fragments - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Cubebs - - - - -	-	-	-	1	8	10	3	6	10	31	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drawings, plain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	2	12	5	10	4	6
- - - - - coloured - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	13	5	175	16	10	397	3	-
Elephants Teeth - - - - -	184	2	1	18	6	5	39	2	-	581	3	7	83	19	9	142	3	6
Feathers, Ostrich, drest - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	6	5	3	3	-	3	-
- - - - - undrest - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	1	2	10	-	10	3
Galanga - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	17	17	9
Galbanum - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	18	1	-	-	-	13	2	7
Galls - - - - -	179	12	4	96	5	1	357	17	1	396	10	3	239	7	2	430	16	-
Gamboge - - - - -	67	17	1	58	19	5	43	3	9	218	-	10	330	7	5	201	-	5
Garnets, cut - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	1	15	9	11	15	10	6	-	11
- - - - rough - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	-	-	-
Ginger - - - - -	177	16	2	14	13	8	123	17	7	364	6	3	268	6	6	684	7	6
- - - - preserved - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	-	129	5	10	138	17	10	149	19	1
{ Ammoniacus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	37	19	3	137	16	10	33	16	10
Animi - - - - -	16	5	11	14	2	2	42	19	3	828	14	10	517	-	8	517	3	1
Arabic - - - - -	124	5	6	7	1	11	113	10	10	491	11	11	162	1	10	184	4	5
Copal - - - - -	-	-	-	12	12	4	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Lac Lake, or Cake lac - - - - -	243	8	9	315	9	7	838	17	3	396	11	3	554	-	9	858	14	8
Shellac, or Seed lac - - - - -	33	11	11	34	11	2	401	9	3	664	18	-	772	14	5	1,312	3	6
Sticklac - - - - -	8	10	10	36	7	11	315	10	9	-	-	-	7	11	7	-	-	-
Tragacanth - - - - -	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	19	8

(No. 7.)—An Account of the Total Amount of Duties—continued.

RATED GOODS.	WAREHOUSING DUTIES.									HOME CONSUMPTION DUTIES.								
	Years ending the 5th of January									Years ending the 5th of January								
	1810.			1811.			1812.			1810.			1811.			1812.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Hemp, Rough - - -	462	2	2	173	3	6	853	14	4	56	12	—	90	14	8	249	6	4
Hides, Raw - - -	—	—	—	3	3	1	36	11	3	45	12	3	93	12	1	29	18	—
- - - tanned - - -	191	13	6	3	18	4	81	12	—	2,736	9	3	4,598	6	3	2,738	7	5
Horns, Buffalo, Cow or Ox	1	14	2	—	—	—	—	14	1	5	16	1	—	—	7	—	1	4
Horses - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	11	4	24	16	—	19	9	4
Indigo - - -	28,302	8	10	39,975	2	6	14,761	1	5	*35,558	17	—	24,279	2	6	19,860	7	—
Lapis Lazuli - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—
Mace - - -	1,137	—	9	960	8	10	641	12	2	2,223	11	5	1,816	8	7	3,213	16	10
Madder Roots - - -	38	15	1	7	5	1	15	1	3	67	12	3	28	10	4	42	1	4
Maps - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	5	—	1	3	—	—	—
Mastic - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melasses - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	7
Mother of Pearls - - -	200	5	4	202	10	5	372	5	4	3,634	1	6	4,266	4	1	5,404	12	10
Musk - - -	144	19	11	94	12	3	141	17	11	244	3	1	1	8	11	19	16	—
Myrobolanes, dry - - -	—	19	10	—	4	2	—	—	—	14	18	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myrrh - - -	66	15	1	1	16	10	73	12	—	208	14	10	917	17	5	730	4	—
Nutmegs - - -	4,053	18	5	1,570	11	1	1,600	9	11	9,650	12	11	9,597	18	1	12,444	11	—
Nux Vomica - - -	—	18	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	4
Oil, Cajaputa - - -	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7	20	4	10	24	4	8
- - - Cassia - - -	—	—	—	8	9	5	22	9	9	270	3	9	119	10	—	109	10	—
- - - Castor - - -	147	19	4	28	2	4	173	15	11	758	10	3	1,080	3	1	1,894	6	5
- - - Cinnamon - - -	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - - Cloves - - -	1	15	9	—	—	—	5	5	4	52	14	1	36	16	10	77	14	8
- - - Mace - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	8	5	11
- - - Nutmegs - - -	2	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	3	9	75	—	5	2	3	5
Olibanum - - -	3	5	11	—	19	6	12	13	5	34	7	1	26	11	4	9	4	6
Opium - - -	141	19	7	81	12	4	—	—	—	275	10	1	154	14	8	131	18	7
Orpiment - - -	16	1	6	3	8	5	40	9	8	103	10	10	8	10	4	93	16	7
Painters Colours - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	—	6	8
Paper - - -	—	—	—	—	18	10	—	19	—	10	2	8	1	1	—	18	—	3
- - - stained - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	12	5	60	17	6	136	15	5
Pepper - - -	600	4	—	2,860	17	5	3,575	15	6	62,464	19	10	72,971	13	2	75,616	16	4
- - - Cayenne - - -	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	14	4	8	9	—	23	14	2	279	16	5
- - - Long - - -	16	16	1	—	—	—	15	4	10	372	3	9	99	17	2	233	3	4
Pickles - - -	—	3	9	—	1	10	—	—	—	111	16	2	234	3	10	167	16	7
Pictures - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252	2	1	334	1	2	222	16	11
Plate, Gold and Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	13	—	179	10	8	70	8	1
Prints of Paper, plain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	17	8	22	12	8	7	15	6
Quicksilver - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhubarb - - -	—	—	—	35	11	5	194	15	10	1,758	11	10	2,121	—	3	1,616	12	2
Rice - - -	421	7	3	326	14	2	76	16	3	2	2	5	1	12	5	—	—	—
Safflower - - -	116	16	9	58	18	10	182	13	9	369	12	11	187	7	4	197	11	3
Saffron - - -	—	—	—	3	10	8	9	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	10	—
Sal Ammoniac - - -	117	2	1	61	7	6	47	3	3	156	2	2	564	14	4	523	9	10
Saltpetre - - -	1,552	1	7	—	—	—	1,830	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanguis Draconis - - -	—	14	7	6	8	1	5	11	6	68	9	9	92	—	1	159	5	3
Seahorse Teeth - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
Seeds, Anniseed - - -	118	1	8	4	3	5	10	8	11	37	10	8	—	—	—	8	5	6
- - - Coriander - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	—
- - - Garden - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	5	5	13	1	4	—	11
Senna - - -	10	18	7	—	—	—	—	6	4	985	13	2	755	9	1	445	18	1
Silk, raw, of Bengal - - -	18,620	4	9	6,363	11	6	18,422	4	11	88,010	2	5	43,468	15	—	100,302	18	9
- - - of China - - -	2,779	2	2	4,412	15	3	2,443	18	9	24,195	17	11	26,232	12	6	16,741	—	8
- - - waste - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	7	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skins, undrest, Husse - - -	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
- - - Leopard - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	8	—	—	—
- - - Tiger - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—
Snuff - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	3	16	5	1	7	3
Spirits, Arrack - - -	129	15	4	12	—	8	—	—	—	60	15	3	77	11	9	101	15	4
- - - Brandy - - -	1	1	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	18	—	17	16	7	17	14	3
- - - Geneva - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	9	—	15	6	5	9	7	1

* The Duties on Indigo are chargeable on delivery from the Warehouse for Exportation, as well as for Home Consumption, both of which are included in the above amount.

(No. 7.)—An Account of the Total Amount of Duties—*continued*.

RATED GOODS.	WAREHOUSING DUTIES.						HOME CONSUMPTION DUTIES.					
	Years ending the 5th of January						Years ending the 5th of January					
	1810.	1811.	1812.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1810.	1811.	1812.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Spirits, Rum - - - -	2 12 6	— 9 4	— - -	37 8 7	23 1 11	15 13 —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Succades - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	50 3 5	140 10 3	331 9 —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Sugar - - - -	1,162 17 5	888 8 3	662 10 11	51,423 9 5	40,713 12 8	44,195 10 10	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Sugarcandy - - - -	— 5 7	— 2 5	— 2 —	55 — 5	114 13 2	113 — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Talc - - - -	— - -	— - -	2 18 3	— - -	— - -	43 14 —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Tamarinds - - - -	8 14 8	— - -	— - -	8 10 —	100 19 8	85 13 1	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Terra Japonica - - -	— 8 11	4 — 4	2 14 5	630 13 1	15 16 —	110 19 2	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Tobacco - - - -	— 19 3	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	5 17 5	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Tortoise-shell - - -	315 3 3	180 1 7	419 17 —	267 1 1	963 10 11	1,898 — 10	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Turmeric - - - -	25 18 3	71 3 3	104 3 9	1,342 11 1	455 3 —	1,005 8 8	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Vermicelli - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 2 4	— — 4	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Vermillion - - - -	150 19 2	30 2 7	105 7 8	590 10 10	465 4 10	648 15 —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Wax, Bees - - - -	1 6 2	— - -	18 8 5	11 3 9	— - -	327 2 —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Wines - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	11,337 14 8	14,240 5 9	11,053 8 4	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Wood, Ebony - - - -	22 8 5	48 11 3	43 16 3	533 10 6	63 11 11	146 16 3	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
— - - Red, or Saunders -	81 19 8	186 17 —	230 — 10	193 6 10	49 18 5	118 4 6	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
— - - Rosewood - - -	— - -	— - -	1 10 1	— - -	2 15 9	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
— - - Yellow Saunders -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	1 1 4	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Wool, Cotton - - - -	38 10 2	8 6 10	— 2 4	36,123 9 —	51,072 9 8	24,756 14 6	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
— - - Sheep's or Lamb's -	— - -	— - -	— 6 8	— - -	— - -	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Yarn, Cotton - - - -	11 16 8	131 13 8	28 16 4	— - -	253 6 6	— 5 6	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Zedoaria - - - -	2 11 1	— - -	— - -	95 13 6	— - -	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
TOTAL of Rated Goods - £.	73,415 2 10	70,418 7 10	55,685 10 5	368,236 18 6	336,421 16 6	370,155 13 6	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -

UNRATED GOODS.	WAREHOUSING DUTIES.						HOME CONSUMPTION DUTIES.					
	Years ending the 5th of January						Years ending the 5th of January					
	1810.	1811.	1812.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1810.	1811.	1812.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
AGATES - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Alkali - - - -	20 12 —	49 10 8	— - -	374 13 5	606 14 3	66 14 9	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Arrangoes - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	18 6 11	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Arrow Root - - - -	— 14 4	30 14 5	4 3 2	84 14 10	33 — 9	175 17 5	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Bark, unrated - - - -	— - -	— 7 6	— - -	— - -	— 5 3	— 2 7	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Beads, unrated - - -	20 13 8	26 13 —	20 15 6	200 4 2	255 1 11	307 13 2	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Beer - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 15 6	1 8 5	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Bottles, Earth or Stone -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 2 11	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Candles, Spermaceti -	— - -	— - -	— - -	2 6 9	— - -	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
— - - Tallow - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 18 —	2 2 7	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Carpets, not otherwise described -	— - -	— - -	4 6 2	— - -	100 — 9	10 8 9	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Chaya Root - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 6 8	— - -	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
China Ware - - - -	20 12 5	53 7 11	16 14 7	668 18 4	1,407 7 3	1,130 13 4	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Cordage - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	17 15 —	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Cotton Manufactures - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	376 7 7	352 3 8	57 5 10	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Couries - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	5 13 4	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Chrystal, rough - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 1 5	— - -	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Currants - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 2 9	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Curry - - - -	— - -	— 1 5	— - -	30 15 11	55 9 —	27 18 9	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Drugs, not otherwise described -	— - -	2 — 2	— — 6	2 15 10	1 12 —	7 14 1	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Earthenware - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	2 6 8	2 17 2	18 4 2	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Fans - - - -	— - -	— - -	1 2 5	117 6 —	154 13 3	165 13 2	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Feathers for Beds - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 6 1	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
— - - not otherwise described -	— - -	— - -	— - -	6 — 4	3 7 11	13 17 7	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Flowers, artificial - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	1 1 3	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Flower Roots and Trees -	— - -	— - -	— - -	15 19 11	1 8 1	6 — 2	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Frames for Pictures - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	21 12 6	5 12 5	6 1 11	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Frankincense - - - -	— - -	— - -	1 7 5	— - -	— - -	— — —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Glass Manufactures - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	11 9 —	3 3 11	— 5 —	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -

(continued.)

(No. 7.)—An Account of the Total Amount of Duties—continued.

UNRATED GOODS.	WAREHOUSING DUTIES.						HOME CONSUMPTION DUTIES.					
	Years ending the 5th of January						Years ending the 5th of January					
	1810.	1811.	1812.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1810.	1811.	1812.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Gram - - - - -	— 1 7	— 2 3	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 5 4	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Gum, unrated - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	29 4 8	28 5 4	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Honey - - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 2 10	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 11
Horns, not otherwise described -	— 5 4	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Ink, China - - - - -	— - -	3 13 8	2 9 9	24 15 1	61 14 5	11 15 5	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Iron Ore - - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 4 6	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Ivory - - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	1 2 -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Juice of Limes - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	2 4 -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Marmalade - - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 6 4
Mats, Cane - - - - -	12 15 8	— - -	32 19 6	366 18 9	299 2 5	427 8 2	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Mother of Pearl, Fish & Counters	1 10 4	2 16 10	5 11 1	49 9 4	125 10 2	191 9 3	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
----- Slips - - - - -	— - -	— - -	7 - - 6	4 14 -	21 7 1	53 2 1	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Musical Instruments - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	5 4 10	9 9 6	7 - - 2	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Nuts, Cashew - - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	1 - - 9	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 9
- - - not otherwise described -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 8 1	1 9 3	1 11 11	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Oil, Sallad - - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	1 15 5	2 2 6	— 6 9	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
- - - not otherwise described -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 19 -	8 10 9	2 3 10	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Olives - - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	1 9 8	— 5 1	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Paddy - - - - -	— 13 4	— 1 5	— - -	— 14 -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Pearls - - - - -	2,137 17 4	1,494 6 -	73 12 11	4,763 12 4	5,946 10 6	1,287 9 9	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Piece Goods, Calicoes - - -	21,330 3 6	28,420 11 -	18,501 3 9	6,216 5 7	2,164 11 -	1,726 16 5	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
- - - Muslins - - - - -	4,663 17 5	12,151 10 10	8,088 6 6	11,879 1 2	21,788 16 -	10,950 3 9	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
- - - Nankeens - - - - -	9,164 15 -	7,557 4 -	8,664 1 11	13,000 18 1	9,811 2 3	12,742 4 7	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
- - - prohibited - - - - -	12,136 19 4	6,276 11 9	10,456 1 4	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Pimento - - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 4 5	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Precious Stones - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	22 7 6	53 8 7	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Prints of Paper, coloured -	— - -	— - -	— - -	6 12 11	2 6 1	22 - - 3	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Raisins - - - - -	— - -	— - -	— 2 1	— - -	2 1 5	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Seeds, not otherwise described -	2 7 5	— 2 9	— - -	41 10 5	8 7 5	— 11 7	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Shawls - - - - -	1 - - 8	127 18 4	3 15 8	2,554 9 -	4,272 10 3	4,800 16 1	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Silk Floss - - - - -	— 4 6	— 5 7	— 4 3	3 15 7	4 16 10	2 1 11	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Skins {	Tanned or dressed - - -	5 4 5	2 9 6	— 19 10	15 8 2	171 8 11	54 11 9	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
	Undressed Goat - - -	— - -	5 14 9	— - -	107 13 7	— 6 1	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
	- - - Kid - - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 2 1	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
	Not otherwise described -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— 4 2	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Soap - - - - -	— - -	— - -	5 17 9	— - -	— - -	151 11 -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Soy - - - - -	55 6 4	6 2 2	31 - - 3	526 5 9	414 15 8	688 7 5	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Spirits, Cordials - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	3 3 7	21 10 -	6 5 11	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
- - - Shrub - - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	4 18 11	— 14 2	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Stones, Cornelian - - - -	255 10 2	62 13 -	30 8 -	458 17 11	550 10 11	256 7 7	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
- - - Yellow - - - - -	10 5 1	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Tea - - - - -	194,443 12 1	225,813 5 2	197,192 14 6	— 6 -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Tin - - - - -	— - -	79 12 3	16 - - 9	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Toys - - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	12 - - 1	12 12 9	18 5 1	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Tutenague - - - - -	— 10 7	— - -	1 18 5	— - -	— 4 6	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Vinegar - - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	1 9 8	1 8 5	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Watches - - - - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	3 11 -	3 12 8	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Wax, Sealing - - - - -	— - -	— 17 10	— 12 4	— - -	— 10 8	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Wood, Sandal - - - - -	— - -	2 9 2	2 15 1	1 18 4	24 16 7	13 11 5	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
- - - Sattin - - - - -	— - -	— - -	2 9 1	— - -	8 - - -	20 18 1	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
- - - Sepan - - - - -	45 19 4	— 7 11	17 8 7	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
- - - Teake - - - - -	— - -	— 16 4	19 - - 4	8 13 7	198 18 8	45 19 10	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
- - - not otherwise described -	2 11 1	8 10 -	3 1 4	121 - - 2	130 2 5	22 3 3	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
Manufactured and Unmanufactured Articles, not otherwise described - - - - -	114 5 -	47 6 10	66 14 9	2,059 4 5	3,180 6 11	2,914 18 2	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
TOTAL of Unrated Goods - £.	244,448 7 11	282,228 6 8	143,277 18 9	44,181 3 5	52,351 16 2	38,486 16 7	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -
GRAND TOTAL - - £.	317,863 10 9	352,646 14 -	198,963 9 2	112,418 1 11	138,773 12 8	108,642 10 1	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -	— - -

No. 8.—A LIST of ARTICLES, the produce of the *East Indies* and *China*, subject to Rated Duties.

ALMONDS in the shell.	Galbanum.	Pictures, under 2 feet square.
Aloes, socotrino.	Galls.	- - - 2 and under 4 feet square.
- - - of any other sort:	Gamboge.	- - - 4 feet square and upwards.
Alum, rock.	Garnets, cut.	Plate, of Gold.
Ambergris.	- - - rough.	- - - of Silver gilt.
Anatto.	Ginger.	- - - - - part gilt.
Arsenic.	- - - preserved.	- - - - - ungilt.
Assafœtida.	Gum, viz. Ammoniacus.	Prints, Paper plain.
Barilla.	- - - - - Animi.	Quicksilver.
Bdellium.	- - - - - Cashew.	Rhubarb.
Beads, coral.	- - - - - Copal.	Rice.
- - - chrystal.	- - - - - Cake Lac.	Safflower.
- - - amber.	- - - - - Shellac.	Saffron.
Bees Wax, white.	- - - - - Sticklac.	Sago.
- - - - - unmanufactured.	- - - - - Sarcocolla.	Sal Ammoniacus.
Benjamin.	- - - - - Senega.	Saltpetre.
Books, bound.	- - - - - Tragacanth.	Sanguis draconis.
- - - unbound.	Hair, human.	Saunders, red.
Borax, refined.	Hemp, rough.	- - - yellow.
- - - unrefined, or Pincal.	Hides, Buffalo, Cow, or Ox, undressed.	Scammony.
Bottles of Green Glass.	- - - - - drest.	Seahorse teeth.
Camphire, refined.	Horns, Buffalo, Cow, or Ox.	Seeds, Aniseeds.
- - - - - unrefined.	Indigo.	- - - Coriander.
Candles of Wax.	Lapis Lazuli.	- - - Garden.
Canes, Bamboo.	Mace.	Sena.
- - - Rattans, ground.	Madder-Root.	Silk, Bengal.
- - - D ^o - not ground.	Mangoes.	- - China.
- - - Dragons-blood.	Maps.	Skins, Husse, undressed.
Walking-canes, unmanufactured.	Mastick.	- - - Leopard, D ^o .
Whanghees.	Melasses.	- - - Martin, D ^o .
Cardamoms.	Mother of Pearl Shells, rough.	- - - Seal, D ^o .
Cassia Buds.	Musk.	- - - Tiger, D ^o .
- - - Lignea.	Myrobalanes, dry.	Snuff.
China Root.	Myrrh.	Spirits, Arrack.
Cinnabar.	Nutmegs.	Succades.
Cinnamon.	Nux Vomica.	Sugar.
Cloves.	Oil of Cajaputa.	Sugarcandy, brown.
Cochineal.	- - - Cassia.	- - - - - white.
Cocoa Nuts.	- - - Castor.	Talc.
Coculus Indicus.	- - - Cinnamon.	Tamarinds.
Coffee.	- - - Cloves.	Terra japonica.
Colocynth, or Coloquintida.	- - - Mace.	Tobacco.
Columbo Root.	- - - Nutmegs.	Tortoiseshell, rough.
Copper ore.	Olibanum.	Turmeric.
- - - old, fit only for remanufacture.	Opium.	Vermicelli.
Coral, in fragments.	Orpiment, or Auripigmentum.	Wood, viz. Ebony.
- - - rough.	Paper, painted or coloured, for Hangings.	- - - Redwood.
Cubebs.	- - - white.	- - - Rosewood.
Drawings, coloured.	- - - figured.	Wool, Cotton.
- - - - - plain.	Pepper.	- - - Lamb's.
Elephants Teeth.	- - - Cayenne.	- - - Sheep's.
Feathers, Ostrich, drest.	- - - Long.	Yarn, cotton.
- - - - - undrest.	Pickles.	Zedoaria.
Galauga.		

No. 9.—AN ACCOUNT of the quantity of the principal PROHIBITED ARTICLES imported from *China* in the last Three Years.

	1809.	1810.	1811.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
Crapes - - - - -	2	314	10
Gauze - - - - -	5	63	8
Lustrings - - - - -	-	520	85
Nankeens, blue - - - - -	-	6,484	3,903
Silks - - - - -	-	451	54
TOTAL - - - - -	7	7,832	4,060

(No. 10.)—An ACCOUNT of the Highest, Lowest, and Average PRICE of TEA, at the Sales of
The East India Company:—

Between September 1809 and June 1810; both inclusive:

Descriptions of Tea.	Highest Price, per lb.	Lowest Price, per lb.	Average Price, per lb.	DUTY.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
BOHEA - - - -	2/8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1/6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Duty, £.6 per cent.
Congou - - - -	4/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/1	3/3	
Souchong - - - -	6/3	3/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Singlo - - - -	3/7	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/6	
Twankay - - - -	5/-	3/7	3/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pekoe - - - -	4/9	4/0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hyson Skin - - - -	5/10	3/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4/0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hyson - - - -	7/8	5/1	5/3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Campoi - - - -	4/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3	3/6 $\frac{1}{4}$	

Between September 1810 and June 1811; both inclusive:

Descriptions of Tea.	Highest Price, per lb.	Lowest Price, per lb.	Average Price, per lb.	DUTY.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Bohea - - - -	2/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1/5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1/8	Duty, £.6 per cent.
Congou - - - -	4/5	2/8	2/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Souchong - - - -	5/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/9	
Singlo - - - -	3/7	3/4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3/6	
Twankay - - - -	4/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/10	
Pekoe - - - -	4/10	4/1	4/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hyson Skin - - - -	4/11	3/10	3/11	
Hyson - - - -	7/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5/1	5/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Campoi - - - -	4/0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4	

Between September 1811 and June 1812; both inclusive:

Descriptions of Tea.	Highest Price, per lb.	Lowest Price, per lb.	Average Price, per lb.	DUTY.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Bohea - - - -	2/11	1/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/1	Duty, £.6 per cent.
Congou - - - -	3/10	2/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/0	
Souchong - - - -	7/4	3/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4/2	
Singlo - - - -	3/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/7	
Twankay - - - -	4/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/9	3/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pekoe - - - -	5/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4/10	4/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hyson Skin - - - -	5/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/10	4/0	
Hyson - - - -	7/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4/11	5/2	
Campoi - - - -	4/0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	

(No. 11.)—An ACCOUNT of the Amount of DRAWBACKS on TEA paid out of the
Revenue of Customs, in the last Three Years; distinguishing each Year.

Year ending 5th January 1810 - - - - -	£.7,681. 16. 4.
- - - - - 1811 - - - - -	6,496. 5. 10.
- - - - - 1812 - - - - -	4,813. 11. 11.

Custom House, }
15th December 1812.

(Signed) W. IRVING.

(No. 12.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of *East India* GOODS which have been exported from the Warehouses during the last Three Years; distinguishing each Year; and distinguishing Prohibited Goods, from Goods of other descriptions.

				Years ending the 5th of January		
				1810.	1811.	1812.
ARRANGOES	-	-	No.	-	8,600	-
Assafoetida	-	-	lbs.	6,607	11,944	5,587
Barilla	-	-	C. q. lbs.	-	3,874 1 17	-
Benjamin	-	-	-	21,504	29,235	49,454
Borax	-	-	lbs.	12,659	37,106	15,244
Calicoes	-	-	Pieces.	1,077,427	749,952	636,911
Camphire	-	-	lbs.	58,603	64,198	25,004
Canes, Rattan	-	-	-	83,764	130,195	360,799
D ^o - Walking	-	-	No.	5,668	29,550	65,300
Cardamoms	-	-	lbs.	11,315	5,524	6,830
Cassia Buds	-	-	lbs.	5,696	23,265	6,281
D ^o - Lignea	-	-	lbs.	137,412	13,663	13,050
China Root	-	-	lbs.	6,533	42,861	28,795
Cinnamon	-	-	lbs.	504,758	294,442	295,655
Cloves	-	-	lbs.	122,106	204,436	176,527
Cochineal	-	-	lbs.	2,873	1,191	1,179
Coculus Indus	-	-	-	16,036	6,256	2,228
Coffee	-	-	C. q. lbs.	23,634 2 3	1,302 1 25	2,273 1 27
Columbo Root	-	-	lbs.	4,045	3,533	1,612
Cowries	-	-	C. q. lbs.	49 1 13	161 1 3	91 0 10
Elephants Teeth	-	-	-	76 1 19	27 0 7	55 2 24
Galanga	-	-	lbs.	986	2,305	675
Galbanum	-	-	lbs.	4,380	1,865	1,514
Galls	-	-	C. p. lbs.	409 0 24	1,164 2 14	139 3 1
Gamboge	-	-	lbs.	6,598	7,776	3,975
Ginger	-	-	C. p. lbs.	1,137 0 9	538 2 13	1,082 0 4
Gum Ammoniac	-	-	lbs.	2,800	1,277	416
- - Animi	-	-	-	10,092	15,102	4,955
- - Arabic	-	-	C. q. lbs.	321 2 13	1,402 2 16	652 1 2
- - Caka lac	-	-	lbs.	-	120	1,541
- - Shillac	-	-	lbs.	26,823	156,321	158,323
- - Stick lac	-	-	C. q. lbs.	103 0 17	501 0 5	1,232 1 26
Hemp, rough	-	-	C. q. lbs.	19 2 17	-	93 2 16
Hides, tanned	-	-	lbs.	3,421	-	32,558
Indigo	-	-	lbs.	2,872,305	2,195,760	1,359,283
Mace	-	-	lbs.	5,173	2,231	3,469
Mother of Pearl Shells	-	-	lbs.	1,030	6,465	14,823
Myrrh	-	-	lbs.	3,005	4,826	5,484
Musk	-	-	oz.	4,981	1,775	1,103
Muslins	-	-	Pieces.	54,790	32,463	11,257
Nankeens	-	-	Pieces.	163,133	128,408	76,888
Nutmegs	-	-	lbs.	48,396	27,060	40,320
Nux Vomica	-	-	lbs.	4,405	939	1,325
Oil, Cajaputa	-	-	oz.	-	287	245
- - Cassia	-	-	oz.	72	1,230	131
- - Castor	-	-	lbs.	-	233	2,768
- - Cinnamon	-	-	-	-	4	-
- - Cloves	-	-	oz.	17	690	717
- - Mace	-	-	oz.	37	-	-
- - Nutmegs	-	-	-	-	-	38
Olibanum	-	-	C. q. lbs.	282 2 14	273 3 17	164 1 24
Opium	-	-	lbs.	755	19	-
Orpiment	-	-	C. q. lbs.	-	28 0 9	23 0 4
Pearls	-	-	£. s. d.	1,600 — —	2,015 13 0	6,200
Pepper	-	-	lbs.	3,511,658	2,329,580	1,385,144
- - Long	-	-	lbs.	16,005	6,413	3,656

(continued.)

(No. 12.—continued.)

							Years ending the 5th of January		
							1810.	1811.	1812.
Rhubarb	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,297	34,577	28,232
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	C. q. lbs.	135 1 23	28 0 22	146 2 16
Sago	-	-	-	-	-	lbs.	51,331	14,729	15,522
Sal Ammoniac	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,487	15,925	3,547
Saltpetre	-	-	-	-	-	C. q. lbs.	4,061 2 19	4,193 0 14	5,276 2 16
Sanguis Draconis	-	-	-	-	-	lbs.	1,489	419 0 0	1,324
Saunders, Red	-	-	-	-	-	C. q. lbs.	443 2 8	5,627 1 1	1,293 3 4
Sena	-	-	-	-	-	lbs.	11,905	18,128	3,744
Silk, Raw (Bengal)	-	-	-	-	-	lbs.	10,483	2,840	4,806
----- (China)	-	-	-	-	-	lbs.	3,708	1,637	1,193
Spirits, Arrack	-	-	-	-	-	Galls.	7,242	727	—
Stones, Cornelian	-	-	-	-	-	No.	60,312	15,994	37,151
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	C. q. lbs.	16,886 3 3	7,095 0 17	4,032 0 8
Tamarinds	-	-	-	-	-	lbs.	6,400	29,735	26,911
Tea	-	-	-	-	-	lbs.	4,251,562	3,346,542	4,093,560
Terra Japonica	-	-	-	-	-	lbs.	8,284	5,652	714
Tortoiseshell	-	-	-	-	-	lbs.	7,613	9,552	3,195
Turmeric	-	-	-	-	-	lbs.	97,702	115,316	49,744
Tutenague	-	-	-	-	-	C. q. lbs.	— 3 17	6 1 11	—
Vermillion	-	-	-	-	-	lbs.	5,725	9,029	2,822
Wool Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	lbs.	270,254	912,568	3,352
Yarn Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	lbs.	32,908	—	—
Prohibited Piece Goods	-	-	-	-	-	Pieces.	355,181	163,167	200,931

N. B.—The above ACCOUNT exhibits a complete view of all East India Goods exported during the above-mentioned period, with the exception of a few small articles of Drugs, &c. which have been blended in the books of this office with articles of a similar nature of the growth or production of other countries. No particular Account of the quantity of East India Goods exported upon drawback having been kept in the official books, such Goods as are included with the amount of the respective articles exported from the warehouses.

Custom House, London, }
8th December 1812. }

(Signed) WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector Gen^l of Imports and Exports.

— No. 3. —

R E P O R T of Commissioners of CUSTOMS, *Scotland*, to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury;—on the subject of the Trade with *India*.—3 September 1812.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

MR. Harrison having, with his letter of the 28th July last, transmitted to us certain Queries, and Copies of Papers, from the Board of Controul, upon the subject of the Trade with India, and directed us, after having given the same our serious and early consideration, to communicate to your Lordships our opinion and observations thereon;—we now proceed to answer these Queries, so far as the information we have obtained, and our own knowledge of the subject will enable us, the necessary references to the Ports having prevented us from making an earlier communication to your Lordships.

Customs,—
Scotland.

Question 1.—HAS the Board of Customs reason to suspect, that Smuggling of Tea, or of East India Goods, has taken place to any considerable extent, in the course of the last five years? If so, in what ports or places has it existed, and in what manner has it been carried on?

Answer.—THERE has been very little Smuggling of Tea or other East India Goods within the last five years.—The ports at which such Smuggling has taken place, will appear from the enclosed Account of Seizures.—It has been chiefly carried on by means of vessels from America and the Baltic. We do not consider this question as relating to East India Goods smuggled into England, and afterwards introduced into Scotland; the quantity of which, there is reason to conclude, has of late years been very inconsiderable.

Qu. 2.—What Seizures of such Goods have been made in each year, and where?

The Account above mentioned will show the description of Goods, the amount, and the places at which such Seizures were made.

Qu. 3.—In the event of the Import Trade from India and the China Seas, being opened to the Out-ports, would the danger of Smuggling be increased, and in what degree?

The danger of Smuggling would be materially increased, if the Trade was extended to this country, as there is not, at present, the opportunity of carrying on this traffic by vessels direct from India; and the degree of increase may be taken in a proportion not less than that in which Smuggling is now carried on in England by ships by the East India Trade: indeed a strong probability appears to us of the proportion being greater, in consequence of a more considerable extent of coast, and less risk of detection; the cruizers being fewer on the Scotch than on the English coast, and without the benefit of convenient harbours for safe anchorage.

Qu. 4.—How far might such danger be increased by the restoration of peace?

Such danger would doubtless be increased by the restoration of peace, as greater facility would be given to it, from the reduction of the Navy, and the number of persons who would be thrown out of employment; and as the inhabitants along the coast have from time immemorial been in the practice of Smuggling, they would naturally return to this favourite pursuit, when aided by men well acquainted with the creeks and inlets of this country. At the same time, as it is presumed, that Admiralty cruizers would be continued in the service, not only as a nursery for British seamen and a protection to the coast, but also to prevent illicit trade, we are inclined to think that Smuggling would not be successful to the extent experienced in former times, under the existing laws, and the regulations hereafter proposed.

Qu. 5.—Can any measures be devised to prevent such danger, and what are those measures?

A very strict enforcement of the Manifest Act, and special regulations relative to the sort and size of packages, will be necessary. When ships are

Customs,—
Scotland.

laden at ports in India where there are no public officers by whom the Manifest may be authenticated, the master may be obliged, in the course of his voyage homeward, to touch at some port at which such officers are established, and to verify his Manifest before them, the Manifest to be attested (as to its having been so verified) by such officers under their hands. Ships from India should be closely watched from their first appearance on the coast of the kingdom; and the first English or Scotch cruizers falling in with such ship, directed to accompany her until relieved by another cruizer, and the last cruizer to deliver her into the charge of the proper officers at her port of destination.

As, however, such ships might not be met with by any cruizer, means should be adopted to place officers upon her, on her appearance in either of the Firth of Forth, or Firth of Clyde, and therefore it would be necessary to station a limited number of men at convenient and proper places under a superintending officer; such officer to be called to an account, should any ship from India pass without being boarded: and to enable him to ascertain her description, every ship trading to this country from India, might be compelled to hoist a distinguishing flag or signal, night and day.

The cruizers of this revenue are, three on the East, and at present, four on the West coast: their attention would of course be directed to the service in question; but in order to strengthen the waterguard without additional expense, two or three of the cruizers in the service of the Excise might be transferred to the Customs:—in truth, the whole waterguard should be entrusted to the care and direction of the Board of Customs; the Navigation Laws and the various Regulations relating to shipping being under their superintendence. By such system the guard would be rendered more efficient, the cutters of both Revenues being now frequently in port together, and upon all occasions of joint service, jealousies uniformly exist.

Qu. 6.—To which of the Out-ports would such trade be opened, with the greatest security to the Revenue, and under what Regulations; and would it be advisable to restrict the Tonnage of ships trading to the East Indies and the China Seas?

We are of opinion that the trade should be confined to the ports of Port Glasgow, Greenock, and Leith; and that any vessel importing the produce of India should be subject to forfeiture, if of less burthen than three hundred and fifty tons per register.

Qu. 7.—Can the warehousing of East India Goods be permitted in any of the Out-ports, and which, with safety to the Revenue; and what articles can be so warehoused in each port, and under what Regulations?

The Ports mentioned, are those at which the importation of tobacco and snuff is confined, in Scotland, and where the warehousing of East India Goods may be permitted with safety, the warehouses being substantial and secure, and a sufficient number might be rendered fit for the reception of such goods as would be required, but the precise description of goods we are at a loss to particularize; tea, we conceive, would be the chief article of consumption, and calicoes and other piece goods for the foreign market. The regulations, it is presumed, may continue such as are now in force, so far as we are acquainted with them; but information must be procured from the officers in the Port of London, relative to the mode of warehousing East India Goods there, before we report our opinion on this point.

Qu. 8.—Can the *ad valorem* Duty on certain East India Goods, be secured in the Out-ports; or must it be commuted for a rated Duty? If so, what should such Duty be on each article?

We find great difficulty in answering this query, from having neither experience nor information in this country to assist us. It is however presumed, that Duties *ad valorem* would be very unequally received, as partial sales and other causes might operate so as to prevent the receipt of Duties on the fair value; we therefore are in favour of rated Duties, which we apprehend might be arranged by a minute enquiry into the value of East India articles, and an investigation of the catalogues on which the sales have been marked; but without information, and which is to be obtained only in London, we feel ourselves incompetent to state the sum for which the *ad valorem* Duties should be commuted.

Qu. 9.—Would any, and what additional Establishment of Officers be necessary, in any of the above cases; and what would be the additional expense of such Establishment?

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An addition to the number of Officers would be required: but it is impossible to estimate the number or the expense of such Establishment, which must necessarily depend on the extent of the trade: if it should be confined to a ship or two at each Port, the requisite addition to the Establishment would not be very great, although there can be no doubt that an increased commerce, and that of such a nature as requires every degree of vigilance, would demand an increase to the waterguard proportioned to the shipping employed, and particularly at the Ports in Scotland, where the number of tidesmen and officers in the subordinate departments, is at present barely sufficient for the duty at this time required of them.

Custom-House, Edinburgh,
8th September 1812.

Edw^d. Earl,
Al. Osborn,
L. H. Ferrier.

To the Right honourable
The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

AN ACCOUNT of TEA and EAST INDIAN GOODS which have been seized at the several Ports in Scotland, from the 5th of July 1807 inclusive, to the 5th of July 1812, also inclusive; distinguishing the Years, and distinguishing the Ports and the Qualities and Quantities of the Goods seized.

PORTS.	PERIODS.	Qualities and Quantities of the Goods.		
		Tea. lib.	Silk Handkerchiefs.	Nankeen. Yards.
AIR - - -	Year ending 5th July 1808	-	-	-
	- - - - - 1809	-	-	-
	- - - - - 1810	-	-	-
	- - - - - 1811	6	-	-
	- - - - - 1812	-	-	-
CAMPBELTOWN	Year ending 5th July 1808	-	-	-
	- - - - - 1809	-	-	-
	- - - - - 1810	-	-	-
	- - - - - 1811	-	14 yards	7
	- - - - - 1812	16	-	-
DUNDEE	Year ending 5th July 1808	70	7 pieces	-
	- - - - - 1809	-	-	-
	- - - - - 1810	8	-	-
	- - - - - 1811	-	-	-
	- - - - - 1812	-	-	-
GREENOCK	Year ending 5th July 1808	-	-	-
	- - - - - 1809	-	-	-
	- - - - - 1810	76½	-	-
	- - - - - 1811	13	8 handkfs.	-
	- - - - - 1812	15	-	-
KIRKALDY	Year ending 5th July 1808	32	10 handkfs.	-
	- - - - - 1809	-	-	-
	- - - - - 1810	-	-	-
	- - - - - 1811	-	-	-
	- - - - - 1812	128	-	-
LEITH	Year ending 5th July 1808	27	8 handkfs.	-
	- - - - - 1809	12	-	-
	- - - - - 1810	4	101 handkfs.	46
	- - - - - 1811	2	-	-
	- - - - - 1812	51	-	-
PORT PATRICK	Years ending 5th July 1808	-	-	-
	- - - - - 1809	-	-	-
	- - - - - 1810	-	-	-
	- - - - - 1811	1	-	-
	- - - - - 1812	-	-	-
TOTAL		461½ lb.	14 yards. 7 pieces. 127 handkfs.	53 yards.

— No. 4. —

Commissioners of EXCISE, *London*; in reply to a Letter from this Board, transmitting one from Mr. Bruce, with some Queries sent from the Board of Controul;—on the subject of the Trade with India.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

Commissioners,
Excise.

YOUR Lordships having been pleased, by Mr. Harrison's Letter of the 28th ultimo, to send us Copies of a Letter from Mr. Bruce, with certain Queries transmitted by direction of the Board of Controul, on the subject of the Trade with India; and having directed us to take the same into our early and serious consideration, and to state our opinion and observations thereupon;—

We beg leave to acquaint your Lordships, that we are collecting materials and making preparations with all diligence for duly fulfilling your Lordships commands; but we fear we shall not be able, without some short delay, to report satisfactorily upon a matter of so great magnitude and importance.

We are your Lordships

Most obedient and most humble servants,

Excise Office, London,
13th August 1812.

R. Nicholas,
A. Campbell,
B. Sydenham,
W. Manley.

— No. 5. —

REPORT from the Commissioners of EXCISE, *London*; on the Trade to *India and China*;—with an Account of Seizures.

To the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

YOUR Lordships having, by Mr. Harrison's Letter of 28th July, transmitted unto us the annexed Copy of one from Mr. Bruce, with certain Questions by the President of the Board of Controul of the Affairs of India, respecting the Trade with that country; and having directed us to take this important subject into serious consideration, and to communicate our opinion and observations upon the several queries and suggestions of the Earl of Buckinghamshire;—

We failed not immediately to institute such enquiries, and collect such information from various persons, and parts of the kingdom, as might furnish us with materials for making a proper return to your Lordships order, in a matter of so much moment; and having given our closest attention to the whole, we proceed to report, in the best manner we are able, upon the several points, in the order in which they are proposed.

In answer to the first question, we have to state, that we find considerable quantities of Teas have been smuggled from the East India Company's ships within the last five years, although upon comparison with the quantities brought legally into consumption, the proportion may not be great. Silk Handkerchiefs and other India Goods are also clandestinely run on shore as often as opportunities can be found, and these practices have been carried on less or more from the entrance of the Channel to the arrival of the ships in the river Thames. This is effected through the Channel, chiefly by piloting and fishing vessels, or by boats rowed by eight, ten, or twelve oars, or even by six-oared boats, of such slight scantling, and so constructed, as to outrow or outsail the boats of the Revenue. Such light boats throw the Goods overboard, if in danger of capture, and

and this has also been done by the China and India ships themselves in the Downs and river Thames, when the owners of packages not entered on the ship's papers, despair of running them safely on shore.—Numerous such packages have been taken up by the officers, and loose tea has been found floating on the surface of the water, when the packages have either been broken by accident, or staved designedly. Within the river Thames, various other means are found of landing goods from the Company's ships, of which many officers and others do not fail to avail themselves, whenever it is supposed it may be done without detection.

Commissioners,
Excise.

In the Second place, we transmit a particular Account of the Seizures of Ships, the produce of China and India, made by our officers in each of the last five years; begging leave only to observe, that we conceive no correct estimate of the extent of Smuggling can be formed from the number or amount of Seizures.

Thirdly, If the Home Trade from India and the Chinese Seas, were laid open to the Out-ports, the danger of Smuggling might not improbably be increased, especially if it were allowed in ships of all sizes, and not confined to particular places. It is impossible to say to what degree it might reach, as this would depend upon a variety of circumstances, which might augment or controul the danger, or lessen, or even take it entirely away.

But it does not appear (Fourthly) that such danger would be materially enhanced in the event of peace, so far as regards the direct Trade with China and India. It would then become a consideration of great importance to guard against Smuggling from the continent of Europe.

On the Fifth head, we have to observe, that although the very high Duties on Tea and other articles, encourage the illicit trader to exert himself to the utmost, in his attempts to defraud the Revenue, yet the late Acts for the better prevention of Smuggling in general, have perceptibly had a very great and good effect. A diligent application of these to Chinese and Indian commodities, would be requisite, with a due observance of the Manifest Act in particular. Much also might be done by prohibiting the touching at any Port but that of delivery, except through stress of weather, or the lying at anchor unnecessarily, or before entering the Port, or the hovering on the coast; and by adding to the penalties for breaking bulk, or putting out goods fraudulently. All deposit of Teas or India Goods in the small Islands, or other places from which they may be smuggled into the United Kingdom, should be as far as possible prevented. It would be a valuable regulation to lock down the hatches of all ships employed in this trade, on their arrival, as is done generally in the Port of Bristol, and in some cases, in this Port; and it has been suggested, that the commanders, exclusively of the general responsibility they incur, might be obliged to give special bond against fraudulent practices, either in respect of Exports carried out, or Imports brought into the kingdom. We need not mention the refusal of Licenses to the boats so successfully employed, as we have before stated, in bringing goods on shore from vessels arriving from India and China, and of any addition of men to the pilot boats beyond the legal number.—In fine, we are decidedly of opinion, that it would be essential to limit the size of the ships, and confine the Trade to certain of the Out-ports only.

We are thus led to the Sixth Question,—to which of the Out-ports such Trade might be opened with the greatest safety to the Revenue.—These of course should be such only as can admit of ships of the burthen that may be prescribed, which ought not, we conceive, to be less than 400 or 500 tons, and such as afford the best opportunities for the prevention of Smuggling, and for securing the respective commodities when landed, and particularly where there are proper docks, warehouses and other similar accommodations, to be surveyed and approved, and licensed in the same manner as under the general Warehousing Act. In the part of the kingdom for which we act, we think we cannot safely name more than *Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Dover, and Hull*; the other Out-ports appearing to us, for various reasons, insufficient.

As in the term "East India Goods," Tea is understood not to be included, and as the other exciseable commodities imported by the East India Company's shipping, are only coffee and spirits, with Madeira wine carried out to improve its

Commissioners,
Excise.

quality, and are, in comparison with Tea, very trifling, and may already be warehoused at the licensed Out-ports. The Seventh Question will apply, we presume, only to the Revenue of Customs.

The Eighth point, of *ad valorem* Duties in this Revenue, regards Tea only, which, as the prices differ widely, we submit, appears to us to be more equitably charged in that mode than at any specific rate, which it would be very difficult to fix with propriety, and with justice to the Revenue. It might be supposed that by collusion and combinations of interested persons, the value upon which the Duty would be taken at the Out-ports might be deteriorated, and thus the Revenue might suffer; but independently of other considerations, it may be remarked that the traders in the capital would probably keep up the price, by employing agents to bid at the Out-ports, or go down themselves for that purpose; and, upon the whole, we do not see that any serious injury in this respect is to be apprehended.

With regard to the establishment of additional Officers, which is the Ninth and last head, as far as we are able at present to judge, it does not appear that many would be wanted; and on the other hand, some of the Officers in the Port of London probably might be spared.

It is not expected, we presume, that we should enter into any consideration of the Policy of the measure, or the commercial parts of the subject, could we venture to undertake to give an opinion upon the same. We may be permitted, however, to add, that anxious for the correctness of the Manifests of Tea, which are documents of the first importance, we have endeavoured to learn by whom they could be authenticated, in case the Trade to China should be laid open. At present, this business lies with the Company's chief Supracargo; but we are informed from good authority, that there would be no obstacle to stationing a British Consul or other officer at Canton, who might examine and attest and transmit Manifests or Inventories of the Goods shipped there, in the same manner as by law or practice it is now done in relation to Goods brought from the West India Islands, or British Plantations in America.

We are, Your Lordships

Most obedient and most humble servants,

(Signed) *M. Whish,*

J. Olmius,

G. Watson,

B. Sydenham,

W. Manley.

Excise Office, London,

13th Nov. 1812.

AN ACCOUNT of the SEIZURES of EAST INDIA GOODS, which have been made by Officers of Excise within Five Years; distinguishing each Year, and the different Species of Goods and Collections where such Seizures were made.

COLLECTIONS.	1808.			1809.			1810.			1811.			1812.		
	Tea.	Coffee.	Arrack.	Tea.	Coffee.	Arrack.	Tea.	Coffee.	Arrack.	Tea.	Coffee.	Arrack.	Tea.	Coffee.	Arrack.
	lbs.	lbs.	Galls.	lbs.	lbs.	Galls.	lbs.	lbs.	Galls.	lbs.	lbs.	Galls.	lbs.	lbs.	Galls.
Barum - - -	-	-	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bath - - -	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bedford - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol - - -	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	23	-	-
Cambridge - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-
Cante bury - - -	131 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	148 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	24	-	-	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	98	-	-
Chester - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
Cornwall - - -	217	-	-	90	-	-	166	-	-	197	-	-	263	-	-
Coventry - - -	-	-	-	86	-	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	11	-	-	4	-	-
Cumberland - - -	-	-	-	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-
Derby - - -	-	-	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorset - - -	40	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham - - -	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	21	-	-	6	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Essex - - -	40	-	-	28	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Exeter - - -	-	-	-	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-
Gloucester - - -	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	418	-	-	-	-	-
Grantham - - -	-	-	-	64	-	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-
Hants - - -	80	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	19 $\frac{5}{4}$	-	-
Hereford - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herts - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	21	-	-	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hull - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	-	-
Isle of Wight - - -	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lancaster - - -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
Leeds - - -	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-
Litchfield - - -	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liverpool 1st - - -	32	-	-	192	-	-	5	-	-	15	-	-	57	-	-
2d - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Lynn - - -	-	-	-	40	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manchester - - -	24	-	-	396	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Marlborough - - -	2	-	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
Northampton - - -	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland - - -	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Northwick - - -	42	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwich - - -	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth - - -	4	-	-	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	19	-	-	9	-	-	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Preston - - -	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rochester - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	69	-	-	30	-	-	67	-	-
Sarum - - -	-	-	-	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheffield - - -	6	-	-	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	11	-	-	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk - - -	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex - - -	-	-	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-
Uxbridge - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wales East - - -	-	-	-	99	-	-	21	-	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	3	-	-
Middle - - -	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-
North - - -	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West - - -	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-
Whitby - - -	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wolverhampton - - -	6	-	-	92	-	-	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	6	-	-	15	-	-
York - - -	4	-	-	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of Country	918	-	-	2119 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	958 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1254 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	936 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
London Port - - -	4644	443	750	3396	197	56	19246	1575	662	2066	12109	275	3117	1030	216
TOTAL of Both - - -	5562	443	750	5515 $\frac{3}{4}$	197	56	20204 $\frac{1}{2}$	1575	662	3320 $\frac{3}{4}$	12109	275	4053 $\frac{1}{2}$	1030	216

Excise Office, London,
13 November 1812.

(Signed)

J. Kemp,
Accomp^t Gen.

— No. 6. —

REPORT from the Commissioners of Excise, *London*, on a Letter from Mr. Bruce; with certain Questions by the President of the Board of Controul of the Affairs of India, respecting the Trade with that Country.—7th January 1813.

To the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

Commissioners,
Excise.

YOUR Lordships having, by Mr. Harrison's letter of 28th July, transmitted to us a copy of one from Mr. Bruce, with certain Questions by the President of the Board of Controul of the Affairs of India, respecting the Trade with that country; and having directed us to take this important subject into serious consideration, and to communicate our opinion upon the several Queries and Suggestions contained in those Papers; and your Lordships having also sent us additional Queries by Mr. Wharton's letter of the 13th, and Mr. Harrison's of the 20th of November;—

We have instituted such enquiries and endeavoured to collect such information as might furnish us with materials to make a proper Return to your Lordships order, in a matter of so much moment; and having given our closest attention to the whole, we proceed to report upon the several points, in the order in which they are proposed.

First, we have to state, that we find considerable quantities of Tea have been smuggled from the East India Company's ships within the last five years, although upon comparison with the quantities brought legally into consumption, the proportion may not be great. Silk handkerchiefs and other India goods are also clandestinely run on shore as often as opportunities can be found, and these practices have been carried on, less or more, during the passage, from the entrance of the channel to the arrival of the ships in the docks. It is effected throughout the channel by piloting and fishing vessels, or by boats rowed by eight, ten or twelve oars, or even by six-oared boats, of such slight scantling, and so constructed as to outrow or outsail the boats of the Revenue: such slight boats thrown the goods overboard if in danger of capture, and recourse has been had to the same expedient by the China and India ships themselves, in the Downs and river Thames, when the owners of packages, not entered upon the ships papers, despair of landing them safely; numerous such packages have been taken up by the Officers of the Revenue, and loose tea has been found floating on the surface of the water, when the chests have either been broken by accident, or staved designedly. Within the river Thames, various other means are found of landing goods, of which many of the Company's officers and others do not fail to avail themselves, whenever it is supposed it may be done without detection.

2d, Enclosed is transmitted a particular Account of the Seizure of Goods, the produce of India and China, which have been made by our officers in each of the last five years; but we beg leave to observe, that we conceive no correct estimate of the extent of Smuggling can be found from the number or amount of seizures.

3d, If the Import Trade from India and the Chinese seas were laid open to the Out-ports, the number of ships employed continuing the same, the danger of Smuggling might not improbably be increased. It is impossible to say to what degree it might reach, as this would depend upon a variety of circumstances which might augment or controul such danger, or lessen or even take it entirely away. Should the extension of the Trade to the Out-ports lead to a general increase of it, and to an addition to the number of ships, either by such increase, or by the employment of smaller vessels, it cannot be doubted but the facilities for Smuggling would be accordingly multiplied, and in the latter case of employing ships of less tonnage, this would exceed the proportion of the increase of the Trade.

We find no reason to believe that any Smuggling of moment, in Indian or Chinese commodities, has taken place in American ships or through America. But it has been stated to us, that large quantities of Tea have been carried clandestinely by vessels from America into the West India Islands; and it may justly be apprehended that if the commerce to the continent of Europe were open, the American Trade might lessen the exports of such commodities from this kingdom.

4th, In the event of peace, it does not appear that the danger of Smuggling would be materially enhanced, so far as regards the direct trade with China or India in

British vessels; but great opportunities would be given for those of America to introduce Teas and other articles privately; and by the ships of both countries such goods might be lodged in places of deposit on the continent, or in the islands, for smuggling in small craft into this kingdom.

5th, With regard to the means of prevention, we have to observe, that although the very high Duties on Tea and other articles, encourage the illicit trader to exert himself to the utmost in his attempts to defraud the Revenue, yet the late Acts for the better prevention of Smuggling in general, have perceptibly had a very great and good effect, a diligent application of these to Chinese and Indian commodities, would be a requisite, with a due observance of the Manifest Act in particular.

Much also might be done by prohibiting the touching at any Port but that of delivery, except through stress of weather, and preventing the hovering on the coast, or lying at anchor in any place unnecessarily, especially upon approaching, or immediately before entering the Port of discharge; and by adding to the penalty for breaking bulk or putting out goods fraudulently.

All deposits of Teas or India Goods in the small islands or other places from which they may be smuggled into the United Kingdom, should as far as possible be prevented.

It would, we are of opinion, be a valuable regulation to lock down the hatches, at the same time duly securing the bulk-heads of all ships employed in this Trade upon their arrival, as is done generally in the Port of Bristol, and in some cases in this Port.

And it has been suggested, that the commanders of the ships trading to China and the East Indies, exclusively of the general responsibility they incur, might be compelled to give special bond against fraudulent practices, either in respect of Exports taken out, or Imports brought into the kingdom.

The boats also, which, as we have before stated, are so successfully employed in bringing goods on shore, ought by no means to be licensed for any purpose whatever, nor the pilot boats permitted to take any addition of men beyond the legal number.

And in fine, we are decidedly of opinion, that it would be essential to limit the size of the ships, and confine the Trade to certain of the Out-ports only, and in the passage to these, it would be necessary to guard the vessels by Revenue cruizers, for which purpose an increase of the establishment of this species of service would be requisite.

We do not see that any Regulations could be adopted at St. Helena, or any other intermediate possession of His Majesty, by way of precaution against the Smuggling into this kingdom, or for the discovery of the fraudulent practices of the persons concerned in such transactions, as nothing effective could be done without unloading the ships for the examination of the cargo, and this would not be practicable, without extreme detriment to the Trade, at any intermediate port.

6th, The Out-ports to which the Trade might be opened with the greatest safety to the Revenue, would of course be such only as can admit ships of a prescribed burthen, which we think ought not to be less than 400 or 500 tons, and such as afford the best opportunities for the prevention of the running of goods privately before the vessels are cleared, and for securing the commodities when landed, and particularly where there are proper docks, warehouses, and other similar accommodations, and in the approach to which, there are the fewest opportunities for clandestine practices; internally those which have wet docks without walls, we conceive do not furnish greater security than those that have not wet docks. The only complete protection is by docks with surrounding walls of at least twenty feet high; the ports most eligible in the part of the United Kingdom immediately under our cognizance, would at the most be *Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Dover and Hull*, the other Out-ports appearing to us, for various reasons, insufficient.

At present, the East India Company's ships have the range of the whole coast of the channel, and both sides of the river Thames; but when they reach Black-wall, are secured within a very sufficient boundary fence, which is not the case in any of the Out-ports.

The entrance into *Liverpool* from the West, is not of great length, and for the most part is open, but nothing can be better calculated for smuggling, notwithstanding the care of Tidesmen on shipboard, and the vigilance of a nightly Watch, than the docks at this Port, open on all sides, and surrounded by shops, warehouses, public houses, and other buildings. We are informed, however, that improvements are making, by which one dock will be completely enclosed by a

Commissioners,
Excise.

boundary wall, as in the Port of London, and this only would be fit for the reception of East India ships.

The passage up the *Bristol* Channel furnishes great opportunities for landing goods clandestinely; especially for the last twenty miles; and in consequence of the late alterations, the shipping lies afloat in the midst of the city, without any other security than the locking of the hatchways and other communications with the cargo.

Into *Plymouth*, *Portsmouth*, and *Dover*, ships enter immediately from the sea, and the passage is shorter than to London; but the security is also by locks only and Tidesmen.

The run to *Hull* from the Channel, may perhaps be reckoned equivalent to the navigation up the river *Thames*; and no ships from the East Indies should be permitted to pass round the North of Scotland. There is great danger of smuggling within the Humber; at the same time it is stated to us, that some intentions have been intimated of constructing better and safer accommodations than the present open dock there.

We have spoken more particularly of Imports, but it will be seen that there is the like danger of the Revenue's suffering on the exportation of goods upon drawback, except that outward bound ships may proceed to sea with greater expedition than those can enter which arrive from foreign parts.

We would only add, on this head, that it would be requisite each Port, before approved, should be very diligently surveyed, and the necessary accommodations and securities pointed out by persons peculiarly acquainted with such matters, as well as Revenue Officers.

All the Ports we have mentioned are licensed for the reception of goods under the general Warehousing Act, to which Tea might be added. The other exciseable articles brought by the East India Company's shipping are only Coffee and Spirits, with Madeira Wine taken out for its improvement, and these in no great quantities.

8th.—The *ad valorem* Duties in this Revenue attach only on Tea, which, as the prices differ widely, we submit seems to us to be more equitably charged in that mode than could be done at any specific rate, and it would be very difficult to fix any rated Duty on it, with propriety and justice to the Revenue. It has been supposed that by collusions and combinations of interested persons, the value upon which the Duties would be taken at the Out-ports might be deteriorated, and thus the Revenue might suffer; but independently of other considerations, it may be remarked, that the traders in the capital would probably keep up the price by employing Agents to bid at the Out-ports, or go down themselves for that purpose; and upon the whole, we do not see that any serious injury in this respect is to be apprehended, whilst an allowance for draft, now made by the East India Company, would, we are induced to hope, be discontinued, whereby the Revenue, it has been calculated, would, upon the present scale of importation, profit nearly £. 90,000 per annum.

As to the establishment of additional officers, as far as we are able at present to judge, it does not appear that many would be wanted, and on the other hand, some of the officers in the Port of London probably might be spared.

By Mr. Wharton's before-mentioned letter of the 13th November, we are directed to advert to the case of continuing the Trade to China in the hands of the East India Company, and adjoining the Out-ports for the other parts of their commerce. If so, your Lordships will perceive, from our statement of the exciseable articles imported by the Company's shipping, that this revenue would be a very little affected. The Tea Trade is that in which we are most materially concerned, and anxious for the correctness of those documents upon which the principal check depends, which we conceive to be the Manifests, we have endeavoured to learn, whether in case the trade with China should be laid open, they could be attested by any person there, in the room of the Company's chief Supercargo, with whom that business now lies; and we are informed from good authority, that there would be no obstacle to stationing a British Consul at Canton, who might examine and certify, and transmit Manifests or Inventories of the goods shipped there, in the same manner as by law or practice is now done in relation to goods brought from the West India Islands or British Plantations in America.

We are, Your Lordships'

Most obedient and most humble Servants,

Excise Office, London,
7th January 1813.

<i>M. Wish,</i>	<i>G. Watson,</i>
<i>A. Phipps,</i>	<i>A. Campbell,</i>
<i>G. Seymour,</i>	<i>W. Manley.</i>

AN ACCOUNT of the SEIZURES of EAST INDIA GOODS, which have been made by Officers of Excise within Five years ; distinguishing each year, and the different species of Goods and Collections where such Seizures were made.

COLLECTIONS.	1808.			1809.			1810.			1811.			1812.		
	Tea.	Coffee.	Arrack.	Tea.	Coffee.	Arrack.	Tea.	Coffee.	Arrack.	Tea.	Coffee.	Arrack.	Tea.	Coffee.	Arrack.
	lbs.	lbs.	Galls.	lbs.	lbs.	Galls.	lbs.	lbs.	Galls.	lbs.	lbs.	Galls.	lbs.	lbs.	Galls.
Barum - - -	-	-	-	5 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bath - - -	109 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bedford - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ³ / ₄	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol - -	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	23	-	-
Cambridge -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-
Canterbury -	131 ³ / ₄	-	-	148 ³ / ₄	-	-	24	-	-	14 ¹ / ₂	-	-	98	-	-
Chester - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	64 ¹ / ₂	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
Cornwall - -	217	-	-	90	-	-	166	-	-	197	-	-	263	-	-
Coventry - -	-	-	-	86	-	-	9 ¹ / ₂	-	-	11	-	-	4	-	-
Cumberland -	-	-	-	30 ³ / ₄	-	-	20 ¹ / ₂	-	-	14 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	-	-
Derby - - -	-	-	-	2 ¹ / ₂	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorset - - -	40	-	-	1 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham - - -	14 ¹ / ₂	-	-	21	-	-	6	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Essex - - -	40	-	-	28	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Exeter - - -	-	-	-	10 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 ¹ / ₂	-	-
Gloucester -	26 ³ / ₄	-	-	-	-	-	5 ³ / ₄	-	-	418	-	-	-	-	-
Grantham - -	-	-	-	64	-	-	6 ¹ / ₂	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-
Hants - - -	80	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	20 ¹ / ₂	-	-	19 ³ / ₄	-	-
Hereford - -	1 ¹ / ₂	-	-	9 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herts - - -	1 ¹ / ₂	-	-	21	-	-	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hull - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	-	-
Isle of Wight -	32 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lancaster - -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
Leeds - - -	15 ¹ / ₄	-	-	39 ¹ / ₄	-	-	3 ¹ / ₂	-	-	5 ¹ / ₄	-	-	-	-	-
Lichfield - -	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liverpool, 1st -	32	-	-	192	-	-	5	-	-	15	-	-	57	-	-
- - - 2d - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18 ¹ / ₂	-	-
Lynn - - -	-	-	-	40	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manchester - -	24	-	-	396	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Marlborough -	2	-	-	6 ³ / ₄	-	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
Northampton -	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland -	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Northwich - -	42	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwich - - -	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth - - -	4	-	-	261 ¹ / ₂	-	-	19	-	-	9	-	-	41 ¹ / ₂	-	-
Preston - - -	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rochester - -	2 ¹ / ₂	-	-	49 ¹ / ₂	-	-	69	-	-	30	-	-	67	-	-
Sarum - - -	-	-	-	6 ¹ / ₄	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheffield - -	6	-	-	2 ³ / ₄	-	-	11	-	-	20 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk - - -	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	13 ¹ / ₂	-	-	3 ¹ / ₂	-	-
Sussex - - -	-	-	-	6 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uxbridge - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wales, East - -	-	-	-	99	-	-	21	-	-	7 ¹ / ₂	-	-	2 ¹ / ₂	-	-
- - - Middle - -	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	2 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	-	-
- - - North - -	17 ¹ / ₂	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - - West - - -	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-
Whitby - - -	12 ¹ / ₄	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wolverhampton -	6	-	-	92	-	-	19 ³ / ₄	-	-	6	-	-	15	-	-
York - - -	4	-	-	15 ¹ / ₂	-	-	6 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of Country	918	-	-	2,119 ¹ / ₂	-	-	958 ¹ / ₂	-	-	1,254 ¹ / ₄	-	-	936 ¹ / ₂	-	-
London Port - -	4,644	443	750	3,396	197	56	19,246	1,575	662	2,066	12,109	275	3,117	1,030	216
TOTAL of both -	5,562	443	750	5,515 ¹ / ₂	197	56	20,204 ¹ / ₂	1,575	662	3,320 ¹ / ₄	12,109	275	4,053 ¹ / ₂	1,030	216

— No. 7. —

Commissioners of EXCISE, London; relating to classing *Dover* with *Plymouth* and *Portsmouth* amongst Out-ports to which *India* Trade might be extended.—11th March 1813.

To the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

Commissioners,
Excise.

YOUR Lordships having been pleased, by Mr. Harrison's letter of the 25th ultimo, adverting to our Report respecting the Trade to India, to direct us to state our reasons for classing *Dover* with *Plymouth* and *Portsmouth* amongst the Out-ports to which that Trade might be extended;—

We have to observe, that having mentioned *Dover* merely as one of the very few places at the most, where the India Trade might be allowed; afterwards, in detailing the circumstances which distinguish the places so mentioned, we spoke of the aforesaid three Ports, your Lordships will perceive, as similar, in their being immediately accessible from the sea, and situate at a much shorter distance from the entrance of the Channel than London, or the more northerly Ports.

None of those mentioned by us, have the internal accommodations and security we had represented to be desirable for the protection of the Revenue; but from the Reports made to us, it appeared that an enclosed dock might be constructed at *Dover*, and vessels of four or five hundred tons burthen be admitted into the same. At the same time it is necessary to remark, that it is a dry harbour, and has a bar, offering a daily obstruction, and occasionally ships are prevented for several days from entering, and are obliged to bear away for the Downs.

We are your Lordships

Excise Office, London,
11th March 1813.

Most obedient and most humble Servants,

M. Whish,
A. Phipps,
G. Seymour,
A. Campbell,
B. Sydenham,
W. Manley.

— No. 8. —

Commissioners of EXCISE, North Britain; on the subject of the Trade with *India*.—8th Sept. 1812.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

IN obedience to Mr. Harrison's letter of the 28th July, directing us to communicate to your Lordships our opinion and observations upon the several questions and points suggested by the Earl of Buckinghamshire; we take leave to report as follows, upon these Queries, taking them in the order in which they are submitted.

Question 1.—HAS the Board reason to suspect that the Smuggling of Tea or of East India Goods, has taken place to any considerable extent in the course of the last five years? If so, in what ports or places has it existed, and in what manner has it been carried on?

Qu. 2.—What Seizures of such Goods have been made in each year, and where?

WE have no reason to suspect that the Smuggling of Tea or of East India Goods has taken place to any considerable extent in the course of the last five years; so far as the enquiry refers to Scotland, and comes under the cognizance of this

this Board, the whole amount appears upon investigation, not to have exceeded 328lbs. of Black Tea, at the periods and in the quantities hereunder stated. Commissioners,
Excise.

Black Tea :		
30th Dec. - 1807	-	216 lb.
19th May - 1809	-	28
1st Feb. - 1811	-	8
5th July - 1811	-	27
23d April - 1812	-	49

Total - - 328

Qu. 3.—In the event of the Import Trade from India and the China Seas being opened to the Out-ports, would the danger of Smuggling be increased, and in what degree?

It appears unquestionable, that the danger of Smuggling would be very considerably increased, because the facility of Smuggling must inevitably be very much augmented:—to what degree it would increase, it is not at all possible to ascertain,—it is a question which experience only can decide; the amount of Duty on the particular article; its capability of being compressed into small bulk, so as to be transportable with sufficient privacy; the extent of demand for it; the local advantages which may be afforded for evading the Duty: all these circumstances taken together, will be the degree in which Smuggling may be expected to increase.

Qu. 4.—How far might such danger be increased by the restoration of peace?

The presumption is, that it would be increased in proportion as the restoration of peace supplied greater excitement and more extensive opportunity.

Qu. 5.—Can any measures be devised to prevent such danger, and what are those measures?

No measures can be devised that will prevent the danger; measures may be applied to the evil itself, when it arrives, but whether they will be adequate or not, it is impossible to predict. It must be first seen what modes of fraud or evasion are resorted to, before the means of check or prevention can even be suggested; the measure to be applied must depend upon the nature of the evasion to be detected, or of the fraud to be provided against, and must consequently wait the arrival of the circumstances out of which they are to arise.

Qu. 6.—To which of the Out-ports could such Trade be opened, with the greatest security to the Revenue, and under what Regulations; and would it be advisable to restrict the Tonnage of ships trading to the East Indies and to the China Seas?

From their local means of information, this question seems to confine itself more peculiarly to the consideration of the Board of Customs.

Qu. 7.—Can the warehousing of East India Goods be permitted in any of the Out-ports, and which, with safety to the Revenue; and what Articles can be so warehoused in each Port, and under what Regulations?

That the warehousing of East India Goods may be permitted in certain of the Out-ports, and with sufficient safety to the Revenue, we perceive no reason to doubt. We must at the same time beg leave to be considered as answering this question as widely, and with terms of equal latitude in which it is put. We must presume the permission capable of being controuled by sufficient limitations, and of being actually so controuled. The different Out-ports may no doubt, from their peculiar situation, be susceptible of regulations more or less effective: upon this, the Board of Customs, under whom they are placed, can best pronounce. With respect to the latter part of this question, unless the particular articles intended to be warehoused were specified, it is not possible to ascertain under what regulations the warehousing of them should be allowed. Taking the term Articles generally, the warehousing of them would seem to require no other regulations than those of precaution and responsibility, which at present exist in the Warehousing System. But different articles require different degrees of superintendence, different means of preservation, different rules of inspection, different modes and periods of survey; the regulations of course, whatever they may be, must adapt themselves to the kind of articles to which they are meant to apply. These not being enumerated, we have no means of judging whether the

Commissioners,
Excise.

Warehousing System would require to be modified in any other manner for the better protection of the Revenue, or is at present sufficient for that purpose.

Qu. 8.—Can the *ad valorem* Duty on certain East India Goods be secured in the Out-ports, and under what Regulations, or must it be commuted for a rated Duty? If so, what should such Duty be on each Article?

Whether the *ad valorem* Duty can be secured in the Out-ports, the Board of Customs are best enabled to form a judgment; assuming the fact, that it cannot be secured; and that it may be found expedient to commute it for a rated Duty, we feel ourselves precluded from submitting “what such Duty should be on each article,” from the circumstance of the articles not being enumerated, and their present *ad valorem* Duty distinctly stated. We are without the means of forming any comparative estimate that can enable us to determine the relative value of the respective articles, or to offer any just rates of commutation to the judgment of your Lordships.

Qu. 9.—Would any, and what additional establishment of Officers be necessary, in any of the above cases; and what would be the additional expense of such establishment?

An additional number of Officers would certainly be necessary:—what that number would be, cannot be decided upon, before the circumstances are seen, which may render them necessary; it must depend upon the checks which require to be instituted, and the difficulty of incorporating them with the duties of the already existing Officers.

We have the honour to be, my Lords,

Your Lordships most obedient Servants,

Excise Office, Edinburgh,
8 Sept. 1812.

James Sedgwick,
Samuel Rose,
D. Clephane,
Fred. Fotheringham.

— No. 9. —

LETTER from Sir Charles Saxton, to Richard Wharton, esq.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 18th August 1812.

HAVING received and laid before the Lord Lieutenant, your Letter of the 8th instant, transmitting, by the desire of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, copy of a Letter from Mr. Bruce, dated the 9th ultimo, inclosing, by direction of the President of the Board of Controul, certain Queries upon the subject of the Trade with India, and requesting that their Lordships would direct Answers to be returned to them, and to any other Queries which their Lordships might think fit to put to the Boards of Customs and Excise, as tending to elucidate the subject; also, enclosing copy of a Correspondence with the East India Company, and signifying their Lordships request that his Grace would be pleased to give directions to the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland, to take into their early and serious consideration the several Queries and points suggested by the President of the Board of Controul, and communicate their opinions and observations upon this important subject;—I am commanded by his Grace to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that directions have been given accordingly.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

Charles Saxton.

R. Wharton, esquire, &c. &c. &c.
Treasury Chambers.

—No. 10.—

Mr. Peel to Richard Wharton, esquire, enclosing Copy of LETTER from the Secretaries to the Customs and Excise in Dublin; on the subject of the Trade with India and the China Seas.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 9th November 1812.

I TRANSMIT herewith, by the Lord Lieutenant's command, a copy of a Letter received from the Secretary to the Commissioners of Excise, dated 31st August last, in answer to the several Queries and points suggested by the President of the Board of Controul, enclosed in your Letter of the 8th of that month, on the subject of the Trade with India and the China Seas, which you will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. I am at the same time to acquaint you, that the Board of Customs have been urged to return their Answers on this subject with the least possible delay, and when received, no time shall be lost in forwarding them for their Lordships information.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

Robert Peel.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received a Letter from the Secretary to the Commissioners of Customs, dated 7th instant, on the subject in question, a Copy of which I enclose.

Richard Wharton, esquire, &c. &c. &c.
Treasury Chambers.

Copy of a LETTER from E. Hardman, esquire, Secretary to the Commissioners of Excise, to Sir Charles Saxton, Baronet; dated

Sir,

Excise Office, Dublin, 31st August 1812.

THE Commissioners of Excise having received your Letter of the 18th instant, transmitting, by command of the Lord Lieutenant, the following Papers, which had been received from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in Great Britain; viz.

Copy of a Letter, dated 9th June last, from Mr. Bruce to Mr. Wharton, Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, enclosing three Papers on the subject of the Trade with India and the China Seas:—

- No. 1.—Questions submitted by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.
- No. 2.—Copy of a Letter from the deputation of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to the Earl of Buckinghamshire; dated East India House, 29th April 1812.
- No. 3.—Copy of a Letter from the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to the Earl of Buckinghamshire; dated the 11th of May 1812.

And that the said Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having requested that the Commissioners of His Majesty's Revenue in Ireland, may take into their early and serious consideration the several Queries and points suggested by the President of the Board of Controul, and communicate their opinions and observations upon this important subject; and also signifying his Grace's desire, that the Commissioners of Excise will accordingly take the same into their immediate consideration, and lay their Report thereon, so far as the subject may relate to their department, before his Grace, to be transmitted for the information of their Lordships.

In reply thereto, I am directed to return you the Enclosures, and to acquaint you, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, that none of the matters contained in these Papers, with the exception of that contained in Quere, No. 2, appear to relate in the slightest degree to the Excise Department; and that with respect to the matter contained in that Quere, the Board are unable to afford information that would in any material degree assist in forming a correct judgment as to the mode or extent of the smuggling of East India Goods, inasmuch as the Seizures of the articles alluded to, made under the jurisdiction of the Excise, are not for breaches

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breaches of the Importation Laws, but for want of permits, or other breaches of internal regulations.

Sir Charles Saxton, Baronet,
&c. &c. &c.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) *Edward Hardman*, Secretary.

Copy of a Letter from A. Mac Lean, esquire, Secretary to the Board of Customs, to the Right honourable R. Peel; dated

Sir,

Custom House, Dublin, 7th November 1812.

I AM directed by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 4th instant, on the subject of the Trade to and from India and the China Seas, and to acquaint you, for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that immediately on receipt of Sir Charles Saxton's Letter of the 18th August last, the Board took the same into consideration, and issued orders to such of their officers as could best afford information on the different matters referred, that the Board have now under their consideration the several Reports and Documents they have received; that they have not as yet obtained the necessary information from one of the principal Out-ports, but have again called upon the Collector to send the same up forthwith, and upon receipt thereof, they will fully consider the whole of the subject so referred, and will not lose any time in making their Report as soon as possible thereupon.

Right honourable Robert Peel,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) *Allan Mac Lean*.

— No. 11. —

Mr. Peel to Richard Wharton, esquire;—with Answers of the Commissioners of Customs in Ireland, to Questions relative to the extension of the Indian Trade to Irish Out-ports.—21st November 1812.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 21st November 1812.

REFERRING to my Letter of the 9th instant, I now transmit, by command of the Lord Lieutenant, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, a copy of a Representation from the Commissioners of Customs, dated 16th instant, together with a copy of its Enclosure, on the subject of the Trade with India and the China Seas.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Richard Wharton, esquire,
&c. &c. &c.
Treasury Chambers.

Robert Peel.

Copy of a REPRESENTATION from the Commissioners of Customs, to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant; dated Dublin, 16th Nov. 1812.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

WE had the honour of receiving Sir Charles Saxton's Letter of the 18th August last, enclosing, by your Grace's command, the following Papers, which have been received from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in Great Britain; viz.

Copy of a Letter, dated 9th July last, from Mr. Bruce to Mr. Wharton, Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, enclosing three Papers, on the subject of the Trade with India and the Chinese Seas.

No. 1.—Questions submitted by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

No. 2.

No. 2.—Copy of a Letter from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to the Earl of Buckinghamshire; dated East India House, 29th April 1812.

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Excise.

No. 3.—Copy of a Letter from the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to the Earl of Buckinghamshire; dated 11th May 1812.

And Sir Charles Saxton having signified to us, that the said Lord Commissioners of the Treasury having requested that the Commissioners of His Majesty's Revenue in Ireland may take into their early consideration the several Queries and points suggested by the President of the Board of Controul, and communicate their opinion and observations on this important subject; your Grace has been pleased to desire that we should accordingly take the same into our consideration, and lay our Report thereupon before your Grace, to be transmitted for the information of their Lordships.

We beg leave to acquaint your Grace, that immediately on receipt of Sir Charles Saxton's Letter, we took the same into consideration, and issued orders to such of our officers as could best convey information on the different matters referred; that our Report has been unavoidably delayed, from our not having until now obtained all the information and documents which we required, to enable us to consider and answer the several Queries upon this subject.

We now beg leave to submit to your Grace such Answers to the different Questions, as upon the best consideration we have been able to frame, premising, however, that as Ireland has not hitherto enjoyed the advantage of any trade to the East Indies, we cannot express our opinion on these subjects with that confidence which would be derived from experience.

Question 1.—HAS the Board of Customs reason to suspect that Smuggling of Tea or East India Goods has taken place to any considerable extent in the course of the last five years? If so, in what Ports or Places has it existed, and in what manner has it been carried on?

Answer.—HAVING made the necessary enquiries on this subject, we find that in the Port of Cork it does not appear that any Smuggling of East India Goods has taken place within the last five years, at least to any extent worth mentioning; some small seizures of such articles have been made out of American vessels at that Port, but considerable quantities of Tea have been smuggled during the last five years, on the north-west and west coasts of this kingdom, chiefly in American vessels and from American Ports. In the above period several seizures of Tea have been made on shore, within the district of Londonderry; and also some detections of a similar nature have taken place on board of two or three American vessels, which were detained in consequence. In the course of the present year, two vessels were seized and condemned, partly on account of having Tea and Nankeens on board with the intention to smuggle.

In the Port of Belfast, we have no reason to suspect that Smuggling of Tea or East India Goods has taken place to any considerable extent, in the course of the last five years, or prior to that period; and we have no reason to apprehend that Tea or India Goods have been smuggled on shore in other places to any extent worth noticing.

Qu. 2.—What seizures of goods have been made in each year, and where?

In answer to this Question, we beg leave to refer to the Account of such Seizures hereunto annexed, marked A.

Qu. 3.—In the event of the Import Trade from India and the China Seas being opened to the Out-ports, would the danger of Smuggling be increased, and in what degree?

As yet it can hardly be said that any trade with the East Indies has been allowed to Ireland. However, by the 33d George III. cap. 31, a certain portion of trade was granted to the Port of Cork, by permitting a limited extent of shipping and tonnage, to take on board there certain specific articles, the produce of Ireland, to be called for by the Company's ships. But this semblance of Trade was so limited by restrictions, that it was not in any instance carried into effect. To this Question therefore we must give a conjectural answer, as we have not any experience of an India Trade to guide us.

We must admit that in some degree the facility of Smuggling may be increased, if such high duty goods be permitted to be imported into certain of the Out-ports of this country; but we do not think that the danger (at least of direct Smuggling from the East Indies) will be materially greater, provided the trade be subject to proper regulations, such as are hereinafter stated for your Grace's information, and we ground our opinion on the following considerations.

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1st. We conceive that Smuggling, to any great extent, will not be carried on in Merchant Vessels, because these vessels must have their regular cargoes on board; and if any goods should be clandestinely brought over in them with an intention to smuggle, the profit to be gained by evading the Duty on such goods, could never compensate for the risk of heavy penalties and forfeitures of the vessel, both of which may be incurred by the extension of the Manifest Act in the manner we shall hereinafter recommend, so far as respects vessels to be engaged in the East India Trade.

This proposed guarantee for fair trading, together with the enactments of the Revenue Laws now in force, are strong in proportion to the value of the vessels and cargoes at stake. And as the cargoes from the East Indies and China are of the most valuable description, we believe there need be little apprehension that any Smuggling will be carried on of any great moment from that quarter in regular Merchant Vessels. If Smuggling, therefore, should prevail, it must be in cutters or vessels of small burthen peculiarly fitted for such purpose; and the Ports of India, from their great distance, are not likely to be frequented by vessels of that description, to which the Ports of the United States and of Europe are much more adapted.

2d.—The practice of Smuggling will prevail, *ceteris paribus*, in proportion to the temptation thereto, occasioned either by a great extra value being given to any article, in consequence of the imposition of heavy Duties, or from the effects of a monopoly, or from both combined; which latter is the case in the present instance. The share which the monopoly of the East India Company has in enhancing the value of Tea, may be readily estimated by comparing the price at which the different descriptions sell (free of duty) at the East India sales, and what the same descriptions sell for (likewise free of duty) in America; and we are informed that by this criterion it will appear, on an average, that the advance in price in this article, on account of the monopoly, amounts to about 90 per cent. We conclude therefore, that opening the India and China Trade will, by destroying the monopoly advance, reduce in proportion the advantage, and consequently the practice of Smuggling.

It is also to be observed, that as the territories in the East Indies lately belonging to the French and Dutch, have been conquered by the British forces, there is not any enemy's port there from whence facilities for Smuggling might be derived; and we may add, that when a legitimate trade is opened to the Merchants of Ireland, they will use more exertions (as it will be their interest) to detect and counteract the Smuggling, which to a certain extent has prevailed by the means of American vessels.

Qu. 4.—How far might such danger be increased by the restoration of peace?

The danger of Smuggling in general would be somewhat increased by the restoration of peace; but we do not apprehend that peace would operate so much on the trade with India, as on other branches, irregularities in that trade not being subject in time of war to so frequent check and regulation from His Majesty's cruizers, as the trade with Europe and America.

It cannot be denied that peace, by giving free access to the European and American Ports, would give facility to Smuggling from thence, though in regard to the Ports of India and China, it would have little or no effect; the controul of His Majesty's ships remaining upon the trade from the latter, nearly the same as in time of war.

Qu. 5.—Can any measures be devised to prevent such danger, and what are those measures?

If the officers of the Revenue are active and vigilant, the existing laws, with some modifications and additional regulations, duly carried into effect, would appear to be sufficient to prevent Smuggling. We take it for granted, that the trade with India from and to the Port of Dublin and the Out-ports, will be confined to shipping of the United Kingdom; that such vessels will not be permitted to import from India, until security had been given at home against carrying on any illicit trade, and that regular Manifests of their cargoes of a prescribed form be required.

We suggest as an additional check, that the vessels might be restricted to sail with convoy only in fleets, and at particular seasons of the year, and the officer commanding the King's Ship might be instructed to require duplicates of the Manifests of the vessels in his charge, which he should transmit under cover to the Commissioners of the Revenue immediately on his arrival in Port, and that such

such Manifests and Copies be perfected and certified by the officers of the British Settlement at or nearest to the place of lading; but in no case nearer home than the Cape of Good Hope; or in case that vessels should not sail with convoy, we should recommend that duplicates of the Manifests be sent by the proper officers, under sealed covers, to be forwarded or delivered, on arrival to the Commissioners, in Great Britain or Ireland, as the case may be; and that the vessel shall not be allowed to invoice unless she shall produce such sealed and authenticated duplicates, in addition to her usual papers.

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Excise.

The suggestions we are induced to offer as worthy of consideration; but we presume that the regulations which it may be thought expedient finally to adopt for the safety of the Revenue and the prevention of Smuggling, will be the same in all the Out-ports of the United Kingdom.

We propose that the penalties of the Manifest Act, with respect to the Trade to India, shall in every case be increased to £.500, together with the forfeiture of any vessel having East India Goods on board not inserted in the Manifests.

Qu. 6.—To which of the Out-ports could such Trade be opened with the greatest security to the Revenue, and under what Regulations; and would it be advisable to restrict the Tonnage of ships trading to the East Indies and the China Seas?

We can see no objection to the India Trade being extended to the great Ports in Ireland, such as *Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Waterford* and *Londonderry*; subject to the regulations prescribed by the Warehousing Act, (with certain modifications as hereinafter mentioned in answer to Quere 7.

In regard to the size of the vessels, we conceive that the Merchants who may engage in this trade, will be led for their own advantage to employ as large vessels as circumstances will admit of, and it would be a considerable impediment to the trade, if it were restricted to vessels of very large burthen, as vessels of one hundred and fifty tons are allowed to import tobacco from America, where all East India and China Goods are to be had on comparatively moderate terms, and from whence Smuggling is most easy; it would seem, as long as this remains the case, that little additional security would be derived to the Revenue by fixing on any high standard for the size of vessels to be employed in the India and China Trade; and we think it a material consideration that the trade from this country to China and India will be most intimately connected with that to the Brazils and the river Plata, particularly the latter, which has we believe for some time past been a considerable foreign market for the linen and cotton manufactures of this country, and being in the immediate track, it will be by the sale of our manufactures there, that specie will be procured to proceed with to China. It would therefore be very important that vessels of two hundred tons burthen, which are best suited to the trade of Buenos Ayres, should not be prevented from being employed in the trade to China and India; and we therefore recommend, that so far as Ireland is concerned, two hundred tons should be the standard beneath which vessels should be prohibited from trading to India or the China Seas.

Qu. 7th.—Can the warehousing of East India Goods be permitted in any of the Out-ports, and which, with safety to the Revenue; and what Articles can be warehoused in each Port, and under what Regulations?

The warehousing of East India Goods may be permitted at the Ports prescribed in Ireland, and in the King's Stores, only under the general regulations of the Warehousing Act, which should however, we conceive, be modified with respect to India Goods, by limiting the quantities to be entered for Duty at any one time, to certain lots, and not permitting entries of small parcels, as in the case of other Goods; nor should any issue of India Goods out of store at the Port of importation, be permitted on any account until the Import Duties were first paid.

We think the articles to be warehoused in Ireland, may be the same as shall be permitted, and the regulations be similar to those to be adopted in Great Britain, as nearly as the circumstances of the two countries will admit.

Qu. 8.—Can the *ad valorem* Duty on certain East India Goods be secured in the Out-ports, and under what Regulations, or must it be commuted for a rated Duty? If so, what should such Duty be on each Article?

With regard to this Question, we feel a difficulty in giving any conclusive Answer to the different points therein contained, not having had any experience whatever of

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of a direct Trade from India and the China Seas to Ireland. But we presume that in the infancy of such Trade to this country, it might be proper to continue *ad valorem* Duties upon such articles as are at present admissible into England from the East Indies, upon value, and for the security and collection of such Duties in the different Ports in Ireland, to which we have proposed to extend the East India and China Trade. We beg leave to submit such regulations as have occurred to us (in the present stage of this business) as sufficient for that purpose.

The *ad valorem* Duties, when ascertained after the sale of the different articles, may either be paid down or secured by bond, in like manner as other Duties: on this subject however, a difficulty seems to suggest itself as to the manner of ascertaining the value of such Goods. It would not, in our opinion, be safe to take it on the declaration of the importer. We would therefore submit, that sales be permitted of all such India Goods as shall pay Duty upon the value, whereby the value for Duty may be ascertained in the same manner as at the Sales of the Company in London; that certain days be appointed (suppose every three months) in each of the Ports for these Sales, by auction at the Custom-house Stores, in presence of and under the inspection of the Collector and Storekeeper. That the Sales shall be so regulated, that no auction of East India Goods at any one Port, shall take place on the same day, or within a fortnight at least of the Sale at an adjacent Port, so that dealers from the interior of the Kingdom may have an opportunity of attending at whatever and as many of the Sales as they shall find it their interest to do; that fourteen days public notice be given of all those Sales, and that the said *ad valorem* Duty be paid on the amount of such Sales.

The Sales being thus regulated, we cannot but be of opinion that they would probably be as high as they now are in London, making allowance for the fall in price, which the abolition of monopoly would necessarily occasion, but we think would be fully compensated by the increased consumption.

Our reasons for this opinion, we derive from the consideration that Tea is now become a necessary of life, and that the land-carriage is such a moderate percentage on the value, that dealers would attend these Sales from all parts, in such numbers as to render combination or collusion nearly impossible, and to ensure a fair competition.

We beg leave also to suggest, that rated Duties in Ireland should be imposed upon all articles imported directly from the East Indies, which are now rated on importation into England; and we should be inclined to recommend rated Duties upon all articles whatsoever, that can with propriety and safety be so rated, such Duties being more readily collected, and with greater security to the Revenue; and if it should be deemed expedient to substitute rated Duties in lieu of *ad valorem* Duties, we think that they should be sufficient to meet the present produce of the *ad valorem* Duties on the quantities now imported, in which case the Revenue would in our opinion be materially benefited by opening the trade, as the quantity consumed and imported would be increased in proportion as the selling price diminished, which would be the natural consequence of doing away the monopoly.

Qu. 9.—Would any, and what additional establishment of Officers be necessary, in any of the above cases; and what would be the additional expense of such establishment?

Some addition to the establishment of Officers may hereafter be necessary, in such of the Ports of Ireland as shall be allowed the benefit of the East India Trade; but it is impossible, at this moment, to form a conjecture of the extent of the establishment that may be required; this must obviously depend on the spirit and enterprize of the Irish merchant in the undertaking.

The present establishment, in our opinion, will suffice at the opening of the trade, and it may be augmented in proportion as an increase of commerce may render it necessary.

The foregoing Answers, Observations and Opinions, we beg leave, with great deference, to submit to your Grace; and have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Your Grace's most obedient humble Servants,
(Signed)

Custom House, Dublin,
16th November 1812.

Castle Coote,
Robert Wynne,
John Jocelyn,
Henry Hamilton.

{A.}—AN ACCOUNT of all EAST INDIA GOODS seized in the several Ports of *Ireland*, Commissioners, Excise.
in each of the last Five Years, to 1st September 1812.

YEARS.	P O R T S.	Teas : lbs.	Muslins : Yards.	Silk : Yards.	Nankeens : Pieces.
1808	DUBLIN - - - - -	240	- -	- -	812
	BALTIMORE - - - - -	827½	- -	- -	—
	BELFAST - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	8
	CORK * - - - - -	2,437	- -	- -	14
	LONDONDERRY - - - - -	46	- -	- -	—
	NEWRY - - - - -	139	- -	- -	—
	STRANDFORD - - - - -	238	- -	- -	—
	TOTAL - -	3,927½	- -	- -	834
1809	DUBLIN - - - - -	80	20	- -	195
	CORK - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	7
	TOTAL - -	80	20	- -	202
1810	DUBLIN - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	288
	BELFAST - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	10
	WATERFORD - - - - -	55	- -	- -	—
	TOTAL - -	55	- -	- -	298
1811	DUBLIN - - - - -	- -	80	- -	37
	BELFAST - - - - -	5	- -	- -	—
	CORK - - - - -	85	- -	- -	10
	LARNE † - - - - -	100	- -	- -	136
	LIMERICK - - - - -	44	- -	- -	45
	LONDONDERRY - - - - -	12	- -	- -	6
	NEWRY - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	30
	SLIGO - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	20
	TOTAL - -	246	80	- -	284
1812	DUBLIN - - - - -	- -	100	- -	111
	BALTIMORE - - - - -	58	- -	- -	38
	BELFAST - - - - -	7½	- -	- -	—
	CORK - - - - -	8	- -	- -	—
	LONDONDERRY - - - - -	5,855¼	- -	126	516
	NEWRY - - - - -	50½	17	131	42
	TOTAL - -	5,979¼	117	257	707

* CORK.—Of the above Tea, 1,957 lbs. were entered from England, and afterwards seized for some irregularity.

† LARNE.—These Teas and Nankeens were seized from the crew and passengers of an American vessel that was wrecked on one of the Islands of Orkney, on their being afterwards landed at Larne.

(Signed) Wm. Kelly,
Exam^r Insp^rs Books.

of the trade with the East Indies and China, from the year 1701 to 1760.

Year	Value of Goods Imported	Value of Goods Exported	Balance
1701	1000000	500000	500000
1702	1200000	600000	600000
1703	1100000	550000	550000
1704	1300000	700000	600000
1705	1400000	800000	600000
1706	1500000	900000	600000
1707	1600000	1000000	600000
1708	1700000	1100000	600000
1709	1800000	1200000	600000
1710	1900000	1300000	600000
1711	2000000	1400000	600000
1712	2100000	1500000	600000
1713	2200000	1600000	600000
1714	2300000	1700000	600000
1715	2400000	1800000	600000
1716	2500000	1900000	600000
1717	2600000	2000000	600000
1718	2700000	2100000	600000
1719	2800000	2200000	600000
1720	2900000	2300000	600000
1721	3000000	2400000	600000
1722	3100000	2500000	600000
1723	3200000	2600000	600000
1724	3300000	2700000	600000
1725	3400000	2800000	600000
1726	3500000	2900000	600000
1727	3600000	3000000	600000
1728	3700000	3100000	600000
1729	3800000	3200000	600000
1730	3900000	3300000	600000
1731	4000000	3400000	600000
1732	4100000	3500000	600000
1733	4200000	3600000	600000
1734	4300000	3700000	600000
1735	4400000	3800000	600000
1736	4500000	3900000	600000
1737	4600000	4000000	600000
1738	4700000	4100000	600000
1739	4800000	4200000	600000
1740	4900000	4300000	600000
1741	5000000	4400000	600000
1742	5100000	4500000	600000
1743	5200000	4600000	600000
1744	5300000	4700000	600000
1745	5400000	4800000	600000
1746	5500000	4900000	600000
1747	5600000	5000000	600000
1748	5700000	5100000	600000
1749	5800000	5200000	600000
1750	5900000	5300000	600000
1751	6000000	5400000	600000
1752	6100000	5500000	600000
1753	6200000	5600000	600000
1754	6300000	5700000	600000
1755	6400000	5800000	600000
1756	6500000	5900000	600000
1757	6600000	6000000	600000
1758	6700000	6100000	600000
1759	6800000	6200000	600000
1760	6900000	6300000	600000

The above table shows the value of goods imported and exported by the East India Company from the year 1701 to 1760. The balance column shows the surplus or deficit for each year.

(East India Affairs.)

Copies of the CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place between The President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors of The *East India* Company;—together with the MINUTES of the Court of Directors of the said Company;—respecting the Renewal of their exclusive Privileges:—As laid before the Proprietors of *East India* Stock, at their several General Courts, subsequent to the 25th of March 1812.

At a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 31st March 1812.

READ again, and considered, Letter from Lord *Melville*, dated the 21st March; and his Lordship's Observations on the Hints.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held on Thursday the 2d April 1812;—

MINUTES of the last Court, of 25th ultimo were read. The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it was assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the Papers which were laid by the Court of Directors before the General Court on the 25th ultimo.

It was then moved; and, after mature deliberation,

Resolved unanimously, That this Court, having perused the Papers laid before them at the last General Court, desire to express the high sense which they entertain of the great ability, zeal, and fidelity, with which the Directors have maintained the interest of the East India Company. They return them thanks for the powerful and convincing arguments by which they have shown the danger which would await the British Empire from opening the Trade of India, and the immense advantages which the nation has derived, in strength, revenue, territory and character, from the capital and the exertions of this Corporation.

That although this Court will feel it their duty, on all occasions, to bow to the determination of the Legislature, they cannot but observe with extreme concern, that no proposition is suggested of an increased or further dividend, either now or hereafter, or advantage of any kind whatever, to the proprietors of East India stock; notwithstanding the negotiation for the renewal of the Charter in 1793 begun with a proposal for an increase of dividend of two *per cent.* which Charter opened the trade but in a limited and partial degree; and notwithstanding that while such great and progressive advantages have been obtained for the public at large, the proprietors themselves have made little more than common interest of their money. That now to be called upon to part with an undefined proportion of a trade thus established, and maintained hitherto at their sole expense, without any consideration for the same, seems to them to be wholly inequitable. Under these impressions this Court confides to the Honourable

2 CORRESPONDENCE *between* PRESIDENT of INDIA BOARD

Court of Directors the care of its interests in the further negotiation for a new Charter, trusting to the justice of their fellow citizens, as well as to His Majesty's Government and to Parliament, that they shall receive that liberal treatment which they regard themselves as so eminently entitled to at the hands of their country.

And that the Directors be requested to report their proceedings from time to time to this Court.

That this Court cannot contemplate the essential change proposed in the constitution of the Company by an unrestrained trade to and from India without great concern and apprehension; not so much on account of the injury to which it will subject the Company in their commercial privileges and profits, as on account of the tendency which such a change must have to affect the system established by the Legislature, for the civil and political government of the Company's territorial possessions, whilst it is not at all likely to afford to the commercial interests of this country the advantages expected from it.

Should, therefore, the opening of the trade to India be the ultimate determination of Parliament, this Court cannot but express its hope that all due care will be taken to accompany the enlargements which shall be given to individuals in the Indian trade with such regulations as shall most effectually guard against the dangers to which those enlargements might expose the existing system of Indian administration.

Draught of a Petition to the Honourable House of Commons was then read, being as follows:—*

It was then moved; and on the question,
Resolved, That this Court do approve the above petition.

The Court on the question adjourned.

AT a Meeting of the Deputation, the 4th April 1812.

THE chairman stated, that himself and the deputy had a conference yesterday with the President of the Board of Commissioners.

Read again, and considered the hints and observations on them.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 6th April 1812.

THE chairman stated to the Committee, that the Chairs had a conference yesterday with the President of the Board of Commissioners.

Letter from Lord Melville, dated the 21st March, was read and further considered.

AT a Court of Directors, held on Monday the 6th April 1812.

On a motion,

Ordered, that the Company's seal be affixed to their petition to the honourable House of Commons, which was approved in court, and in the general court of the 2d instant; also, to a petition for leave to present the same; and that such members of this court as are members of the House of Commons be requested to present the said petitions.

AT a Court of Directors, held on Thursday the 9th April 1812.

On a motion,

Resolved, that agreeably to the Court's resolution of the 2d ultimo, appointing a deputation of Directors to confer with His Majesty's ministers on the subject of a renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, the under-mentioned gentlemen be appointed for that purpose; viz.

The Chairman, the deputy Chairman, the honourable William Fullarton Elphinstone, Jacob Bosanquet, esq. Charles Grant, esq. George Smith, esq. Edward Parry, esq. William Astell, esq.

* The Petition referred to was presented to the Honourable House of Commons the 7th of April 1812.

AT a Meeting of the Deputation, the 11th April 1812.

THE chairman stated, that the deputy and himself had a conference with the Earl of Buckinghamshire, on Tuesday last.

Read again the hints and observations, and deliberated thereon as far as article twelve.

And adjourned to Monday next at two o'clock.

AT a Meeting of the Deputation, the 13th April 1812.

Proceeded in deliberating further on the hints and observations,

And adjourned to Wednesday next.

AT a Meeting of the Deputation, the 15th April 1812.

Draught of a letter to the President of the Board of Commissioners was read and approved.

And the Chairman was requested to submit the same to the Court of Directors this day.

AT a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 15th April 1812.

THE Chairman from the Committee of Correspondence, submitting to the Court draught of a letter to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India,

The same was read, and unanimously approved.

My Lord,

East India House, 15th April 1812.

THE correspondence between the President of the Board of Commissioners on the part of His Majesty's government, and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, on the subject of the renewal of the Company's charter, having been laid before the General Court of Proprietors, we now, in consequence of the resolutions of that body, propose to ourselves the honour of continuing the correspondence with your Lordship, and especially to reply to the letters of the late President, dated the 21st and 23d of March, and to his observations accompanying the former of these letters.

In the first place, however, permit us to offer some remarks on the outlines of the negotiation, as far as it has hitherto advanced, and on the opposition which has begun to show itself to certain propositions respecting the necessity and importance of which His Majesty's government and the East India Company appear to have entertained similar sentiments.

It is manifest from the letters written on the part of the Court of Directors, that they have contemplated, with the utmost reluctance, such an enlargement of the trade to India as seemed to be desired by His Majesty's ministers, because they believed that the commercial advantages expected from it to this country would not be realized; and feared that it might eventually endanger the security of the British possessions in the East. We must desire on the part of the Court of Directors, distinctly, and in the face of the country, to state this opinion, not as advanced without conviction to serve a cause, but as the genuine result of such knowledge and experience as the Court possess, upon a subject respecting which they have better means of information than any of those associations who are now eager to take full possession of the Eastern trade, and upon which also it is certainly material that the public should form just ideas. We have, indeed, yet seen no arguments advanced in answer to those reasons which the Court have offered against the opening of the trade, and particularly against the expectation of the great increase to be produced by such a measure in the exports from this country to India, and the imports thence. Lord Melville has signified his concurrence with the Court in thinking that the public will be disappointed, at least at first, in this expectation; and though his Lordship has said that "the Court do not appear to have succeeded in establishing the proposition, that any detriment will arise to the public interest, either

90. " here

" here or in India, or ultimately even to the interest of the company themselves, " from the introduction of private adventurers," we must beg leave to observe, first, that we cannot doubt " the introduction of private adventurers," which his Lordship had in view, was less extensive than is now likely to be contended for by some portions of the public, and was connected in his mind with limitations and restrictions in the conduct of the trade, which those who claim the largest opening of it exclude; and secondly, that several reasons which the Court have urged, to show that much detriment would arise from a general opening of the trade, remain unanswered, either in his Lordship's letters, or in any of the public resolutions we have yet seen. Until of late the general language held on the subject of the Indian trade was rather that the merchants of Great Britain should be allowed to apply their industry to such branches of it, and to such ports of the Indian seas, as the commerce of the Company did not embrace, than that they should invade the portion of the trade which the Company carried on. But now little is said about the advantages to be derived from adventures to the unexplored parts of India, and the objects likely to be most warmly contended for, are not new accessions of commerce to the nation, but a transfer of much of those branches of trade already carried on by the Company in London to individuals in the out-ports. The large concessions at first required from the Company by His Majesty's government appear only to have encouraged the merchants of the out-ports to make still further demands, regardless, as it would seem, of the political consequences that might ensue from a compliance with them, and apparently unaware too that the corporate capacity of the East India company is perpetual, and cannot be annulled, even if the qualified monopoly they have enjoyed, were to cease.

We are confident, my Lord, it was not the intention of His Majesty's ministers that the East India Company should be broken down and despoiled of those faculties necessary to enable it to perform the important part assigned to it by the Legislature, in the government of the British Empire in the East; a part which, probably, it will be allowed to have performed well, and with more safety and advantage to the mother country than any other system hitherto thought of could have done. The benefits accruing to that government by the reciprocal aids of revenue and commerce, the powers of which are united in the constitution of the Company in a way peculiar to it, have been often seen and fully acknowledged, and were it necessary, it would be easy to enlarge upon them. These powers have now become so incorporated that it is impossible to separate them without essentially endangering the whole of a system that has proved in practice eminently useful; if, therefore, the commercial part of that system were now to be destroyed, the political functions exercised by the Company would be so weakened as necessarily to bring into view questions of the last importance to the safety of the British Empire in India, and of the British Constitution at home.

We hence assuredly rely, that the wisdom of parliament and the good sense of the nation in general, will resist those rash and violent innovations upon the system of the Company which the merchants of different towns, proceeding upon theoretical ideas, and overlooking most material facts, now appear to intend, without any certainty, even of extending the commerce of this country, but to the unavoidable detriment of its political interests abroad, and its financial interests at home.

It was in contemplation of dangers, less immediate and alarming than the designs now avowed threaten, that the Court so earnestly proposed that the renewal of the Charter should proceed, with certain modifications, upon the basis of the Act of 1793, which made the Company the medium of the enlargements of private trade; but having been forced to depart from this preliminary principle, which, they still maintain, consults the true policy of this country, and the sacrifice of which, they may observe by the way, inflicts great injury upon all the private interests and parties engaged in the Indian trade as established by that act, particularly on the commanders and officers of the Company's ships, whose professional merits are universally acknowledged. The Court are however perfectly satisfied, from the assurances already given by His Majesty's ministers from the beginning, that any enlargements which may be given in the Indian trade shall be accompanied with such provisions as will guard against the dangers to which such enlargements might otherwise expose the existing system.

Several

Several of the precautions necessary in this view were suggested in the “* *Hints*” submitted by the deputation of the Court to Lord Melville on the 4th March, and upon these, and the “* *Observations*” made on them by him, we now feel ourselves called upon further to offer some elucidations to your Lordship.

* N. B. The figures subsequently found in the margin, refer to those *Hints* and *Observations*.

ON the very important head of the China trade, permit us, my Lord, to remark, that although the security of the revenue is doubtless a very fit consideration for His Majesty's government and for parliament, yet the Company do not understand that the continuance of their exclusive privilege in this trade is rested on considerations of revenue alone; nor that it ought to be effected by any varying circumstances in that branch of the public affairs. The Company have the actual possession of the monopoly of that trade, which was given them for national purposes; and by the perpetuity of their corporate capacity must be more capable of maintaining it against the competition of private merchants than those merchants would be to drive them out of it. But such competition would be ruinous to the public interests; for the Company already supply the nation with as much as it wants of China commodities, which are almost entirely used for home consumption, and exports woollens and metals of this country to the amount of a million sterling annually, at a loss to themselves during war. By competition the cost of teas and other China articles would be enhanced, the prices of our staples lowered there; and if individuals could possess themselves of the trade the exports in those articles which they could not sell to profit would be lost to the country. A struggle, therefore, between the Company and individuals could only produce ruinous consequences to both. The jealousy of the Chinese government, which now allows only one port of that vast empire for all its foreign commerce, and subjects the European residents at Canton to a confinement to their factories for six months of the year, and to banishment to Macao for the other six months, would undoubtedly take alarm at the ingress of indefinite numbers of unconnected Englishmen from Europe; and if it did not at once exclude them, would soon be induced to do so by the disorders which would not fail to follow, and which are on the present limited scale of intercourse prevented or palliated only by the extreme caution and established usages of the company's supra-cargoes. Thus the trade would be entirely lost to the country, and with it not only the export of a million of its manufactures annually, but a revenue of four millions, with the fleet of excellent ships now employed in that commerce, to the great inconvenience of the people at large, the ruin of particular classes, and the complicated injury of the state. The resort of American ships to Canton, without either hinderance from the Chinese, or consequent disorder, affords no parallel to the case of an open trade from Great Britain and Ireland to China. Those Americans, few in number, carrying thither only silver, and carrying away silk cloths as well as tea, derived their reception and protection very much from the orderly English factory long established there, who have endured treatment from the Chinese government to which no representative of His Majesty could submit. We are satisfied, therefore, my Lord, that such provisions will be introduced into the new Charter as will effectually secure this great branch of trade to the Company and the nation in the manner it has hitherto been enjoyed.

We submit that this observation ought to run thus:—“This proposition ought to be acceded to; with the reservation, however, that the governments in India ought to be restricted from” making any alteration in the rates of the duties sanctioned by the authorities in England, or that they may hereafter sanction.

To the concession on this head we wish it to be added, that the Company shall have a fair price for all the saltpetre they shall supply to the Government.

As the confinement of the private trade to and from India to the port of London is an article of essential importance on the whole of the present question, involving the safety of the Company, it may be expedient that we state somewhat fully the various and powerful considerations on which the propriety and necessity of the measure rests. These considerations relate to the usages resulting unavoidably from the nature of the Company, which, for political as well as commercial purposes, it is so material to preserve; from the law of the land; the existing rights of individuals; the conveniency of the re-exportation of Indian commodities, and the security of the public revenue.

From the first institution of the East India Company they have used the port of London only; and the practice of selling their imports by public auction only is also almost coeval with the company.

The utility which dictated the first of these practices is obvious: a little consideration will show the other to be yet more necessary.—If private bargaining and trafficking with individuals, and from day to day, were allowed in the sales of the great imports of the Company, how many doors would be open for collusion, imposition, and abuse! It would be impossible the business could go on in that way; and the very liability of it to suspicion would be enough to destroy the confidence of the proprietors and the public.—Besides, the importations of the Company coming in fleets at stated seasons, it suited the convenience of all parties that the sales should also be only at stated seasons, and public, which would afford the opportunity to buyers to resort from all parts, foreign as well as domestic, to those sales.

In the ninth and tenth years of King William the Third, the legislature interposed to prohibit sale of East India goods otherwise than by public auction, and in the next year of that Prince it was enacted, that East India goods should be sold only in London. Thus the law at present stands.

The immediate object of the legislature in these enactments appears to have been the security of the revenue, then appointed to be derived from the customs laid on Indian goods imported.

And nothing so effectual could be devised for that security to bring the imports to one place; to have them lodged under the keys of government officers; to have them sold publicly in the presence of those officers; and, finally, to have the duties, thus carefully ascertained, collected through the medium of the company, with hardly any charge: the whole of this practice is the most complete provision that can be imagined, against defect, fraud or expense, in realizing this branch of revenue to the public.

But if this was material in the time of King William, when perhaps the revenue from East India goods, including china, did not exceed £.100,000, how essential must it be at present to the state, when that revenue exceeds four millions?

With all the care now taken, and when London is the only lawful place of importation, it is well known that teas, shawls, silks (prohibited for the encouragement of our own manufactures), and other articles, are at the present time, to some extent, smuggled on shore from the East India ships, notwithstanding the penalties of the law; and when, in addition to the legal penalties, the offending parties, if the Company's servants, are liable to further fines and mulcts on all illicit trade. But the hope of evading the heavy duties will ever continue to operate on persons who look no farther than their own immediate profit or convenience.

Every deviation from the established usage would so far destroy its simplicity and efficiency, and open the way to abuses. Suppose the importations to be allowed to go only to one out-port, a new establishment, new expense, new trouble, would be created, and a channel opened for smuggling, fraud, and abuse. What would it be, then, if several out-ports were opened for the landing and sale of Indian and Chinese goods?

But this still supposes the Company, either for itself, or for private traders, to be the only medium of importation. If, however, all individuals were to be allowed to import, and into all the ports of the United Kingdom, especially if it were allowed to employ ships of small burthen, which drawing little water could run into obscure parts in the remote parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, where would be the practicability of any safe control? Legions of Custom-house and Excise-officers must be appointed, at a very great expense; and after all, where the duties are so high as they are, especially on the articles of tea, silk, and fine muslins, smuggling without end must be expected. If private ships were allowed to go to the Eastern Islands they could find means to procure tea; and if also allowed to return to the out-ports, smuggling in that article would be by far the most gaining trade.

At present, the duties upon East India goods are collected and paid in London, at a very small expense to Government, and to the full extent to which they ought

ought to be paid. This follows because the value of the goods is ascertained by competition at the Company's sales. Were every port to have its India House, where would be this general competition? The same goods which pay the duty *ad valorem*, would be liable to one amount of duty at Fowey, to another at Dublin, to a third at Port Glasgow; all differing from each other, and from that paid at London. There would be no remedy for this inconvenience, whatever may be said by interested persons to the contrary. The endless variety of Indian commodities renders it impossible that they should generally pay what are called *rated* duties, of so much per piece or so much per yard. Pepper may pay a fixed sum by the pound, and sugar by the hundred weight; but the staple article of piece-goods, and many others, must ever be rated by the value, quantity being no just criterion.

It therefore follows from what has been above observed, that were the trade to be carried to the out-ports of the United Kingdom, the revenue drawn from Indian goods must be greatly diminished, and the charges of collecting it greatly increased.

Let it be next inquired, What would be the effect of such a charge on different interests; the persons already possessed of valuable property employed for the Indian trade; the exporters of Indian commodities from this country; and on the East India Company itself?

The City of London, in their corporate capacity, as conservators of the Thames, and all classes of persons in the metropolis, who are engaged in the building and out-fit of ships, in the carriage, warehousing, sorting, buying and selling of the Company's goods, have also a direct interest in the present discussion.

The East India Dock Company have likewise a very great and obvious interest in keeping the Indian trade in the Port of London.

With respect to the re-export trade in Indian commodities, at least three fourths of the imports from India have hitherto been for the supply of the continental markets. The foreign buyers repose confidence in the regularity and publicity with which the Company's sales are conducted. When the trade was solely in the hands of the Company the particulars of their cargoes were published immediately on the arrival of the ships, and distributed all over the continent; notices of the quantities to be sold, and periods of sale, were also published for the like distribution. The sales of each description of goods were made at stated periods, twice in the year; the buyers of course knew the state of the market at the time of coming to the sale, and the purchases were made under an assurance that no more goods of such description would be disposed of before the next sale; hence they had a certainty of the market for six months. This established a solid confidence, which very much benefited the sales; such confidence has, no doubt, been much weakened since 1793, when private persons were partially admitted into the trade; the chief object of the private trader being, as it always must be, to obtain prompt sales to meet the payment of bills; East India goods are frequently re-sold while they remain in the Company's warehouse, merely by a transfer of vouchers. The goods when so sold will produce from five to ten per cent. more than when in the hands of individuals; this is particularly the case as to drugs, which are subject to great adulteration.

The confidence that has been entertained of the Company's regularity and fair dealing has been such, that the foreign buyers have given their orders to their correspondents in London, on the faith merely of the descriptive marks; and goods, on their arrival on the continent, frequently pass through various hands before they are finally unpacked.

By the mode proposed it is to be feared the foreign buyer will cease to be at any certainty as to his purchases, and the quality of the commodities; and this may eventually lead foreigners to look directly to India for the supply that has hitherto been furnished through the medium of this country.

To speak now of the effects of the proposed change upon the interests of the Company: and first, with respect to the East India trade, properly so called, as contra-distinguished from the imports from China;—If the mode of private sale of Indian goods in every town in the kingdom were introduced, would not the stated and the public sales, to which the Company are restricted, be continually anticipated; and consequently the supply of the foreign markets be so also;

though on the whole these markets could not take off more? Could these sales, then, secure a general assemblage of buyers? Could it be reckoned upon, that the Company's goods would go off as they usually have hitherto done at the sales? Could the prices be expected to indemnify the Company, when the market should be lowered by the necessity or impatience of private importers? Could the realization in money of the Company's Indian imports be depended on—that realization so necessary to the finances of the Company? And if not, how could the currency of their affairs be preserved? How could they pay for exports to India? How could they maintain the fleet of ships they now employ in their Indian commerce, a fleet so necessary for the transportation of troops and stores and warlike services in India? And if the Company's Indian commerce failed, and so much of the Indian imports were transferred to out-ports, what must become of many of the Company's wharfs, warehouses, and other articles of dead stock, formed at a vast expense in consequence of this Indian trade? And where would be the benefit to the nation by the change? Would it be any thing else but transferring to Bristol, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dublin, that which London now has? Would it be really any accession of benefit to the empire at large? And what, to look towards India, would be the effect of an unlimited trade from the out-ports of Great Britain and Ireland to all those regions? Would it be possible to enforce the regulations which His Majesty's ministers think absolutely necessary for preventing an uncontrolled intercourse with the East, and for averting the evils that would ensue from it?

These questions, to add no more, ought to be very clearly and satisfactorily answered, before so great a change is attempted; before an order of things that has subsisted so long, and done so well, is subverted and destroyed. If great and sudden innovations ought at all times to be regarded with caution and distrust, surely ought those in particular which are proposed by men for their own immediate advantage.

But what are the arguments with which the merchants of the out-ports may be supposed to enforce their claim? Natural right; the freedom of trade; allowing every man to carry on his own business in his own way; the odium of the principle of monopoly; the advantage with which they would carry on the trade if they were obliged to bring back their ships to London, instead of their own ports; the disadvantage to the country consumers.

To all this it may be replied, that supposing the whole true, are these arguments of weight and value sufficient to overturn the present long-established system of the Company, and to endanger so large a portion of the public revenue? As to the arguments for natural right, &c. such arguments must always be limited by considerations of practical good. The only practical argument that occurs in favour of the out-ports is the advantage to the merchants themselves and to the country consumers. Now what is the amount of this advantage? Let it not be forgotten that at present it is problematical, at least, whether any great Indian trade can be established by the private merchants; that at any rate the chief part of Indian goods imported into England is intended for re-exportation; that London is the fittest port and mart for the foreign trade especially, since the warehousing act; that there is really little consumption of Indian goods in the interior of this country; and that if no great accession of trade should be brought to the country by the private merchants, then they will have sacrificed the existing system without even attaining the object for which the sacrifice was made.

It may, perhaps, be said, that the Hudson's Bay Company has public sales, and that yet there are sales on account of individuals of the same articles the Company import. But this will form no parallel case as to *companies*; nor is there any great question of revenue concerned. The only article imported by the Hudson's Bay Company is *Furs*. The sales of this article on private account are also by auction; and, it is believed, confined to London. The whole is comparatively a small affair, and can be of no weight in the present question.

Upon the whole, therefore, it seems most certain, that on such slender grounds with respect to advantage (an advantage as before mentioned, only to be taken from London for the out-ports) with so little certainty of establishing any great trade to or from India, with such imminent hazard to the East India Company and to the Revenue, it would be contrary to the prudent policy which this Nation

Nation has generally observed, and most unwise in itself to venture upon so great an innovation, some of the effects of which were pointed out to the President of the Board of Commissioners three years ago (printed papers, page 30,) effects which by his silence he seems to have admitted; and in a word, it may be apprehended that they would amount to the destruction of the Company's Indian trade, their Indian commercial establishments, their Indian shipping, and finally leave the China monopoly so insulated and unsupported as to bring that also at length to its fall, and with it the whole fabric of the Company, and the great revenue now so easily realized through its medium; nor can it be at all doubtful that in such case the China trade would also be lost to the Nation.

It is not irrelevant to this subject to advert to a passage in the history of the Dutch East India Company, under the year 1602. "The plurality of East India partnership or societies at this time formed in Holland creating much disorder and clashing in that commerce, the States General summoned before them the directors of all those companies, and obliged them to unite for the future into one, to which united company the States granted the sole commerce to East India for twenty-one years, from the 20th March 1602." They had in consequence, several chambers of East India commerce in Holland, as Amsterdam, Middleburgh, &c. but they were all under one united Direction*.

In the time of King William the Company were allowed five per cent. on the private trade.

Many remarks made upon the sixth article will also apply to this which might have properly formed a part of it. We need therefore only observe here, that the permitting of ships to sail from the out-ports will go very materially to injure the interest of those who were let into the Indian trade by the Act of 1793; to increase the danger of colonization abroad, and of injury to the revenues by smuggling at home, as well as another danger to be noticed in the next article.

It is not only to all our Indian possessions that the exportation of military stores ought always to be prohibited, but also to the numerous island in the Eastern seas, inhabited by a vindictive race of people who may be ready not only to buy warlike stores, but to engage Europeans in their quarrels; and the sailing of ships will certainly increase the danger of these evils.

The existing laws as to piece-goods enables the Company to confine the importation of that article to themselves; they have never availed themselves of this privilege; but yet it may be proper to continue it, because "the regular and constant employment of manufacturers under the existing system of local management" is a matter of consequence not likely to be otherwise so well guarded; and that great importations of piece-goods would operate against the home manufactures, whilst a smaller select importation would be useful.

There is a new reason for the same restriction in favour of the Company in the article of raw silk, because such a general competition is now to be opened against them, and because they have at great expense in a long course of years, by means of their own establishments brought the raw silk of Bengal, which they export, to a high state of perfection; and if that article is left to the competition of individuals, who will often have to resort to the agency of indolent natives, the quality of the article may be expected materially to fall, and the silk manufactures of this country to be much worse supplied than they are at present.

It is proper to add on this subject, that the restriction in favour of the Company in the article of piece-goods is by no means of the value it was at first, the demand for that Indian staple being now greatly diminished in this country.

Lord Melville has observed, on the reasons which he apprehends had influenced the Court in proposing that ships of less than four hundred tons should not be allowed to sail to India, that "though entitled to due consideration, they do not appear to be sufficiently strong to justify the proposed restriction, or the making a distinction, in that respect, between ships trading to the East Indies and to

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7. 7.

8. 8.

10. 10.

11. 11.

12. 12.

14. 14.

* See Anderson's Commerce, and Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, under 1602.

“other countries;” it is thereof deemed necessary to discuss the proposition more at length.

In examining the subject of the sixth proposition, the facility which small ships would afford to smuggling were the out-ports opened for the disposal of the homeward cargoes, has already been considered. In further support of the fourteenth proposition, respecting the least size of ships that should be permitted to go to India on account of individuals, the practice of the India Company in the early part of their intercourse with the East might be adduced, for they soon dropped the smaller class of ships for one of five hundred tons; but as this country in its improved state of navigation and commerce has few ships of that burthen, except those employed by the East India Company, the limiting of ships to be now employed in the private trade to India to four hundred tons was supposed to afford facility to the most respectable houses to benefit by the proposed enlargement of the trade.

Every one will admit that there is more of respectability in the larger class of ships, and this circumstance should not altogether be lost sight of with the Inhabitants of India. The impressions of the superiority of our maritime strength to that of other nations, and particularly to the Americans, who speak the same language, and who navigate very small vessels to and from the ports of the East should be kept alive, and, as a reason of state, should have its due weight in the consideration of this subject.

It is not only the respectability of the *ship* that should be attended to, but there is also a degree of respectability and responsibility attached to the character of the commander and of the Officers (of whom there is a greater establishment in the larger ships). Their information is pre-eminent, particularly in those essential articles of nautical science, the variation and the lunar observations in the navigation of the Indian seas, and to and from thence, by such men. A better discipline is established in those larger ships which suit them; the ships are also better armed, and less liable to capture than vessels of the smaller class. The length of voyage requires not only superior equipment and a stouter vessel, but in order to guard against contingencies of every kind, subordinate officers and their assistants are indispensable, because in the event of the death of the principal officers the knowledge and skill requisite to supply their places, especially in cases of emergency could be derived from no other quarter. Small vessels cannot have these necessary advantages, an observation which applies more particularly to such petty officers as carpenters and caulkers, in respect to matters that concern the hull of the ship, and to medical men in respect to the crew.

It has been found by experience that larger ships can be navigated at a less rate per ton than small ones; hence, one of four hundred tons will require less rate of freight than two of two hundred tons; a point of economy in the conveyance of goods, which is not to be disregarded, even in a national view. As India is concerned, the smaller vessels will multiply a description of persons in the ports, and throughout the country, whose conduct may have serious effects on the peace and quiet of the Asiatic governments, from the causes before mentioned. The minor ports throughout the country will admit of an intercourse and connection between Europeans and the Natives which the vigilance and power of our governments cannot discover nor control.

The ships employed in private trade should be constrained to navigate with a certain number of Europeans outward, so as to prevent as much as possible the introduction of native seamen to this country; and hence, for the sake of humanity, a surgeon becomes a necessary person, the employment of whom may well comport with the size of ships of four hundred tons or upwards, but not with those of two hundred and fifty, or less. If the health and lives of seamen be thought of consequence to the state, the larger class of ships should certainly be preferred. If the present superior class of West India shipping are of four or five hundred tons, where the passage is not more than six weeks, it appears at least as reasonable that those employed in an East Indian voyage, which may last many months, should be equally competent and formidable as the running ships, and not stand on a scale beneath those of the first class upon Lloyd's books, so that the premium of insurancie upon the goods shipped may be kept at the lowest possible rate.

Whenever

Whenever such enlargements as may induce the subjects of this country to embark very large property in the Indian trade shall be opened to them, it must be highly expedient, that, for such time at least as may be sufficient for the return of one voyage, the utmost possible security which the Legislature can devise should be provided, in order to check such hazardous adventures as might otherwise be carried on in any description of vessel, or under the conduct of characters not sufficiently responsible, and at the risk or cost of the underwriter.

If an honourable commercial intercourse with India be the object, such wholesome regulations will promote it, but if speculations of mere chance outward, and smuggling homeward, should be in the contemplation of any adventurers, protection to the fair trader, to the East India Company, and to the revenue, can only be secured by some efficient law respecting the size of the ships, and their consequent equipment in stores and force, under the conduct of able and responsible commanders and crews.

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The regulations proposed with respect to Lascars are only intended for a time of war. No Lascars should be brought to this country in a time of Peace. 16. 16.

The existing regulations as to ingress and settlement of unlicensed Europeans into the Company's establishments and territories to be continued. No British subjects to be allowed to settle in any country within the Company's limits, and not under the government of the Company. 18. 18.

The King's forces maintainable by the Company in India not to exceed fifteen thousand men in all, and this number to be reduced as may be found practicable. 19. 19.

If the proposition made by the Company, to be henceforth charged so much per regiment of a given force, or so much per man, be not adopted, we shall be glad to receive any specific proposition for putting upon a clear and equitable footing the adjustment of accounts between the Pay-office and the Company. By any such arrangement we cannot doubt that at least the intricacies of the present mode of settlement utterly unsatisfactory as it is to the Company, will be got rid of, even if the expense should not be diminished; but will it, for example, admit of any question, whether, when the Company have been charged, as they really have been, with the expense of an entire recruiting company at home as constantly raising recruits; and whilst, in many instances, the recruits so raised have been sent, not to India but to other quarters, the recruiting company having also been at all times available for internal service, it can come within the equity of the 127th clause of the Act of 1793; or ever could have been intended to charge the expense of such company to the Indian territories; or is it just, that the expense of the colonel of a regiment employed either at home or on the Continent, or perhaps on a furlough staff appointment, should be partly charged to the East India Company, and his pay be drawn from them? As all parties therefore agree in the propriety of an alteration, the sooner it is made the better. 20. 20.

The Court of Directors have already objected, and must ever object, to the arbitrary mode adopted by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1805, for the settlement of the demands of the Company on Government. We think it a clear and equitable principle that the expense of captures made and not retained by the Company, but transferred to His Majesty, or by His Majesty restored to the enemy, should be charged to the public. 21. 21.

The ordinary pay of the Company's troops employed on such services, and especially in places out of the sphere of India, as in Egypt, should also be placed on account of the public.

On these grounds we beg leave to propose that the balance of demands now made by the Pay-office on the Company be set off by the sums which they are yet unpaid for, the capture of Ceylon, and the Moluccas, and for the expedition to Egypt. Even then the settlement will be greatly to the advantage of the public, as the Company have made good to the Pay-Office a sum exceeding two millions; in addition to which they have since the year 1797 been charged for King's troops beyond the number for which the law obliged them to pay, at the average annual rate of about three thousand firelocks, besides the officers and serjeants requisite for that number or men.

As a supplement to this article the Court cannot help again submitting to consideration the earnest desire and hope of the Proprietors to be exonerated 22. 22.

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out of the general funds of the Company from the payment of the property tax. The dividends of other public companies are thus exempted; and it is but a small consideration in the immense concerns of the Company, from which the Proprietors have, on the whole, yet derived only the ordinary interest of money in return for all the hazards their property has run.

23. 23. The debt of which the Court of Directors meant to speak in the twenty-third proposition was the whole of the Indian debt, part of which, to the amount of about seven millions; has been transferred to England. The observation of Lord Melville will coincide with this proposition; and the Court of Directors can have no material objection to his Lordship's proviso respecting the reduction of the bond debt at home to three millions; but experience has shown the inconvenience of confining within narrow limits, by parliamentary regulation, the amount of this debt.

25. 25. Considering how probable it is that private adventurers will desire to obtain a supply of the article of tea, in order to be smuggled into this country and to foreign parts, and considering also the importance of not endangering the commercial intercourse now permitted by the Chinese to the British nation through its long established organ the East India Company, it is obvious that effectual provision ought to be made in some mode or other for preventing both these evils; and we shall be glad to hear any propositions which were in Lord Melville's contemplation, or may be in your Lordship's, as more likely to suit that end than the suggestion we have offered. In the mean time we feel it incumbent upon us to request your Lordship's attention to some remarks on the question of admitting private ships to the Spice Islands. The demand of all Europe for the spices of the Moluccas is so limited, that one or two of the Company's ships may import a sufficient quantity for the supply of it; the division, therefore, of this supply among the Company and the merchants in general of this country will leave so little to the individuals of the latter class, as to form no object worthy of long and distant enterprize; not to mention that spices are now rising up in other parts of the east, which renders these islands less important than they have been. The maintenance of the Molucca Islands which produce no valuable commodity but spices, occasions to the Company a heavy expense, and can only be compensated by a monopoly of their trade; and if private merchants are to participate in that trade, they ought also to bear a proportionable share of the charge of establishment in those islands. But the spice-trade, is not the most interesting consideration belonging to this question. If in any of the islands of the Eastern Seas not belonging to the Company, British subjects were to settle (a thing which the Company, even if armed with legal powers would find it difficult to prevent after those seas should be open to all the ships of this country); it would seem impossible to hinder them from obtaining, by one means or other, a supply of the teas of China for the purpose of being smuggled into Europe. That object alone might be tempting enough to induce a settlement where no other circumstance was sufficiently inviting; and if from this motive, or a concurrence of others, which might be supposed, a number of Englishmen were once to unite themselves in that quarter, whither new individuals might continually resort, and whence again they might repair to all the ports of the Indian continent, it would seem scarcely practicable to preserve the efficiency of regulations formed either here, or by the Indian governments, for the exclusion of unlicensed persons from their territories. Such would be the danger especially of any British settlement in the Eastern Archipelago not subjected to the government of the Company, a danger very seriously to be deprecated; and even in those held by them, as the Moluccas, if they were open to all British ships, it may well deserve consideration, whether there might not be some liability to danger of the same kind. On all these grounds it really seems advisable that British ships from Europe should not have access to the Spice Islands.

HAVING concluded our remarks upon the "Propositions" and "Observations" hitherto brought under discussion, we next beg leave to suggest some other regulations growing out of the general subject now under consideration, and of our past correspondence. These, we trust, will be found so obviously proper and necessary as to require no enforcing argument.

26th Proposition:—That no ship shall go from any British colony to the East Indies or China without the special license of the Company.

27th

27th Proposition:—Private ships going from the United Kingdom to India to sail direct from that kingdom thither, and from India to that kingdom without pursuing any circuitous route.

28th Proposition:—Ships going from this kingdom to India not to engage in the coasting-trade of India, but to be permitted to go from one port of delivery of the original cargo to another, for the full discharge of it.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed)	HUGH INGLIS,	CHARLES GRANT,
The Right honourable	ROBERT THORNTON,	EDWARD PARRY,
the Earl of Buckinghamshire,	JACOB BOSANQUET,	WILLIAM ASTELL,
&c. &c. &c.	W. F. ELPHINSTONE,	GEORGE SMITH.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 17th April 1812.

THE Committee took into consideration the state of the negotiation for the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, and deliberated maturely upon the several points connected therewith.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 20th April 1812.

THE Chairman laid before the Committee minutes of a conversation held yesterday evening, between the President of the Board of Commissioners and himself.

It was unanimously agreed that the same be submitted to the Court of Directors to day, together with a minute thereon, now read and unanimously approved, being as follows; viz.

Lord Buckinghamshire stated, that it had been determined to preserve the monopoly of the tea-trade to the Company; but to permit the private traders to fill up and assort their cargoes with nankeens and other articles, the produce of China, which they would procure in India.

His Lordship then stated, that it was the determination of His Majesty's Ministers to recommend to Parliament, to permit private ships to clear out from any port of the United Kingdom, but that they should only be permitted to import into those places where the warehousing system existed. Sir Hugh Inglis stated it as his opinion, that the Court of Directors in the first instance, and the Court of Proprietors, when laid before them, would resist by every means in their power a measure so fatal to the vital interests of the Company and to the public revenue, as would be the measure of allowing the ships of individuals to import into any place but the Port of London; and that situated as he was he should consider it his duty to resist, and recommend to the Court of Directors, and ultimately the proprietors, to resist the proposition.

AT a Secret Court of Directors, held on Monday the 20th of April 1812.

THE Chairman from the Committee of Correspondence, laying before the Court minutes of a conversation between the President of the Board of Commissioners and himself, held yesterday evening;—

The Court after deliberating thereupon, agreed unanimously to the following minute; viz.

The Chairman having in a secret Court of Directors, communicated the minute of a conversation which he held last night with the President of the Board of Commissioners, the Court learn from thence with very great concern, that it seems to be the present disposition of His Majesty's ministers to extend to the merchants of this country the privilege of importing goods from India into all the out-ports of the United Kingdom to which the warehousing act extends, which ports are in number:—The Court have from the beginning of the negotiation declared their firm conviction, that if the import trade from India were not confined to the port of London, the system of the Company's public sales, their trade to and from China, the dividend, depending

chiefly on that trade, and the political functions which, aided by those privileges, they exercise for the benefit of the nation in the government of the Indian empire, would be destroyed as well as the revenue of this country (by the extensive practice of smuggling, which would inevitably follow the proposed alteration,) be essentially injured. The Court having never before received from His Majesty's Ministers any intimation that they differed with the Court upon this point—having stated their opinion, with the reasons for it, to their constituents and the public,—having seen no argument advanced in opposition to it—and remaining still persuaded of its truth, they feel it impossible, as men of integrity, invested with public trust and responsibility, to recommend to their constituents to abandon the proposition for restricting the import trade to London; and would most earnestly request His Majesty's Ministers to re-consider the communication made to the Chairman by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and to give the Chairs, or a deputation of the Court, an opportunity of waiting on them, before any final resolution adverse to the Company is adopted on this very important head.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 24th April 1812.

THE Committee deliberated on the several points at issue in the present negotiation with His Majesty's Ministers.

AT a Meeting of the Deputation, the 28th April 1812.

READ and considered, a Letter from the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, dated the 27th instant.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 28th April 1812.

THE Chairman laid before the Committee a Minute of a Conference held on Saturday last, which was read and approved; and the Chairman was desired to lay the same before the Court.

Mem.—This Minute is continued in the succeeding Minutes of the Court.

AT a Secret Court of Directors held on Tuesday, the 28th April 1812.

THE Chairman from the Committee of Correspondence reports to the Court, that in consequence of the request contained in the Minute of the 20th April, which was communicated to Lord Buckinghamshire, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his Lordship favoured the deputation with an interview on Saturday the 25th instant, at which Mr. Wallace was also present.

At that meeting various points belonging to the present negotiation were touched upon, but the discussion mainly turned on the important question of permitting the ships of private merchants generally to import goods from India at the out-ports of the United Kingdom. The deputation urged every thing which occurred to them in support of the proposition of the Court upon this subject, as involving the essential interests of the Company, but they found with regret, that the impressions which His Majesty's Government had received respecting it, since the date of Lord Melville's letter of the 21st March, were not in consonance with the sentiments of the Court of Directors. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, and Lord Buckinghamshire, expressed their intention of communicating in writing the judgment they had formed on the subject in question, and Lord Buckinghamshire having accordingly addressed a letter to the Chairman, and Deputy Chairman, dated the 27th instant, that letter is now laid before the Court.

Gentlemen,

India Board, April 27th 1812.

IN communicating to you the sentiments of His Majesty's Government, after a full consideration of the several points which have been brought under their view, in consequence of the conferences and explanations I have had with you and the deputation, since I had the honour of receiving your note of the 3d instant, it is unnecessary for me to enter upon the discussion of the hints and observations which have been the subject of the correspondence between the late
President

President of the Board of Control and yourselves, as far as those hints and observations have been sanctioned by the general Court.

It was to have been expected that upon a question involving the various interests of so large a body as the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom, as well as of the East India Company, that considerable differences of opinion should arise, and that reasons should be alleged of sufficient weight to suggest the propriety of revising any plan which might originally have been concerted.

Under such an impression, Lord Melville, in his letter of the 21st ultimo, desired it to be distinctly understood, that public discussion in the further progress of the measure might possibly produce an alteration in some of the details, as well as regulations, of a different description from those which were then suggested.

You would therefore not have been wholly unprepared for the communication made by me to the Chairman at a personal interview, where he was informed that the representations which had been brought before His Majesty's Government, since the publication of the Correspondence already referred to, had led them to entertain an opinion, that they would best consult the public interest by not confining the import trade from the East Indies to the Port of London.

The arguments adduced by you and the other members of the Deputation, and which had been urged with much ability, and at considerable length, in your letter of the 15th instant, have received the most serious attention of His Majesty's Government; but I have to acquaint you, that although they think that the great interest of policy and of revenue, as well as of the East India Company, will render it their duty to propose to Parliament that the existing restraints respecting the commercial intercourse with China should continue, and that the exclusive trade in tea, should be preserved to the Company for whatever term the charter may be renewed, yet that they remain of opinion, that the import trade from the East Indies should not be confined to the port of London.

They are not, however, insensible to the danger and mischief which the revenue, as well as the East India Company, might suffer, if under the cover of that trade an illicit commerce of tea were to be successfully carried on; but they conceive, that regulations both in India and at home may be so framed as to guard against that danger, and to protect the Company and the revenue, whose interests in this respect equally require such protection from the effects of it.

In submitting therefore the propositions to Parliament in this shape, the government are persuaded, that whilst they would be supporting interests justly entitled to public consideration, they would, at the same time be pursuing a course essential to the collection of a revenue of nearly four millions sterling, without breaking in upon that system under which the salutary provisions of the Commutation Act secure the people of the United Kingdom against any failure in the regular and constant supply of an article which has become a necessary of life.

In considering the terms proposed for the renewal of the charter, as they would stand, should the suggestions I have conveyed to you in this letter be adopted, you will be sensible of the high importance of bringing to a conclusion an arrangement, in which the interests of the Company and the nation at large are so deeply implicated, with as little delay as may be deemed compatible with a mature consideration and satisfactory adjustment of the several claims and pretensions of the parties concerned.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) *Buckinghamshire.*

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the Court of Directors.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 29th April 1812.

READ a letter from the Right honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners, dated the 27th instant.

Read also, and approved, draught of letter to the President of the Board of Commissioners, in reply.

AT a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 29th April 1812.

THE letter from the Right honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners, dated the 27th, and read in Court the 28th instant, was again read.

The Chairman from the Committee of Correspondence, laid before the Court, draught of a proposed letter in reply thereto ;—

And the same was read and unanimously approved.

My Lord,

East India House, 29th April 1812.

THE letter which the Chairman and deputy Chairman had the honour of receiving from your Lordship on the 27th instant was the day following laid before the Court of Directors, and engaged their most serious attention ; it has again been considered by them this day ; and we have now to submit to your Lordship the answer which they have instructed us to make to it ; an answer, which, from having before well reflected on the principal subject of your Lordship's letter, delivers their mature opinion ; and as they presume to hope in the least time possible, being sensible, with your Lordship, that in the present critical period of the negotiation all unnecessary delay is to be avoided.

It is with extreme concern the Court find, that since the publication of the correspondence between the President of the Board of Commissioners and the Court of Directors, on the momentous question of the renewal of the Company's charter, His Majesty's ministers have been led by the representations which have been made to them, "to entertain an opinion that they would best consult the public interest by not confining the import trade from the East Indies to the port of London," and that they still hold this opinion.

Not having been made acquainted with the particulars of those representations, and having urged various arguments which remain unanswered, against the measure of opening the out-ports to the trade from India, the Court under the disadvantages of such a situation are imperiously called to the consideration of the circumstances in which the Company are now placed, and in which, according to the best judgment they can form, the Company would be placed, if the new charter should open the out-ports of the United Kingdom to the returns of the Indian trade.

Whatever may be thought, my Lord, by the merchants of this country, of their right to enter into the possession of a trade acquired and maintained through long struggles and vicissitudes, at immense expense by the East India Company ; a trade still intimately connected with the security of the vast empire which the same Company have gained, and administer for the benefit of the nation at large ; the Court of Directors are of opinion that the sacrifices they agreed to make of that trade to the public feeling, or, if they may be permitted to express their ideas more accurately, the public prejudice, were very large ; and they yielded to them, undoubtedly, under a firm belief, not at that time discouraged by His Majesty's ministers, that the importations from India would be confined to London, as well as that the exclusive privilege of the China trade would be carefully secured to the Company. But the concessions frankly made by the Court of Directors and Proprietors, who regard themselves always as a part of the public, and wish as much as possible to be in unison with it, have, it appears, only encouraged further demands ; and if the tide of prejudice, of popular clamour, of most extravagant expectation, and unbounded pretension, which have been more industriously than fairly excited, were now to determine the public Councils, not a vestige would remain of that great fabric which has been reared in the course of two centuries, uniting with commerce an imperial dominion, which would be shaken to its foundation by the destruction of that system which has acquired and preserved it.

It is no surprise, my Lord, to the Court, though it is undoubtedly a great consolation, that His Majesty's Ministers unite with the "great interests of policy, and of revenue," those of the East India Company ; and that it must hence be their object to continue the political functions of the Company, and the means which are necessary for the maintenance of those functions. On this basis the Court are happy to have the honour of meeting His Majesty's Ministers, and to continue the present discussion.

It

It is perfectly known, that for a series of years past, since the Indian territory has been loaded with an immense political debt, the Company have derived no surplus from the revenues; they have carried on the currency of their home affairs, they have even aided the political concerns of India; and above all, they have made good the dividends to the proprietors from the profits on their commerce; and of late years these profits have been derived chiefly from the China trade. From the still existing territorial debts of the Company, and the scale of their Indian expenditure, after all endeavours to reduce it, the Court of Directors have no prospect of pecuniary acquisitions, except through the same medium of commerce, for many years to come; and, as already intimated, it is the commercial profits of the Company which enable them to discharge the political functions assigned to them in the management of the Indian empire. Without this resource, or some equivalent one not within their power, the dividends could not be continued, the value of the stock would diminish, and the Company be brought to a state of dissolution.

It is the extinction or material diminution of the commercial profits, arising chiefly, as we have said, from the China trade, that we apprehend from the opening of the out-ports to the returns of the Indian commerce. If this extinction or diminution were to take place, your Lordship will doubtless agree with the Court in admitting, that the fatal consequences they contemplate would follow; and that after going on a few years on the new plan, the Company would be so impaired in its resources, as to be inadequate to the important part allotted to it in the system of Indian administration.

When the Court of Directors thus view the consequences of opening the out-ports, His Majesty's Ministers will not blame the anxiety with which they respectfully contend against that measure. The duty they owe to their constituents, to their own characters, and to the public, requires them in such a case to act with the greatest circumspection, in order to obtain a reasonable assurance that the terms of the new Charter will be such as will enable the Company to go on efficiently in the performance of the political functions it has hitherto discharged.

We do not apprehend, my Lord, that there is any difference in principle on these points between His Majesty's Ministers and the Court of Directors; the main difference in respect to the question of opening the out-ports is, as to the practical effects of that measure. It appeared in the conference we had the honour of holding with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and your Lordship, to be his opinion that checks could be devised to prevent an indefinite extent of smuggling Tea, ruinous to the Company, which we fear from opening the out-ports to the Indian trade; we have already given many reasons for thinking that the practice of smuggling would, in such case, be uncontrollable. Those reasons, which need not to be repeated here, we believe it will be difficult for the parties most adverse to the Company to refute; but the subject being so important in the present discussion, we beg leave to add a few more observations on it.

It is a fact notorious, that tea has been smuggled by the way of India into this country, even when the duty was comparatively small, when the Indian import trade was confined to eight or ten Company's ships, and to the river Thames. How much more, then, is smuggling beyond all bounds to be expected when the ships shall be unlimited in number and size, and may resort to the out-ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland. This practice would be much facilitated, because in the numerous Eastern islands not subject to any European powers, where we have said tea might be brought for English ships from China, there is no usage of clearing out vessels, or giving them papers or manifests. It would thence be easy for them to break bulk in the passage home, and as they approached the coasts of Britain and Ireland, to put tea, as well as other articles chargeable with duty, on board of ships and cutters destined either for the ports of the continent, or the remote coasts of Scotland and Ireland, on which for an hundred miles together, every where accessible from the sea, there is scarcely a custom-house, and where custom-houses could not be sufficiently multiplied. Vessels of very small size being allowed in the Indian trade, they could enter into ports and bays little frequented, and run goods to be carried inland, and there dispersed. In some of the Northern and Western ports of the United Kingdom we have heard that collusive practices

between the revenue officers and the smugglers are not unusual; if this is the case in respect to articles which pay a comparatively small duty, what would it be where the articles of tea and Indian goods were in question? Ships might stop at intermediate ports for orders, and there smuggle, as those bound to the Western coast, at Cork and Falmouth; those to the Eastern coast, at Falmouth and the Downs; those going North about on the Irish and Scotch coasts. Ships having several ports of discharge would thereby obtain facilities in smuggling, and the state of relations between this country and parts of Northern Europe may be such as to afford the means of running goods into those parts which from their proximity may again be able to smuggle the goods into our remote ports. In a word, we are led to apprehend that the means and temptation of smuggling tea, when an unlimited trade is permitted to India and the Eastern islands, must be in a very great degree uncontrollable by any checks which His Majesty's Government can in such circumstances interpose; nor is it to be overlooked, that a class of Indian goods, styled in the revenue language, *prohibited*, because excluded altogether as interfering with the manufactures of this country, will by all the openings which the new trade will produce, be every where unavoidably brought into use. It is true, that even if the return of India were confined to the channel, as we propose, smuggling might be expected, but certainly not in our opinion at all to the same extent; and had we conceived otherwise, the same objection we now advance against opening the out-ports, would have been urged against that enlargement of trade in which the Court have acquiesced, and for the same reason to prevent the ruin of the Company, which, did His Majesty's ministers apprehend, they would doubtless in either case have a desire to prevent, even by refusing the required concessions to the British merchants.

With these views, my Lord, deeply impressed on the minds of the Directors, acting as they are in a most responsible situation, is it too much for them to expect and to request, that they may be honoured with the knowledge of those means which His Majesty's Government may think would be effectual to prevent the practice of smuggling, under the new circumstances, to any ruinous or great extent? Could they have a reasonable persuasion of the practicability of such prevention, *that* would undoubtedly so far lessen their fears, and the arguments on which they now feel it their duty to insist. They hope not to be misunderstood in this proposition. Assured both of the desire of His Majesty's Ministers, as well on account of the Company as of the revenue, to prevent smuggling, and of their belief of the practicability of doing so; feeling also, as the Court do, the delicacy of seeming to interfere in any of the revenue regulations of Government, they are yet so circumstanced in the present critical conjuncture as to find this inquiry most interesting to the cause of the Company.

It is indeed true that the Public appear to have a greater concern at stake here than the Company. The Public may lose the greater part of a revenue of four millions per annum, whilst the Company can have only to the extent of one million at hazard. But then this one million is all the Company's certain income; if they lose that they lose the foundation on which their efficiency rests, unless in the new arrangements some other resource should be provided which should secure the dividend to the proprietors, a provision which undoubtedly would also materially affect the views the Court of Directors now entertain from contemplating the dangers of the Company's China trade. And suffer us, my Lord, since the assailants of the Company's privileges are so loud in representing their interests as those of the nation at large, to add this remark concerning the national interest in the present question, that if the revenue of nearly four millions, now so easily collected from tea, should fail, or fail to the extent of only two millions, other taxes must be laid upon the public to compensate for that loss; and whether the nation will gain so much otherwise by the proposed enlargements of trade may be a serious question with those who have to decide on this momentous concern, with us it is none. It may deserve also to be recollected, that with the fall of the Company's China trade will fall the exports of woollens and metals to the extent of a million annually, by which the prosperity of the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, and Gloucester, and Norfolk, in some measure, have been upheld during the arduous struggle of eighteen years in which the country has been engaged; the excellent fleet of ships employed by the Company, with all the long details of interest connected with them, must decay,

decay, whilst the nation will lose that certain and regular supply furnished by the Company of the article of tea, an article, as your Lordship justly observes, now become a necessary of life.

Before we dismiss this topic, may we be allowed to bring under your Lordship's inspection a succinct view of the capital and interests concerned in the Indian and China trade from the port of London.

There are about fourteen hundred commanders and officers belonging to the ships of the East India Company, besides the seamen, who may be about eight thousand; the tradesmen engaged in the supply of the Company's shipping in the river Thames are about twelve thousand, and the labourers employed in their warehouses are about three thousand; all these, with their families and dependants, making an aggregate of upwards of thirty thousand persons, would, by the removal of the Indian trade from the port of London, be generally reduced to great distress, and many of them become burthensome to their parishes.

The capital now employed in the Indian trade may be moderately computed as follows:

The Company's Capital Stock of £.6,000,000, at the price at which			
many Proprietors purchased, will amount to	-	-	£.10,800,000
Capital in Warehouses	-	-	1,000,000
Capital in Ships	-	-	3,800,000
Capital in Docks	-	-	400,000
Capital of individuals in the Metropolis may be moderately	-	-	
estimated at	-	-	5,000,000
			<u>£.21,000,000</u>

The trade in which this large capital is employed produces, as we have had occasion repeatedly to observe, an annual revenue to Government of more than four millions sterling; and the net saving to Government from the present mode of collecting the duties may, we conceive, be fairly estimated at £.150,000 per annum. By means of direct and indirect taxation, the capital itself and the profits upon it, yield a further sum of large amount to Government, but the productiveness of the capital in this respect depends wholly upon the solidity of the basis on which it rests.

These, my Lord, are the sentiments and observations which we are directed to communicate to your Lordship. The reflection upon them has, we trust, been mature, though the expression of them, in the short time allowed for the preparation of this letter, may require indulgence. But we are further specially directed to add, that this is a concern of too great moment for the Court to trust to its own judgment, or to act on its own responsibility, the Directors have therefore summoned a general Court of Proprietors to meet on Friday next, when the correspondence with your Lordship, including this letter, will be laid before them for their consideration.

We have the honour to be,

The Right honourable
the Earl of Buckinghamshire,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servants,
HUGH INGLIS, EDWARD PARRY,
ROBERT THORNTON, CHARLES GRANT,
JACOB BOSANQUET, GEORGE SMITH,
W. F. ELPHINSTONE, WM. ASTELL.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of
England, trading to the East Indies, held on Tuesday the 5th May
1812:

MINUTES of the last Court of the 1st instant were read. The Chairman acquainted the Court that it is met by adjournment for the purpose of taking into
90. further

further consideration the papers which were laid by the Court of Directors before the General Court on the 1st instant :

And the Court having considered the same accordingly,

It was, on a motion,

Resolved unanimously, That this Court has learnt with deep concern and surprize, that His Majesty's ministers have been induced to change the view they first entertained of the propriety of confining to the Port of London the returns of the trade to India now to be permitted to all British subjects. That the measure of opening the out-ports to vessels of all descriptions from India, comprehending in that term the Eastern Islands, appears to this Court to be fraught with consequences ruinous to the Company, and all the long train of interests connected with it, by removing from the Port of London the greater part of the Indian trade which it has hitherto enjoyed—by rendering useless many of the expensive establishments formed there for the merchandise and shipping of that trade, and throwing out of bread many thousands of persons who now derive constant employment from it—by deranging the practice, and frustrating the end of stated public sales, which are useful and important, both to the country and the Company, who are necessarily restricted to this practice; but above all, by affording facilities for the smuggling of teas into the ports and harbours of England, Scotland and Ireland, to an extent unlimited, and, as this Court apprehend, uncontrollable. That the consequence of this must be the destruction of the Company's China trade, their best source of commercial profit—the failure of their dividend—the depreciation of their stock; and, unless a fund is provided from some other source for the payment of the dividend, inability on their part to continue to perform the functions assigned to them in the government of British India: That if the constitution by which the Indian Empire is now administered should thus be subverted, the excellent system of civil and military service formed under the Company, and maintainable only by such a body, will be broken down; the tranquillity and happiness of the vast population which that empire contains; the interests of this country in Asia, and its constitution at home, will be imminently endangered.

That the professed object for which the proposed changes are to be made, and such immense sacrifices hazarded, namely, the increase of the commerce of this kingdom, cannot be in any great degree attained, there being no practicability of extending, materially, the use of our manufactures among the Indian people; the tonnage allotted by the Company, or afforded by Indian ships in the management of individuals, for such exports, not having been fully occupied. Neither does it appear practicable largely to augment the importation of profitable commodities from thence, of all which the example of the American trade to the East is a proof. British manufactures which they could easily have procured, making no part of it, nor their returns exhibiting any new articles of importance. That therefore the trade now enjoyed by the Company, and individuals, will be the only certain trade to which new adventurers can have recourse. And this will be no addition to the commerce of the country, but only a transfer from one set of hands to another, so that old establishments will be subverted without substituting any thing equally good in their place, and to all appearance with great detriment to the Nation, particularly in the defalcation of a large part of the duties now collected on tea to the amount of four millions sterling per annum, for all which defalcation, whether one, or two, or three millions, new taxes must be laid on the people.

That the cause of the Company has been deeply injured by prejudice, ignorance, erroneous assumptions, and of late by extensive combinations, and by unfair representation, canvass, and intimidation, in all which the merits and rights of the Company, the political interests of British India, and of this country as connected with them, have been left out of sight, and the single object of the extension of commerce, an object too only of speculation in opposition to past experience, is the governing principle.

This Court however confidently hope that Parliament will not decide the fate of the Company on the representations and demands of private interests, but on just and comprehensive views of national policy; and the Court must also believe that His Majesty's Ministers are too enlightened and equitable finally to adopt any measure calculated to destroy the commercial profits of the Company, and
thereby

thereby to disable them from performing their political functions; this Court, therefore, entirely approving both of the firmness which their Directors have shown in maintaining the interests of the Company, and of the manner in which they have in the papers now produced by them defended those interests, doth recommend it to them to persevere in the negotiation with His Majesty's Ministers upon the same principles, assured of the determination of this Court to support them to the utmost in maintaining the permanence of the Company, and the national interests which are involved in their stability.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Randle Jackson, esq. for his very luminous and excellent speech this day; for the great zeal, ability and industry, he has on various occasions, and particularly on this, displayed for the honour and advantage of this Company.

Resolved unanimously, That the warmest thanks of this General Court be offered to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of this Company, for their very able conduct in the negotiation with Government for the renewal of the Charter, alike evincing the most luminous ideas of the best interests of this Company, and their most honourable conduct in the management of so important a concern.

The Court on the Question adjourned.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence the 27th November 1812.

THE Chairman reported to the Committee, that he and the deputy Chairman had this morning a conference with the President of the Board of Commissioners, on the subject of the renewal of the Company's Charter; at which his Lordship declared it to be the intention of His Majesty's Ministers not to abandon the proposition they had made for allowing a direct trade between India and the out-ports of the United Kingdom; but that the proposition might be modified, by confining the ports to which ships shall be allowed to import goods from India, to a number less than that to which the Warehousing Act now extends. Lord Buckinghamshire, however, was desirous, before resuming the correspondence relating to it, that the Committee of Correspondence should hold a conference with Lord Liverpool and himself upon the subject.

The Chairman further stated, that in reply to Lord Buckinghamshire the deputy Chairman and himself declined making any observation at present, but stated their intention to communicate the substance of his Lordship's remarks to the Committee of Correspondence; and also expressed their wish, that the Committee might have the honour of waiting upon his Lordship, previously to the proposed conference with Lord Liverpool, to which Lord Buckinghamshire consented.

The Committee in consequence resolved to assemble at eleven o'clock on Tuesday next, for the purpose of deliberating upon the subject of the above communication, previously to waiting upon Lord Buckinghamshire at the hour of two on that day.

My Lord,

East India House, 28th November 1812.

WE have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that we have communicated to a Secret Committee of Correspondence the substance of the conversation which we had yesterday the honour of holding with your Lordship, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Sullivan, and in which it was notified to us, that the opinion of His Majesty's Government remains unaltered regarding the expediency of not confining the import trade from the East Indies to the port of London.

The Committee received this communication with the deepest concern and regret; its members unanimously concurring with us in opinion, that should the proposed extension of the trade, even to a small number of the out-ports of the kingdom, be sanctioned by the Legislature, the measure will be highly prejudicial to the public revenue, injurious to the East India Company, and detrimental to the prosperity of the merchants, manufacturers, traders, and other numerous bodies interested in the commerce with India, as now carried on through the channel of the river Thames. The Committee being still desirous of an opportunity of renewing their representations to your Lordship upon this important question, before any communication is made to the Court on the subject, have directed us to request the honour of a conference with your Lordship

for that purpose. Should it be perfectly convenient to your Lordship to receive the Deputation on Tuesday next at two o'clock, we shall be able to lay the result of the conference before the Court on the following day.

The Right honourable
the Earl of Buckinghamshire,
&c. &c. &c.

We have the honour to be,
my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servants,
(Signed) *Hugh Inglis,*
Robert Thornton.

Sir,

India Board, 28th November 1812.

I HAD the honour of receiving your letter of this day, proposing that the Secret Committee of Correspondence should wait upon me at this Board on Tuesday next.

I shall be happy to have the honour of seeing them; but as I am desirous that Lord Liverpool, and other members of the Board, should be present at the interview, and as I find that twelve o'clock will be more convenient to them than two, you will, I hope have no objection to make the appointment for the former hour.

Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient and faithful humble servant,
(Signed) *Buckinghamshire.*

AT a Secret Court of Directors held on Wednesday the 2d December 1812.

THE Chairman acquainted the Court, that a meeting took place yesterday at the Board, between several of His Majesty's Ministers and the Committee of Correspondence, upon the subject of the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, when it was agreed that no minutes should be then taken, in order to afford the most unreserved mode of carrying on the discussion, at the conclusion of which it was understood, that His Majesty's Ministers would communicate in writing their sentiments upon the whole of the subject.

AT a Secret Court of Directors held on Tuesday the 15th December 1812.

MINUTES of the 2d instant were read and approved.

The Chairman stated, that two conferences between His Majesty's Ministers and the Committee of Correspondence had taken place since the 2d instant, viz. on the 5th and 12th instant, but that he had nothing further to communicate to the Court in consequence.

AT a Secret Court of Directors held on Wednesday the 16th December 1812.

THE Court adverted to the statement which the Chairman had, with their approbation, made to the General Court to-day as to the late Conferences with His Majesty's Ministers, upon the subject of renewing the Company's exclusive privileges; and this Court deeming it a proper mark of respect to His Majesty's Ministers that they should be apprised of the same as early as possible:—

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman were requested to wait on the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to-morrow, to communicate to his Lordship what had passed in the General Court this day, and to state to his Lordship, that the Court of Directors continue decidedly to entertain the opinion which they have formerly expressed to His Majesty's Ministers as to the ruinous consequences of admitting the imports from India to the out-ports of this kingdom.

AT

AT a Secret Court of Directors held on Friday the 18th December 1812.

THE Court having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole Court,
And being resumed, the following report from the Committee of the whole Court was read:

“The Committee taking into consideration the present state of the negotiation with His Majesty’s Ministers for the renewal of the Company’s exclusive privileges, deem it to be highly important that the sentiments of the Court of Directors, upon the proposition brought forward for admitting the imports from India to the out-ports of this kingdom, should be unequivocally known—”

“The Committee therefore recommend to the Court to pass a resolution, stating, that the proposition in question is, for various reasons already set forth in the Court’s writings, pregnant with ruin to the affairs of the Company, inasmuch as it would render them incapable of performing the functions allotted to them, as well in their commercial as in their political capacity; and that the Court cannot, therefore, consistently with their duty to their constituents, recommend to them the adoption of such a proposition.”

And it was, on the question,

Resolved unanimously, That this Court approve the said report.

And the Chairman and Deputy Chairman were requested to wait on the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and to communicate to his Lordship the above proceedings of this day.

AT a Secret Court of Directors held on Tuesday the 22d December 1812.

THE Chairman acquainted the Court, that in obedience to their resolution of the 18th instant the Deputy and himself, on Saturday last, waited on the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with a copy of the minutes of the Secret Court of the 18th instant.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence the 28th December 1812.

READ a letter from the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, dated the 24th instant; and

Paragraphs proposed to form part of the draught of a Letter to his Lordship, in reply.

AT a Secret Court of Directors held on Monday the 28th December 1812.

MINUTES of the 15th, 16th, 18th and 22d instant, were read and approved.

READ a letter from the Right honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, dated the 24th instant; also,

Paragraphs proposed to form part of the draught of a Letter to his Lordship, in reply:

Gentlemen,

India Board, 24th December 1812.

THE conferences held at this Board with the Committee of Correspondence, having had for their object the most unreserved and candid discussions upon points of the greatest importance, with respect to the renewal of the East India Company’s Charter, and it having been understood that no further steps should be taken upon the subject until a communication was made by me, in an official shape, to the Court of Directors, it was not without some surprise that the copy of their resolution of the 18th instant was received by His Majesty’s Government, because that resolution, adopted under such circumstances, appeared to them to have for its object an abrupt termination to all discussion.

They cannot, however, consider it the less incumbent upon them, through you, as the proper official channel, to bring before the Court of Directors the principles upon which the opinions I have to apprise you have been formed, in order to present to the Proprietors and the Public a correct view of a subject to which so much importance is attached.

I shall, therefore, convey to you the sentiments of His Majesty's Government precisely in the terms I should have done if no intimation had been made of the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 18th instant; and with that object I proceed to inform you, that with regard to those points to which the attention of the Committee of Correspondence has been chiefly directed at the conferences held at this Board, the principle uniformly maintained as the basis of any arrangement for the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, viz. that the merchants of this country have a substantial claim to as much liberty of trade as they can enjoy, without injury to other important national interests, cannot be departed from.

It was in the hope that the opening of the export trade with India to the merchants of the City of London and of the out-ports, whilst the import was confined to the Port of London, might not be found inconsistent with this principle, that a disposition was felt by the Government to propose an arrangement to that effect.

In consequence, however, of the promulgation of such an intention, several persons interested in the commerce of the out-ports represented in the strongest terms, that the proposed limitation of the import trade from India, rendered the extension of the export of no value to them; and they declared themselves prepared to maintain that this limitation was not called for by any adequate motive of public interest.

They urged their claim to an equal participation in the general trade to India, and their conviction, that the ground upon which the exclusion in favour of the Port of London was defended, viz. the additional danger of smuggling, could not be supported; and they were satisfied that the alleged danger might be obviated by revenue regulations. They also entered largely into the subject of the China trade, contending strenuously against the renewal of the Company's exclusive Charter, and stated their reasons for believing, that measures might be adopted by which that trade could be open, without injury to the revenue, and without hazarding the continuance of the intercourse with the Emperor of China's dominions.

The importance attached to these representations induced His Majesty's Government to revise the arrangement which had been in contemplation; and although they did not see cause, under all the circumstances bearing upon this question, to alter the opinion they had entertained of the propriety of continuing the existing restrictions upon the commercial intercourse with China, and of preserving to the Company the monopoly of the tea trade, they nevertheless felt that the merchants belonging to the out-ports had established a claim against an absolute restriction of the import trade to the Port of London.

Under this impression I addressed my letter to you on the 27th of April ultimo.

The observations made by the Committee of Correspondence, in their reply of the 29th of the same month, did not fail to engage the serious attention of His Majesty's Government; but after the best examination of those observations, aided by all the information they have obtained from the Boards of Customs and Excise, they are not enabled to concur in the opinion, that the proposed extension of the import trade from India would be productive of any great increase of smuggling, and certainly not to the extent stated by the Court of Directors.

It is conceived, that the apprehensions entertained on this account might be obviated by various regulations, such as confining the trade to those ports which are, or may be, so circumstanced as to afford security to the due collection of the revenue, by the limitation of it to vessels of four hundred tons burthen; by attaching the forfeiture of the ship and cargo to the discovery of any illicit articles on board; by an extension of the Manifest Act; by regulations for checking the practice of smuggling in the ships of the Company; as well as by other provisions too minute to be entered into at present, but which will of course be attended to in discussing the details of the subject.

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I am persuaded it will not escape your observation, that from obvious considerations the English Channel must at all times, especially in time of peace, afford facilities and inducements for smuggling which do not occur elsewhere to the same extent, on account of the clandestine traffic already established, and the ready communication with the opposite shore.

But with respect to the whole of this part of the question, it is impossible to lose sight of the deep interest which the Government must feel in the prevention of smuggling. The interests of the Company are no doubt involved in it, but those of the Government are still more concerned; and it cannot be supposed that they would bring forward any proposition which appeared to them likely to endanger a revenue of from three to four millions, or that, if a defalcation should unexpectedly arise, they would not immediately take measures for applying a remedy. The Company have therefore an ample ground of confidence, not only in the disposition of Government, but in their effectual co-operation on those points on which the Court of Directors appear to feel the greatest anxiety, and on which they urged their strongest objections to the proposed arrangement.

The several articles which may be imported from the countries within the limits of the Company's Charter, and which are charged with an *ad valorem* duty, although, with the exception of tea, they bear a very small proportion to the whole of the revenue collected from the trade from India and China, are nevertheless of sufficient importance to demand the attention of Government, as the question may affect the interests of the East India Company, as well as those of the public revenue.

With this view, it will be necessary to consider, whether, with respect to some of them, a rated duty might not be substituted; and whether regulations may not be made for the security of the duty, *ad valorem*, on those articles which shall continue to be so charged, and which at the same time shall prevent their being purchased at a price likely to operate injuriously to the manufacturers of this country.

The justice of the observations respecting the additional number of Europeans that would find their way to India in consequence of the extension of the trade, must be admitted to a certain extent; but it is obvious that this danger would arise from the extension of the export trade to India, and would scarcely be lessened by confining the import trade to the port of London. Every individual during his residence in India would of course be subject to the existing regulations of the local governments.

The situation of Lascars, who are occasionally employed in the navigation of ships from India to this country, would demand the humane interposition of the Legislature; and there can be no doubt that effectual provision for their maintenance while in England, and for their return to India, will be made.

Having gone through the principal points to which our recent conferences have related, it may be proper for me to apprise you, that His Majesty's Government are of opinion, that the establishment of King's troops, which may be requisite for the preservation of the peace and security of the British possessions in India, must depend upon circumstances that it would be difficult to anticipate; but as the financial situation of the Company may render it necessary that the numbers to be maintained at their charge should be limited, there can be no objection to propose to Parliament to specify that number by legislative enactment.

I have thus endeavoured to bring the sentiments of His Majesty's Government before you, with the same candour that has been evinced in our recent discussions; and I can venture confidently to assure you, that my colleagues, as well as myself, are most anxious to promote such an adjustment between the Public and the Court of Proprietors as may be satisfactory to all parties.

The expediency of adhering to that system by which the government of India has been administered through the intervention of the Company is strongly felt by His Majesty's Government; but it must not be supposed that there are no limits to that expediency, or that there are no advantages which might result from a different course.

It is for the Court of Proprietors to decide, whether their own interests, as well as those of the numerous persons depending upon them, both at home and abroad, can best be preserved by their rejection of, or acquiescence in, those

conditions, upon which alone, consistent with their public duty, His Majesty's Government can submit a proposition to Parliament for the renewal of the charter.

You, gentlemen, must be aware, that from its approaching expiration, provision must be made, without delay, for the future government of India; and that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in his speech at the opening of the present session, has called upon Parliament to make such provision.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) *Buckinghamshire.*

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the Court of Directors.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 30th Dec. 1812.

DRAUGHT of a letter to the President of the Board of Commissioners, in reply to his Lordship's letter of the 24th instant, was read and unanimously approved.

AT a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 30th December 1812.

DRAUGHT of a letter to the President of the Board of Commissioners, in reply to his Lordship's letter of the 24th instant, was read and unanimously approved.

My Lord,

East India House, 30th December 1812.

WE were honoured on the 25th instant with the letter which your Lordship was pleased to address to us on the preceding day, and have laid it before the Court of Directors.

We are instructed by the Court to acquaint your Lordship, that a General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock has been summoned, for the special purpose of taking into consideration the important subjects treated of in your Lordship's letter; and we shall lose no time in submitting to your Lordship the result of the deliberations at that meeting.

In reference to the first paragraph of your Lordship's letter, in which the resolution passed by the Court on the 18th instant is stated to have caused some surprise to His Majesty's Government, as appearing to have for its object an abrupt termination to all discussion, we are desired by the Court of Directors respectfully to offer the following explanation.

Your Lordship is aware, that at the commencement of the recent conferences on the subject of the renewal of the Company's Charter, it was agreed between your Lordship and the Deputation from the Court, that no minutes should be taken of what passed in conversation; accordingly no particular communication was made prior to the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 24th instant, of the result of these conferences; but an earnest desire having been expressed by those gentlemen in the Direction, who are not members of the Committee of Correspondence, to be informed whether the differences of opinion formerly known to exist on some important points, between His Majesty's Government and the Court were in a train of reconciliation, and the general answer which we thought ourselves bound in duty to give not having tended to afford them the satisfaction they expected, they deemed it proper that the sense of the Court respecting the question of the out-ports should be formally notified to your Lordship, and in consequence the unanimous resolution of the 18th was transmitted.

Had the Court perceived that that proceeding admitted of the interpretation which has been put upon it by His Majesty's Government, they would assuredly have taken pains more effectually to guard against so great a misconception of the real intention, which was no other than to mark their adherence to the opinions they have uniformly entertained on the disputed question, of extending the import trade from India to the out-ports of this kingdom, which had formed
the

the principal subject of discussion between the members of His Majesty's Government and the Committee of Correspondence. It was certainly desirable for the members of that deputed committee, and it was thought that it might not be unacceptable to your Lordship, to know that the sentiments which they had expressed in the course of discussion were sanctioned by the unanimous concurrence of the body by whom they were delegated. The mode in which the resolution was adopted was conformable to the usage of the Court of Directors on solemn occasions, namely, after a report from a committee of the whole Court, which always requires signatures, and which in the present instance was subscribed by every Director.

We trust, my Lord, that this explanation of the measure alluded to will prove satisfactory to your Lordship and the other members of His Majesty's Government, and while we return our sincere acknowledgments for the attention with which our representations have been listened to, in the various interviews with which we have been honoured by your Lordship and His Majesty's Ministers who attended, we hope, at the same time, to stand perfectly acquitted of any design, either to prevent or embarrass a full and deliberate discussion of the great interests at stake.

It is matter of deep concern to us to find that His Majesty's Ministers seem still to adhere to the principle of opening the out-ports of the United Kingdom to the importation of commodities from India. We have already, in our letters of the 15th and 29th April last, fully stated the dangers that must result to the Company from so great an enlargement of the privilege in Eastern commerce to British merchants. We presume to think our objections to that enlargement have not been adequately answered and we have to express the concern felt by the Court, that no communication has yet been made to them; of those representations which first led His Majesty's Ministers to entertain, and which induce them still to adhere to the opinion, that the public interest will be best consulted by not confining the import trade from the East Indies to the port of London. It would occasion much satisfaction to the Court should such a communication have the effect of obviating their objections, even in part, to a measure, which the most imperative considerations alone could have influenced them to oppose; and were it unfortunately to fail in producing this effect, it is nevertheless desirable that the Court of Directors shall have an opportunity of renewing the question with all the intelligence that can be brought to bear upon it. Your Lordship has, indeed, been pleased to favour us with a brief summary of some of the arguments used by the merchants on this subject. Arguments, we must own, not in the least convincing to us; and we assure ourselves, that in adverting to them your Lordship does not mean that the Company should be concluded, or their fate determined, by what those who oppose their interests choose to advance, although their representations appear to have so far influenced His Majesty's Ministers as to lead them to think that the merchants "have a claim to as much liberty of trade as they can enjoy, without injury to other important national interests." In those interests, we may presume, are comprehended both the consideration of the public revenue, and the maintenance of the East India Company. But what that extent of trade is, "which can be granted with safety to those interests," is still a question undetermined. We confess, that the regulations contemplated by His Majesty's Ministers, so far as your Lordship has been pleased to explain them to us, appear by no means calculated to remove our fears.

The comparative interest which the Public and the Company have in preventing the smuggling of tea was described in our Letter of the 29th April; and though it be true, as your Lordship observes, that the state of the public in this concern is numerically greater than that of the Company, yet the importance of the Company's inferior stake is to them infinitely greater than would be to the public the importance of the loss the revenue might sustain: because, as matters now stand, the Company have no certain dependence but the China trade for resources essential to their subsistence. We do not the least question that His Majesty's Ministers would be thoroughly disposed to frame additional regulations to prevent smuggling tea, should those now in contemplation be tried, and be found insufficient. But, besides that we extremely distrust the practicability of preventing smuggling to a large extent,

where the temptations would be so great, we must entreat your Lordship and His Majesty's Ministers seriously to consider, what would be the situation of the Company if they obtained a charter upon no better terms than those now proposed, and upon trial it should be found that their commercial income failed, and that their dividend should be unprovided for or lowered; their stock would immediately fall; their credit would be diminished; the currency of their affairs, in their payments particularly, would be impeded; general alarm and dissatisfaction in all parties connected with this great establishment would be felt; and there would be a necessity for going to Parliament again, when evils great, perhaps irretrievable, would have been experienced. It is the duty of the executive body of the Company to carry their views forward to such contingencies, and to seek provision against them; and we must beg leave to add, that whatever rights the merchants may claim, or the nation be pleased to bestow on them, it cannot be equitable to make concessions to them which should destroy the Company who acquired the Indian empire, and who are as much the owners of the chief seats of European trade in that empire as they are of their freeholds in London.

With respect to the resort of Europeans to India, if we do not misunderstand the scope of your Lordship's observation, it seems to imply that their numbers might be in proportion to the export trade from this country. If indeed they were to be regulated by this scale our apprehensions would be the less; but we have no difficulty in acknowledging, that in addition to all our other arguments against admitting importations to the out-ports, we think that the granting of this privilege would increase the spirit of rash speculation from Great Britain and Ireland, and thereby the number of adventurers in search of fortune in India; for it is to be remembered, that those adventurers would naturally seek for new establishments, even out of the Company's territories, and there endeavour to acquire real property.

But, my Lord, this is only one of many points which require particular regulations; and at the stage at which we are now arrived in the negotiation we cannot but state to your Lordship the anxious wish of the Court to be made acquainted with the whole plan which His Majesty's Government may have it in contemplation to recommend to Parliament for a renewal of the East India Company's Charter, including such amendments in the system of the Company's territorial government and administration as past experience may have indicated; the regulations deemed necessary for promoting the discipline and efficiency of the Indian army; the amount of force which His Majesty may be empowered to maintain in India at the expense of the Company, and the provisions that may be thought requisite for settling the relative powers of the Board of Commissioners and the Court of Directors. Though these topics were specifically mentioned in the letters from Lord Melville to the Chairs of the 30th September 1808, and the 21st March 1812, the Court are still, in great measure, uninformed of the arrangements in regard to them, which His Majesty's Government may have in view to propose; and we entreat also, that your Lordship will enable us to lay before the Court of Directors, and ultimately the Proprietors, in any shape that you may judge fit, the information, additional to that of the merchants already solicited, on which the determination of His Majesty's Ministers rests, as to the extension of the trade to the out-ports, and their intentions upon the other parts of the arrangement to which we have now adverted.

The requests we now make appear to us the more reasonable, from the weighty intimation conveyed in the concluding part of your Lordship's letter. It brings into view, (to repeat an expression used in our letter of the 15th April,) "*questions of the last importance to the safety of the British Empire in India, and of the British Constitution at home.*" This is a solemn subject for the Country, as well as the Company, if indeed, it should ever come under actual discussion. We have that confidence in the equity and wisdom of the nation, that, notwithstanding all present clamours, they will wish to do the Company justice, and to guard all the other great interests which must come into question; but prepared as we shall be, if forced into this situation, to maintain the rights and claims of our constituents, we must yet express our hope, that the Company will not be reduced to the hard alternative of thus having to contend for all that

that is dear to them, or to accept a Charter on terms which will not enable them to execute the part hitherto assigned to them in the Indian system.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

The Right honourable
the Earl of Buckinghamshire,
&c. &c. &c.

Your Lordship's most obedient
humble Servants,

(Signed)

*Hugh Inglis,
Robert Thornton.*

AT a Secret Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 5th January 1813.

THE Chairman laid before the Court, a letter from the Right honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, dated the 4th instant, which was read.

Gentlemen,

India Board, 4th January 1813.

I HAD the honour to receive your letter of the 30th ultimo, and proceed to convey to you the sentiments of His Majesty's Government, as far as it would seem advisable under present circumstances, to continue the discussion.

With respect to your observation, that the representations which induced His Majesty's Government to form their opinions upon the subject of the extension of the import trade, have been withheld from the Court of Directors, and that your objections to that extension have not been "adequately answered," you must allow me to avail myself of this occasion to apprise you, that although His Majesty's Government have shown a strong disposition to enter into the most frank and unreserved explanations with the Court of Directors, they have not felt that it was within the range of their duty to engage in a controversy upon the points at issue; that duty has been sufficiently discharged, in stating, for the information of the Court of Proprietors, the conditions upon which they were prepared to submit a proposition to Parliament for the renewal of the Charter, accompanied by such reasons as are conveyed in the communications they have authorized me to make.

I can, however, have no difficulty in acquainting you, that the claims of the merchants connected with the out-ports have not been brought before Government by written documents; that they have been urged and discussed at personal conferences with individuals interested in their success; and that you have already been informed of the grounds upon which they were supported; but that it does not appear to His Majesty's Government that you can be warranted in expecting that they should give a more particular account of the arguments adduced at those conferences.

I may add, however, that as the merchants and manufacturers connected with the out-ports, considering themselves entitled at the expiration of the Charter of the East India Company to carry on that trade from which they had been excluded for a limited time, had entered into a statement of their case by petitions presented to Parliament in the course of the last session, you may obtain from those records that further information which you appear desirous to possess.

With regard to those points to which you have alluded, as requiring particular regulation, the ministers of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having signified to you, that consistently with their sense of public duty they can submit no arrangement to Parliament that does not include an extension of the import trade; and the Court of Directors having, with a knowledge of their opinions upon that point, by their Resolution of the 18th ultimo, declined to recommend to the Court of Proprietors to agree to such an extension, it would seem premature to enter into details until that shall have been finally determined.

You are apprized of the disposition of His Majesty's Government to adhere to the present system of administration in India; and I am not aware that if

circumstances should admit of its continuance, it would be necessary to propose any material alteration in the existing provisions for carrying it into execution, except such as may arise from the opening of the trade.

The confidence you express in the wisdom and justice of Parliament will, I am persuaded, not be disappointed; nor is it to be supposed, that in the consideration of this great question (to use your own words) "the safety of the British Empire in India, and the British Constitution at home" will be overlooked either by the Legislature or the Ministers of the Crown.

If the government of India cannot be carried on with safety to the Constitution except through the intervention of the Company, the propositions of the Court of Directors, whatever they may be, must unconditionally be admitted.

It will be for Parliament to determine whether the nation is in this respect without an alternative, or whether, if a change of system should be rendered necessary by the decisions of the East India Company, measures might not be taken for opening the trade, and at the same time providing such an administration of the government of India as might be found compatible with the interests and security of the British Constitution.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your obedient and faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) Buckinghamshire

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East India Company.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held on Tuesday the 5th of January, 1813.

THE Chairman acquainted the Court that it is especially summoned for the purpose of there being laid before them further papers respecting the negotiation for a renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges.

The said papers were then read, being as follows; viz.

Minutes of a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 27th November 1812.

Letter from the Chairman and deputy Chairman to the Right honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire, dated the 28th November 1812:

Letter from the Right honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire to the Chairman, dated the 28th November 1812:

Minute of a Secret Court of Directors held on Wednesday the 2d December 1812:

Minutes of a Secret Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 15th December 1812:

Minutes of a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 16th December 1812:

Minute of Secret Court of Directors, held on Friday the 18th December 1812:

Minutes of a Secret Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 22d December 1812:

Minutes of a Secret Committee of Correspondence the 28th December 1812:

Minutes of a Secret Court of Directors held on Monday the 28th December 1812:

Letter from the Right honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, dated the 24th December 1812, noticed in the preceding Minutes:

Minute of a Secret Committee of Correspondence the 30th December 1812:

Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 30th December 1812:

Letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire, dated the 30th December 1812, noticed in the preceding Minute:

Letter from the Right honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire to the Chairman, dated the 4th January 1813.

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The Chairman acquainted the Court, that the above papers are printing, and will be ready to be delivered to the Proprietors to-morrow.

The Court then proceeded to take the same into consideration, when the resolutions of the General Court of the 5th May last were called for and read.

Resolved unanimously, That this Court has learnt with deep concern and surprize, that His Majesty's Ministers have been induced to change the view they first entertained of the propriety of confining to the Port of London the returns of the Trade to India, now to be permitted to all British subjects. That the measure of opening the out-ports to vessels of all descriptions from India, comprehending in that term the Eastern Islands, appears to this Court to be fraught with consequences ruinous to the Company, and all the long train of interests connected with it, by removing from the Port of London the greater part of the Indian Trade which it has hitherto enjoyed, by rendering useless many of the expensive establishments formed there for the merchandise and shipping of that trade, and throwing out of bread many thousands of persons who now derive constant employment from it; by deranging the practice, and frustrating the end of stated public sales, which are useful and important, both to the Country and the Company, who are necessarily restricted to the practice; but above all by affording facilities for the smuggling of teas into the Ports and Harbours of England, Scotland and Ireland, to an extent unlimited, and, as this Court apprehend, uncontrollable. That the consequences of this must be the destruction of the Company's China Trade, their best source of commercial profit; the failure of their dividend; the depreciation of their stock; and, unless a fund is provided from some other source for the payment of the dividend, inability on their part to continue to perform the functions assigned to them in the government of British India. That if the constitution by which the Indian Empire is now administered should thus be subverted, the excellent system of civil and military service formed under the Company, and maintainable only by such a body, will be broken down; the tranquillity and happiness of the vast population which that Empire contains, the interests of this Country in Asia, and its Constitution at home, will be imminently endangered.

That the proposed object for which the professed changes are to be made, and such immense sacrifices hazarded, namely, the increase of the commerce of this Kingdom, cannot be in any degree attained, there being no practicability of extending materially the use of our manufactures among the Indian People; the tonnage allotted by the Company, or afforded by Indian Ships in the management of individuals, for such exports, not having been fully occupied; neither does it appear practicable largely to augment the importation of profitable commodities from thence; of all which the example of the American Trade to the East is a proof. British manufactures, which they could easily have procured, making no part of it, nor their returns exhibiting any new articles of importance. That therefore the trade now enjoyed by the Company and individuals will be the only certain trade to which new adventurers can have recourse. And this will be no addition to the commerce of the country, but only a transfer from one set of hands to another; so that old establishments will be subverted, without substituting any thing equally good in their place; and to all appearance, with great detriment to the nation, particularly in the defalcation of a large part of the duties now collected on tea, to the amount of Four millions sterling per annum; for all which defalcation, whether one, or two, or three millions, new taxes must be laid on the people.

That the cause of the Company has been deeply injured by prejudice, ignorance, erroneous assumptions, and of late by extensive combinations, and by unfair representation, canvass and intimidation; in all which the merits and rights of the Company, the political interest of British India, and of this country as connected with them, have been left out of sight, and the single objects of the extension of commerce, an object too only of speculation, in opposition to past experience, is the governing principle.

This Court, however, confidently hope that Parliament will not decide the fate of the Company on the representations and demands of private interest, but on just and comprehensive views of national policy; and the Court must also believe that His Majesty's Ministers are too enlightened and equitable finally to adopt

any measure calculated to destroy the commercial profits of the Company, and thereby to disable them from performing their political functions. This Court, therefore, entirely approving both of the firmness which their Directors have shown in maintaining the interests of the Company, and of the manner in which they have, in the papers now produced by them, defended those interests, doth recommend it to them to persevere in the negotiation with His Majesty's Ministers upon the same principles, assured of the determination of this Court to support them to the utmost in maintaining the permanence of the Company, and the national interests which are involved in their stability.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Randle Jackson, esq. for his very luminous and excellent speech this day, for the great zeal ability and industry, he has on various occasions, and particularly on this, displayed for the honour and advantage of this Company.

Resolved unanimously, That the warmest thanks of this General Court be offered to the Chairman, deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of this Company, for their very able conduct in the negotiation with Government for the renewal of the charter, alike evincing the most luminous ideas of the best interest of this Company, and their most honourable conduct in the management of so important a concern.

It was then moved, and on the question,

Resolved, that this Court do highly approve the vigilance, attention, and able conduct of the Court of Directors, in their negotiation with His Majesty's Ministers for the renewal of the Charter; and that for the purpose of taking the important subject now submitted to them into their most serious deliberation, the Court do adjourn unto Tuesday the 19th instant.

And the Court adjourned accordingly.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held on Tuesday the 19th January 1813.

MINUTES of last Court of the 5th instant, were read.

The Chairman acquainted the Court that it is met by adjournment for the purpose of taking into further consideration the papers laid before them at their last meeting.

The following motion was then made, and seconded, viz.

" That this Court perceives with deep regret, that after a long correspondence
" and discussion, conducted with exemplary firmness, temper, and ability, on the
" part of the Court of Directors, and with much difference of opinion among
" the several Ministers who have represented His Majesty's Government in the
" discussion, and closed on the part of His Majesty's present Ministers, with
" a reference to the petitions lately presented to Parliament as a ground of their
" new determination, the parties have at length arrived at a point when decision
" is absolutely required between the ruin of the Company and the disappoint-
" ment of the Petitioners against the Charter."

And after a debate of considerable length the question of adjournment of the said debate was moved and seconded;

But it having been signified by a Proprietor that an amendment to the first motion was prepared, and intended to be made,

The question of adjournment was by consent of the Court withdrawn.

It was then moved, and seconded, pursuant to the intimation already given, to amend the first motion, by leaving out all the words after the word "that," in order to substitute the following words, viz.

" That this Court deeming it prudent and proper to acquiesce in the prin-
" ciples and preliminaries stated by His Majesty's Ministers, through the Presi-
" dent of the Board of Control, in the papers laid before the Court respecting
" the renewal of the Company's Charter, with certain provisions in favour of the
" merchants

“merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain, and the out-ports of these realms.”

Resolved, “That it be referred back to the Court of Directors to continue their negotiation for the carrying these principles into effect, this Court relying on due attention being paid to secure to the Company as great advantages in their commerce as are consistent with their claims upon the public, and the prosperity and interests of the country at large; and for that purpose, by proper regulations, to guard against the mischiefs that might arise from disputes in India or in England between those engaged in the commerce, to protect the trade from smuggling, and those consequences which are now dreaded by a departure from the present established system; and particularly to prevent the residence or interference of Europeans in any part of India, so as to endanger the Company’s governments there in their exclusive administration of the territorial possessions which they now have or may hereafter obtain, as well in their revenue as in their judicial and military departments. That the Directors be instructed to endeavour to obtain from His Majesty’s Ministers a guarantee to the proprietors of India stock, for their capital stock and dividends, in case the trade and territories should at any future period be taken under the immediate management of His Majesty’s Government, or not afford the necessary supply for the discharge of the same: That, as the Company consider themselves guardians of the prosperity of the Empire in India, and protectors of the liberty and happiness of the millions of people who live under their government, they repose confidence in the abilities of their Directors, and the wisdom of the Legislature, that every possible safeguard will be provided to prevent danger to the Empire and injury to its people.”

And a debate having arisen on the proposed amendment,

It was moved, and, on the question,

Resolved, That the further debate on the said questions be adjourned till Friday next the 22d instant.

And it was then moved, and, on the question,

Resolved, That this Court do now adjourn till Friday next the 22d instant.

And the Court adjourned accordingly.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held on Friday the 22d January 1813.

MINUTES of last Court of the 19th were read.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it met by adjournment, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the Papers which were laid before them on the 5th instant.

The Court then proceeded to take into consideration the motion made at the last General Court, and the amendment proposed thereto.

And, after a debate of very considerable length,

It was moved, and, on the question,

Resolved, That the further debate on the said motions be adjourned till Tuesday next the 26th instant, and that a General Court be summoned to meet on that day, at eleven o’clock in the forenoon precisely.

And then the Court, on the question, adjourned till Tuesday next accordingly.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held on Tuesday the 26th January 1813.

MINUTES of last Court of the 22d instant were read.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it met by adjournment, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the papers which were laid before them on the 5th instant.

The motion made on the 19th instant, and the amendment proposed to be made thereto, were read.

It was then, after a debate of considerable length, moved, that the words in the original motion, proposed to be omitted, stand part of the question.

And, the question thereon being put,
The same was carried in the affirmative.

The main question being then put,—It was

Resolved, That this Court perceives with deep regret, that, after a long correspondence and discussion, conducted with exemplary firmness, temper, and ability on the part of the Court of Directors, and with much difference of opinion among the several Ministers who have represented His Majesty's Government in the discussion, and closed on the part of His Majesty's present Ministers with a reference to the Petition lately presented to Parliament as a ground of their new determination, the parties have at length arrived at a point when decision is absolutely required between the ruin of the Company and the disappointment of the petitioners against their Charter.

Resolved, That on former discussions relative to the renewal of the Company's Charter, and particularly in 1793, His Majesty's Government were prepared at the outset, to state the precise extent of concession which could safely be allowed to the petitioners against the Company's Charter; and their mature conviction appeared then to be, that the regulated monopoly of the Company was essential to the interests of the country, and that this consideration alone was a sufficient answer to all pretences for interference with that monopoly.

That the territorial possessions of the Company in India are their certain right; and that the system provided for the Indian Government by the wisdom of Parliament, together with the disinterested spirit in which it has been administered by the Company, have extended and consolidated the British Empire in the East, and added to the strength and glory of the British Empire at home.

That the trade of the Company has long ceased to bear the character of a strict monopoly; and that, by some further modifications, if thought indispensable, in addition to the arrangements of 1793 and of 1802, it may be rendered as much an open trade, as will be consistent with the security of revenue, and the prosperity and safety of the Indian Empire.

That it is the opinion of the ablest Indian statesmen, as well as the generality of persons acquainted with India, that no large or sudden addition can be made to the amount of British exports to that country or China; that this opinion is confirmed by the practice of the Americans, who export chiefly bullion, and by the overloaded state of the Indian markets; that the habits and religion of the natives are hostile to any such extension; and that the Company actually suffer a loss in this department of their concerns, with the view of employing the capital, and encouraging the industry of their countrymen at home.

That so far as relates to the ordinary produce of India, the import trade is now carried to the full extent of the demand, as appears by the value of three millions and a half sterling of private property at this moment remaining in the Company's warehouses; and that to open the out-ports to that trade, would be no other than a ruinous transfer of it into new channels, to the destruction of immense and costly establishments, and the beggary of many thousands of industrious individuals.

That an extension of the trade in other products, the *supposed* effect of opening the out-ports, could be realized only by a large transfer of capital to India, and its consequent colonization; that if realized, it might fatally interfere with the manufactures of England, or with her commerce to countries where similar products are already raised by British capital, imported in British shipping, and paid for by British manufacturers, and that thus, such extension would deeply injure those very persons who are most impatiently petitioning for it.

That any unrestrained intercourse of Europeans with our Indian Empire, is highly to be deprecated; that the unlimited competition of commercial agents would, from the peculiar circumstances of the country, produce "a boundless scene of confusion and fraud, and ultimately the ruin of the manufacturers themselves;" and that tempting opportunities would be held out to the agents
to

to maintain illicit intercourse with the Native Powers, and to conduct a dangerous system of communication with China from the Eastern Islands.

That this Court do most highly approve the conduct of the Directors upon the vital question of admitting the out-ports to the import trade from India; and that the confusion and hazard from irregular sales at the out-ports, the loss to the revenue from smuggling, and the consequent ruin of the Company's China Trade, are decisive obstacles to the policy of such a measure; they are therefore firmly of opinion that the Court of Directors should, on no consideration whatever, cede this point in the discussion.

That it also appears, from numerous Petitions presented to the last Parliament, that on the faith of approved and long established practice, an immense capital has been invested in establishments peculiarly adapted to the export trade between India and China; and that many heavy engagements have been entered into by persons in the city of London and on both banks of the Thames, from London bridge to Gravesend, the very subsistence of many of whom depends upon the continuance to the port of London of the export trade to India and China; and that nearly 10,000 industrious artificers, together with their families, would be in danger of beggary in proportion as they would be thrown out of employment by the removal of the export trade from its accustomed channel. This Court therefore conceives, that it is of vital importance to the city and port of London, that the export trade to India and China should continue to be carried on as heretofore.

That since the high duties on articles imported would still remain, the abatement in the price of freight expected by the petitioners to ensue from the subversion of the present system, would be productive of trifling relief to the consumer; and that this relief would be purchased at the extreme hazard of the revenue of customs and excise now collected easily by the Company, as well as imminent danger to all the sources of their wealth in India.

That there is no foundation, in fact, for the statement which ascribes to the Company's Charter the advantages enjoyed by neutral foreigners over British merchants, in the admission of the former to a trade from which the latter are excluded; for that the profit with which that trade has been carried on by those foreigners, has been entirely owing to the facilities necessarily belonging to their neutral character, and which, of course, cannot belong to the merchants of a belligerent state.

That the discharge of the political functions of the Company depends on the continuance of its commercial privileges. That the propositions of His Majesty's government, by giving a fatal blow to the commercial interests of the Company, will, if insisted on, eventually terminate in its political dissolution, and that political advantages, of the highest importance, will thus be lost to the country, among which the following deserve to be distinctly noticed, as much too valuable to be sacrificed for a trifling reduction in the freight of Indian goods to Europe.

1.—A marine of 100 large ships, containing a tonnage of 103,333 tons, employing 1,400 officers and 10,000 seamen, of acknowledged skill and bravery, and which has been found ready and able at all times, to minister to the national convenience, and to augment the national glory.

2.—An extensive establishment of yards, which has often rendered large and seasonable assistance to the Royal Navy, and might in cases of necessity be made available to the national defence.

3.—The remittance of the fortunes accumulated by above 3,000 officers of the Company's military service, and some hundreds of civil servants, which are transferred to the capital, and stimulate the industry of Britain.

That in addition to these considerations, the liberal disbursements of the Company for national enterprizes, and the meritorious contributions of their service to the national fund of strength and glory, are entitled to a just and honourable remembrance, in the preparation of any measure which may vitally affect their interests.

That connected with this department on the subject, is the extreme danger to which, in case of the Company's dissolution, the balance of the constitution

would be exposed by the transfer of the Indian patronage to the Crown, and the enormous burden which would be entailed on the public, in satisfying the claims of compensation on behalf of the Company, and of all the complicated interests which would be involved in its fate.

That by the destruction of the Company, a vast number of those proprietors, amongst whom its capital of twelve millions sterling is divided, would be reduced to extreme distress; and nearly forty thousand persons, directly employed by the Company, with many others indirectly concerned in its prosperity, would be brought to a state of absolute beggary.

That from the tenor of the preceding considerations, it appears to this Court, that no case of political or commercial delinquency has been established against the Company, to justify the ruin with which they are threatened, or to forfeit their claim to a continuance of their Charter; that, on the contrary, their commercial management has been frequently deranged and interrupted by costly enterprizes, to which they were compelled, on grounds of imperial policy, and which no temporary possession could have induced them to execute; that their remonstrances against these undertakings, were silenced by reference to future and distant recompense, in the improved prospect of permanent peace, revenue, and commerce; and that, by arguments which implied little less than a pledge that their privileges should be continued, at least until their indemnity should be complete; and that it is manifestly unjust to allege against them, as a proof of commercial mismanagement, pecuniary difficulties arising out of this forcible diversion of their commercial funds to national purposes.

That, with a view to their financial difficulties, thus incurred on the public account, the Directors, in the year 1803, apprehending the consequences of the transfer of the Indian territorial debt to England, proposed methods to meet and provide for those consequences; but that His Majesty's ministers refused to forward those propositions to India, and have not substituted any other proceeding for the same end.

That the Court appeal confidently to the following particulars from the close of the Fourth Report of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed in the late Parliament, for a proof, not only that the Company have carried on their affairs, without any expense to the finances of this country, but that the operations of their system have been in manifold ways beneficial to its interests.

1st.—That since 1791 British industry has been encouraged by the employment of £.46,000,000.

2d.—That the produce and manufactures of India, purchased with this sum, together with those in China sold in England, realized in sale amount nearly to £.140,000,000.

3d.—That the purchase of the produce and manufactures of England, amounted to £.29,200,000.

4th.—That the employment of British shipping, amounted to £.25,000,000.

5th.—That the duties on imports collected through the Company, at a trifling expense to government, amounted to £.39,300,000, and on exports to £.660,000, together £.39,960,000.

6th.—That the combination of these and other sums, producing £.185,960,000, shows that on an average of the last seventeen years £.10,900,000 has been diffused in various channels through the whole circulation of the British empire, &c.

That for proof of the moral and political benefits derived to the population of India from the government of the Company, this Court appeals to the Fifth Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, which exhibits the gratifying picture of a people raised from the lowest disorder and degradation, to a state of industry, security, and freedom; and that this Court confidently hopes the improvement in the condition of fifty millions of natives will not be interrupted by the pernicious experiments to which the sanction of Parliament is now so loudly solicited.

That the interests of the Company are now become so interwoven with the political and commercial system of Britain, that by their sudden dissolution the credit and grandeur of this country would receive a shock which *must* be perilous, and

and *might* be fatal; and that the measures proposed by Government are therefore anxiously to be deprecated, inasmuch as they must have the effect of bringing the Company to speedy destruction.

That with such a case in favour of the Company, the Court is assured they may approach Parliament with confidence, and without the smallest alarm from the misrepresentations with which they have been assailed; and they are persuaded that the wisdom of that enlightened body will never countenance the sacrifice of the clear and positive interest of one class of men, to the contingent and uncertain advantage of another; nor demolish a mighty practical system, which has been raised by such immense exertions, in order to place its materials at the disposal of interested speculation.

That this Court approves most highly the firm exertions by which the Directors have now enabled the Company, if necessary, to bring their case in its integrity before the tribunal of Parliament: they tender their warmest thanks to the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the Court of Directors, for their zeal and ability in support of this important cause; and they trust that if any opening should present itself for a renewal of the discussion between the Company and His Majesty's Government, upon the principles detailed in this Resolution, it will be conducted by them with the energy and moderation which they have hitherto displayed.

And the Court, on the question, adjourned.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 27th January 1813.

THE Committee, adverting to the following passage in Lord Buckinghamshire's Letter of the 4th instant; viz.

"I may add, however, that as the merchants and manufacturers connected with the out-ports, considering themselves entitled, at the expiration of the Charter of the East India Company, to carry on that trade from which they had been excluded for a limited time, had entered into a statement of their case, by Petitions presented to Parliament in the course of the last session, you may obtain from those records that further information which you appear desirous to possess:—"

And the Committee deeming it proper, in consequence, to enter into the consideration of the Petitions above referred to;

Ordered, That the said Petitions be laid before the Committee.

AT a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 10th February 1813.

A REPORT from the Committee of Correspondence, dated the 9th instant, being read, detailing at considerable length their observations and opinions on the arguments urged in the Petitions from the out-ports,—that the East India Trade may be thrown open;—and the Committee also submitting draft of a Letter to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, transmitting a copy of the said Report for his Lordship's information;

Resolved unanimously, That this Court approve the said Report and draft of the Letter therewith submitted, and that the said Letter and Report be transmitted to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, for his Lordship's information; accordingly, draft of a Petition to the honourable House of Commons, praying a renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges of trade, was read, and unanimously approved; whereupon,

The draft of an Advertisement, giving notice that a General Court will be held at this house on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the said Petition, was read and approved.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, to the Right honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire, also noticed in the preceeding Minute.

My Lord,

East India House, 10th February 1813.

BY the desire of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, we have the honour to submit to your Lordship a Report of the Committee of Correspondence, and respectfully to entreat your serious attention to it.

It contains an answer to the matter of the Petitions which were last session presented to the House of Commons against the renewal of the Company's Charter, and particularly to those arguments to which your Lordship was pleased to refer us in support of the claims of the out-ports to be opened to the import trade from India and China: it also enters into a review of all the principal questions of a commercial nature which have been agitated by those persons who demand the abolition of the Company's exclusive privileges; and in this Minute, my Lord, the Court hope you will find the following positions, among many others, well established.

First, That the Petitioners have not correctly described the present state and effects of the Company's exclusive privileges and trade, nor at all appreciated the evils, political and commercial, which would result from withdrawing those privileges, but have arraigned the monopoly; as if it retained all the strictness given to it a century ago, as if no considerable relaxations had been made in it within the last twenty years, and as if still larger relaxations were not now acquiesced in by the Company.

Secondly, That the clamours which have been raised against the Company, on account of the trade of neutrals, particularly the Americans with India, are wholly unjust; that no such trade, unless with the Portuguese, now exists, and that the prevention of injury from it is easy.

Thirdly, That the Petitioners have by no means obviated the objections advanced by the Court against the opening of the out-ports, nor in the least proved the expediency or safety of that measure; and that the adoption of it would be attended with those dangers which the Court have in their former letters described: And,

Fourthly, That all the former reasonings of the Court against the practicability of enlarging the consumption of British manufactures in India or China, or of extending profitably the imports of those Countries into Britain, are confirmed by the result of the large experiment which has actually been made by private Merchants and Traders in the course of near twenty years past, from which experiment accurately recorded, it appears that *not one new article for the consumption of the natives of the East*, has in all that time been sent from Great Britain.

And from this very important fact, new perhaps to your Lordship and the public, though long existing in the records of the Company, the Court of Directors join with their Committee of Correspondence, in hoping that as the views of the Petitioners are unlimited, going in the first place to the subversion of all the existing establishments in the India and China trade; as this ruin would be immense, and the compensation which would be due for it, would be immense also; as the political evils which would thence follow, as detailed in the former letters of the Court (evils still to be pre-eminently regarded) would fatally affect the interests of the whole Empire; and as the means are now offered of making the fullest and fairest further experiment of the practicability of enlarging the trade to and from India, upon so great a scale as shall admit the whole nation to participate in it: as this is an experiment which may be made without breaking down the present system and all its establishments, as it affords a method of ascertaining all the good that is attainable, without hazarding the dreadful evils that are otherwise to be apprehended; we say, my Lord, the Court of Directors do, under these momentous circumstances, earnestly hope that His Majesty's Ministers will still see fit to stop at a safe point, which will give the utmost reasonable concessions to one set of men, whilst it will preserve the interests

terests of British India, of all parties now connected with it, and of the Empire at large, from the disastrous consequences of unbounded innovation.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

Hugh Inglis,

Robert Thornton.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire,

&c. &c. &c.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held on Wednesday the 17th February 1813.

MINUTES of last Court of the 26th ultimo, were read.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it is assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the draft of a Petition to the honourable House of Commons, respecting the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges.

The said Petition was then read.

The Chairman also acquainted the Court, that the Court of Directors had prepared the Draft of another Petition to the honourable House of Commons, for payment of a debt due by the public, and for relief by way of loan.

The same was also read; and,

The Court proceeding to take the above-mentioned Petitions into consideration,

It was moved, and, on the question,

Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Petitions be adjourned till Tuesday next.

The Chairman then acquainted the Court, that the Petitions will lie at this house for the perusal of the proprietors.

The Chairman further acquainted the Court, that the Committee of Correspondence had prepared a Report on the subject of the Petitions presented to Parliament during the last Session against the renewal of the Company's Charter, which Report was laid before the Court of Directors, and unanimously approved by them on the 10th instant, and that the said Report is now printing for the information of the proprietors*.

The Title of the Report was then read, as was also

Draft of a Letter to Lord Buckinghamshire, transmitting Copy of the above mentioned Report, and

Letter from Lord Buckinghamshire in reply.

The Court then, on the question, adjourned.

Gentlemen,

India Board, 15th February 1813.

I HAD the honour of receiving your Letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a Report of the Committee of Correspondence, to which you desire my serious attention; and you may be assured that the Report will receive that serious and deliberate attention which has been given to every part of the important subject to which it relates.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient and faithful humble servant,

(Signed)

Buckinghamshire.

The Chairman and Deputy
Chairman of the East India Company.

* The Report referred to was presented to the Honourable House of Commons the 11th March 1813, pursuant to their order of the 8th instant.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held on Tuesday the 23d February 1813.

MINUTES of last Court of the 17th instant, were read.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it is met by adjournment, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the drafts of the Petitions to the honourable House of Commons, which were laid by the Court of Directors before the General Court on the 17th instant.

The draft of the Petition, praying a renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, in which some amendments have been inserted, as proposed by the Court of Directors since the last General Court, and now submitted to this Court, was read*.

It was then moved to amend the said Petition, by leaving out the following words, viz. "Your Petitioners submit that they would not be justified in becoming parties to any system, which, on consideration, should appear to them likely to prove an illusion."

And the question being put, that the words proposed to be left out, stand part of the Petition, the same was carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved, and, on the question,
Resolved, That this Court approve the above Petition.

The draft of the Petition to the honourable House of Commons, for payment of the debt due from the Public to the Company, and for other pecuniary relief, in which Petition sundry amendments, as also proposed by the Court of Directors since the last General Court, and now submitted to the General Court, was read*.

It was then moved, and, on the question,
Resolved, That this Court approve the above Petition.

Drafts of Petitions to the honourable House of Commons, for leave to present the above Petitions, were also read and approved.

And it was, on a motion,

Resolved, That the Company's Seal be affixed to fair transcripts of all the said Petitions, and that they be presented to the honourable House of Commons accordingly.

The Court then, on the question, adjourned.

* The Petitions referred to, were presented to the Honourable House of Commons the 25th February 1813.

Copies of the CORRESPONDENCE
has taken place between the President of
the Commissioners for the Affairs of India,
and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the Court of Directors of the East India
Company; together with the Minutes
of the Court of Directors of the said
Company;—respecting the Report of
their exclusive Privileges;—as laid before
the Proprietors of East India Stock; at
their several General Courts, subsequent
to the 25th of March 1817.

Printed by the House of Commons, 1817.

(East India Affairs.)

Copies of the CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place between The President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors of The *East India* Company;—together with the MINUTES of the Court of Directors of the said Company;—respecting the Renewal of their exclusive Privileges:—As laid before the Proprietors of *East India* Stock, at their several General Courts, subsequent to the 25th of March 1812,

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
18 March 1813.

EAST INDIA.

22 MARCH 1813.

—1.—

THAT it is expedient, that all the privileges, authorities and immunities granted to The United Company of Merchants trading to the *East Indies*, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, and all rules, regulations and clauses affecting the same, shall continue and be in force for the further term of Twenty years; except as far as the same may hereinafter be modified and repealed.

—2.—

THAT the existing restraints, respecting the Commercial intercourse with *China*, shall be continued; and that the exclusive Trade in Tea shall be preserved to the said Company, during the period aforesaid.

—3.—

THAT, subject to the provisions contained in the preceding Resolution, it shall be lawful for any of His Majesty's subjects to export any goods, wares, or merchandize, which can now or may hereafter be legally exported from any port in the United Kingdom, to any port within the limits of the charter of the said Company, and *That all Ships navigated according to Law*, proceeding from any port within the limits of the Company's charter, and being provided with regular Manifests from the last port of clearance, shall respectively be permitted to import any goods wares and merchandize, the product and manufacture of any countries within the said limits, into any ports in the United Kingdom which may be provided with warehouses, together with wet docks or basons, or such other securities as shall in the judgment of the Commissioners of the Treasury in Great Britain and Ireland respectively be fit and proper for the deposit and safe custody of all such goods wares and merchandize, as well as for the collection of all duties payable thereon, and shall have been so declared by the orders of His Majesty in Council in Great Britain, or by the order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council in Ireland: Provided always, that copies of all such Orders in Council shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the Session next ensuing: Provided also, that no ship or vessel of less than 350 tons registered measurement, shall be permitted to clear out from any port in the United Kingdom, for any port or place within the limits aforesaid, or be admitted to entry in any port of the United Kingdom from any place within those limits: Provided also, that no such ship which shall have so navigated, shall be admitted to entry in any part of the United Kingdom, without a regular Manifest, duly certified according to such regulations as may hereafter be enacted: Provided also, that no article manufactured of silk, hair or wool, or any mixture thereof, shall be entered or taken out of any warehouse, except for exportation, unless the same shall have been brought into the port of London and deposited in the warehouses of the said United Company; and such articles shall by them be exposed to public sale by auction, in order to ascertain the duties payable thereupon; and in all other ports as well as the port of London, such articles, when entered and taken out for exportation, shall be charged according to their value under the regulations legally applicable in other cases to duties payable *ad valorem*.

—4.—

THAT as long as the government of India shall be administered under the authority of the said Company, according to the provisions, limitations and regulations hereafter to be enacted, the Rents, Revenues and Profits arising from the territorial acquisitions in India, shall, after defraying the expenses of collecting the same, with the several charges and stipulated payments to which the Revenues are subject, be applied and disposed of according to the following order of preference:

In the first place, in defraying all the charges and expenses of raising and maintaining the forces, as well European as Native, Artillery and Marine, on the Establishments in India; and of maintaining the Forts and Garrisons there, and providing warlike and naval Stores: Secondly, in the payment of the Interest accruing on the Debts owing or which may hereafter be incurred by the said Company in India: Thirdly, in defraying the civil and commercial Establishments at the several Settlements there: Fourthly, that the whole or any part of any Surplus that may remain of the above described Rents, Revenues and Profits, after providing for the several appropriations, and defraying the several charges before-mentioned, shall be applied to the provision of the Company's Investment in India, in remittances to China for the provision of Investments there, or towards the liquidation of Debts in India, or such other purposes as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, shall from time to time direct.

— 5. —

THAT the Receipts into the Company's Treasury in England, from the Proceeds of the sales of their goods, and from the profits arising from private and privileged trade, or in any other manner, shall be applied and disposed of as follows:—First, in payment of Bills of Exchange already accepted by the Company, as the same shall become due: Secondly, for the current payment of Debts (the Principal of the Bond Debt in England always excepted) as well as Interest, and the Commercial charges and expenses of the said Company: Thirdly, in payment of a Dividend of Ten Pounds per cent on the present or any future amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company, also in the payment of a further Dividend of Ten Shillings per cent upon such Capital Stock, after the separate Fund upon which the same was originally charged by the 124th clause of 33 Geo. III. c. 52. shall have been exhausted; the said payments respectively to be made half yearly: Fourthly, in the reduction of the Principal of the Debt in India, or of the Bond Debt at Home, as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, shall from time to time direct.

— 6. —

THAT when the Principal of the Debt bearing Interest in India, shall have been reduced to the sum of Ten millions of Pounds sterling, calculated at the exchange of 2 s. the Bengal current rupee, 8 s. the Madras pagoda, and 2 s. 3 d. the Bombay rupee, and the Bonded Debt in England shall have been reduced to the sum of Three millions of Pounds sterling, then and thereafter the surplus Proceeds which shall be found to arise from the Revenues of India, and *the profits upon the Trade*, after providing for the payments aforesaid, shall be applied to the more speedy repayment of the Capital of any public funds or securities which have been or may be created for the use of the said Company, the charges of which have been or may be directed to be borne by the said Company in virtue of any act or acts of parliament; and that any further surplus that may arise, shall be set apart and from time to time paid into the receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, to be applied as Parliament shall direct, without any Interest to be paid to the Company in respect or for the use thereof; but nevertheless to be considered and declared as an effectual security to the said Company for the Capital Stock of the said Company, and for the Dividend of 10½ per cent. per annum, in respect thereof, not exceeding the sum of Twelve millions of Pounds sterling; and that of the excess of such payments, if any, beyond the said amount of Twelve Millions, one sixth part shall from time to time be reserved and retained by the said Company for their own use and benefit, and the remaining five sixths shall be deemed and declared the property of the Public, and at the disposal of Parliament: Provided also, that if the Company's Debts in India, after the same shall have been reduced to Ten Millions sterling, shall be again increased beyond that amount, or if their Bond Debt in England, after the same shall have been reduced to Three Millions, shall be again increased beyond that sum, then and so often as either of these cases shall happen, the surplus Proceeds shall be appropriated to the reduction of such new Debts respectively, until the Debts in India shall be again reduced to Ten millions of Pounds sterling, and the Bond Debt in England to Three millions of Pounds sterling.

— 7. —

THAT it is expedient that Ships built within the British territories in the East Indies, and employed in the commerce between India and the United Kingdom, should,

should, during the present war and for eighteen months after the conclusion thereof, be permitted to import any goods, wares or merchandize, the produce or manufacture of any countries within the limits of the East India Company's charter, except as aforesaid, or to export any goods, wares or merchandize from this Kingdom to the British Settlements in the East Indies, or to any of the places within the said limits, in the same manner as Ships British built, and duly registered as such; and that after the expiration of the period above-mentioned, the said India built Ships should be liable to such other provisions as Parliament may from time to time enact, for the further encrease and encouragement of Shipping and Navigation; and that effectual provision should be made, at the charge of the owners and commanders of such Ships, for the maintenance, while in the United Kingdom, of the Asiatic sailors employed in the navigation thereof, and for the return of such sailors to their native country.

— 8. —

THAT it is expedient to make provision, for further limiting the granting of Gratuities and Pensions to Officers, civil and military, or increasing the same, or creating any new Establishments at home; in such manner as may effectually protect the Funds of the said Company.

— 9. —

That all vacancies happening in the office of Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, or of Governor of either of the Company's Presidencies or Settlements of Fort St. George or Bombay, or of Governor of the Forts and Garrisons of Fort William, Fort St. George or Bombay, or of Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, or of any provincial Commander in Chief of the Forces there, shall continue to be filled up and supplied by the Court of Directors of the said United Company; subject nevertheless to the approbation of His Majesty, to be signified in writing under His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

— 10. —

THAT the number of His Majesty's Troops in India, to be in future maintained by the said Company, be limited; and that any augmentation of Force, exceeding the number so limited, shall, unless employed at the express requisition of the said Company, be at the Public charge.

— 11. —

THAT it is expedient that the Church Establishment in the British Territories in the East Indies, should be placed under the superintendence of a Bishop and three Archdeacons; and that adequate provision should be made, from the territorial Revenues of India, for their maintenance.

EAST INDIA
22 March 1813.

(East Indies.)

RETURN of the Quantities of TEAS sold Annually at the *East India* Sales; with the Amount and Rate of Duty in each Year; from 1770 to 1812.

YEARS.	QUANTITIES OF TEA SOLD.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	RATE OF DUTY.
March & Sept. SALES 1770 -	lbs.8,630,793	£. 373,375	- - - £. 23. 18. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. per cent Custom Duty.
— 1771 -	6,814,661	317,635	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1772 -	7,100,366	300,420	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1773 -	4,584,169	203,918	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1774 -	6,866,422	265,288	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1775 -	6,212,360	262,433	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1776 -	4,602,858	200,920	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1777 -	5,659,476	241,287	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1778 -	4,823,963	204,619	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1779 -	6,650,704	317,983	- - - £. 25. 2. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. - - - D°
— 1780 -	7,577,879	352,851	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1781 -	5,031,649	265,951	- - - £. 25. 16. 3. - - - D°
— 1782 -	6,495,518	330,390	- - - £. 27. 0. 10. - - - D°
— 1783 -	5,877,340	301,855	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1784 -	9,937,248	380,761	{ $\frac{1}{2}$ year - D° - - - D°
— 1785 -	14,921,893	292,194	- - - £. 12. 10. per cent Customs and Excise.
— 1786 -	15,943,682	314,946	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1787 -	16,222,923	316,646	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1788 -	15,014,616	307,317	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1789 -	16,709,946	326,817	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1790 -	16,694,798	340,170	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1791 -	17,268,317	344,293	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1792 -	18,134,943	351,710	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1793 -	17,378,208	334,576	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1794 -	19,137,478	380,805	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1795 -	21,354,071	636,971	{ $\frac{3}{4}$ year - D° - - - D°
— 1796 -	20,567,952	705,572	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1797 -	18,781,259	817,996	- - - £. 20. { per cent on all Teas } and £. 30. { per cent at 2/6 per lb. }
— 1798 -	22,822,286	1,221,080	{ $\frac{1}{4}$ year D° - - - D° - - - D°
— 1799 -	24,077,984	1,341,172	{ $\frac{3}{4}$ - - D° - - - D° - - - and £. 35. - - - D°
— 1800 -	23,378,816	1,424,195	- - - D° - - - D° - - - - £. 40. - - - D°
— 1801 -	24,531,514	1,554,152	- - - D° - - - D° - - - - 50. - - - D°
— 1802 -	25,300,067	1,679,764	- - - D° - - - D° - - - - D° - - - D°
— 1803 -	25,401,728	2,327,812	{ $\frac{1}{4}$ year D° - - - D° - - - D°
— 1804 -	22,371,834	2,709,700	{ $\frac{3}{4}$ - - £. 95. per cent on all Teas.
— 1805 -	24,927,576	3,106,991	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1806 -	22,895,851	3,123,933	{ $\frac{1}{4}$ year D° - - - D°
— 1807 -	24,079,547	3,306,703	{ $\frac{3}{4}$ - - £. 95. 2. 6. - D°
— 1808 -	25,855,734	3,485,321	{ $\frac{1}{4}$ - - - D° - - - D°
— 1809 -	21,928,491	3,061,941	{ $\frac{3}{4}$ - - £. 96. per cent on all Teas.
— 1810 -	24,550,923	3,548,860	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1811 -	23,040,990	3,189,225	- - - - D° - - - D°
— 1812 -	22,831,891	3,367,221	- - - - D° - - - D°

East-India House, } Errors excepted,
the 20 March 1813. }
CHA^s CARTWRIGHT, Accountant Gen^l.

4, the amount of Duty has reference
ble by the Purchasers of Tea, upon
amount cannot be ascertained at the

(East Indies.)

RETURN of the Quantities of TEAS sold
Annually at the East India Sales; with the
Amount and Rate of Duty in each Year;
from 1770 to 1812.

I.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
23 March 1813.

(East Indies.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of the REVENUES and CHARGES, in *India*, under the usual Heads, for the Year 1811-12: With the Amount of the Interest on the Debts, and of the Supplies to *Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island*, and *St. Helena*:—Also, an ESTIMATE of the probable Amount of the same, for the Year 1812-13.

REVENUES.			CHARGES.		
	1811-12.	per Estimate 1812-13.		1811-12.	per Estimate. 1812-13.
	£.	£.		£.	£.
BENGAL - - - - A. { at 2/ the } { C ^t . R ^e . }	10,706,173	10,152,320	BENGAL - - - - A. - -	7,059,771	7,123,212
FORTS ^t GEORGE B. { at 8/ the } { Pagoda }	5,156,717	5,141,587	FORT ST. GEORGE - B. - -	4,619,610	(a.) 5,067,480
BOMBAY - - - - C. { at 2/3 the } { Rupee. }	(b.) 686,101	(b.) 716,175	BOMBAY - - - - C. - -	(b.) 1,652,292	(b.) 1,653,750
Total REVENUES - - - £.	16,548,991	16,010,082	Total CHARGES - -	(c.) 13,331,673	(c.) 13,844,442
Deduct CHARGES - - - -	14,965,786	15,449,187			
Net REVENUES - - - £.	1,583,205	560,895			

(a.) This is taken from an Account entitled a *Prospective Estimate* for this Year, which was made up before the conclusion of the preceding Year; it is probable that the *Regular Estimate* will differ from this.

(b.) Bombay by Estimate in both Years, the Actual Accounts for 1811-12 not being received.

Mem: The Commercial Charges not added to the Invoices are as follow:

	1811-12	per Estimate. 1812-13
BENGAL - - £.	88,057	83,984
MADRAS - -	74,968	78,251
BOMBAY - -	8,392	8,300
£.	171,417	170,535

(c.) The Charges incurred for the Isles of France, Java, and the Moluccas, are not included.

INTEREST on DEBTS.

BENGAL - - - - -	1,317,447	1,431,400
FORT ST. GEORGE - - - -	80,795	36,000
BOMBAY - - - - -	90,000	7,425
	1,488,242	1,474,825
Total CHARGES and INTEREST -	14,819,915	15,319,267
Supplies to Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, and St. Helena	145,871	129,920
TOTAL - £.	14,965,786	15,449,187

East India House, }
19th March 1813. } Errors Excepted,

WM WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A.—B.—C. - - - - on the other side of this Sheet.

AN ACCOUNT of the Annual REVENUES of the *East India* Company, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and in Benares and Oude; for the year 1811-12: Together with the Estimate for 1812-13.

	1811-12.	Per Estimate, 1812-13.
Mint Duties - - - - -	83,500	1,83,956
Post Office Collections - - - - -	4,48,000	4,17,600
Benares Revenues and Customs - -	55,87,489	54,62,072
Revenues of the Ceded Provinces in Oude	2,62,85,319	1,98,32,078
Land and Sayer Revenues: Collection thereof, including former Years Balances - - - - -	3,29,69,051	3,23,22,240
Judicial Fees and Fines, &c. - - -	9,40,418	9,24,110
Customs - - - - -	32,15,712	30,02,974
Sale of Salt - - - - -	1,81,47,129	1,69,36,000
Sale of Opium - - - - -	92,46,775	75,40,000
Stamp Duties - - - - -	5,29,050	5,33,600
Revenues of the Conquered Provinces -	1,56,09,286	1,43,68,568
Total REVENUES - - - C.R^s - - -	10,70,61,729	10,15,23,198
Deduct CHARGES - - - - -	7,05,97,711	7,12,32,120
Net REVENUES - - - C.R^s - - -	3,64,64,018	3,02,91,078

AN ACCOUNT of the Annual CHARGES defrayed by the *East India* Company, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and in Benares and Oude; for the year 1811-12: Together with the Estimate for 1812-13.

	1811-12.	Per Estimate, 1812-13.
Civil:		
Mint Charges - - - - -	2,61,031	3,82,800
Post Office D ^o - - - - -	3,50,400	3,53,800
Charges, Collections, &c. in Benares -	16,79,054	13,53,722
Charges of the Resident's Office, &c. at Lucknow, and of the Ceded Provinces - - - - -	40,19,087	40,04,900
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment - - - - -	82,68,050	86,84,920
Total CIVIL Charges - C.R^s - -	1,45,77,622	1,47,80,140
Judicial:		
Supreme Court of Judicature and Law Charges - - - - -	5,62,703	5,69,560
Charges of the Dewanny and Nizamut City and Zillah Adawlut; also of the Police Establishments and Courts of Appeal - - -	52,94,281	53,02,360
Total JUDICIAL Charges, C.R^s - -	58,56,984	58,71,920
Military Charges - - - - -	2,94,59,872	2,96,84,400
Marine Charges - - - - -	11,93,254	11,46,080
Buildings and Fortifications - - -	7,77,897	4,06,000
Revenue Charges, including Stipends -	43,46,982	44,64,608
Customs: Charges of Collection - -	4,54,603	4,79,312
Salt: Advances and Charges - - -	49,00,001	51,62,000
Opium: D ^o - - - D ^o - - - - -	8,77,325	11,60,000
Stamp Office Charges - - - - -	1,21,676	92,800
Charges, Collection, &c. in the Conquered Provinces - - - - -	80,22,495	79,84,860
Total CHARGES - - - C.R^s - -	7,05,97,711	7,12,32,120

East India House, }
19th March 1813. }

Errors Excepted,

WM WRIGHT,

Auditor of India Accounts.

FORT ST. GEORGE. - - - B.

AN ACCOUNT of the Annual REVENUES of the *East India Company*, at the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the Settlements subordinate thereto; for the year 1811-12: Together with the Estimate for 1812-13.

	1811-12.	Per Estimate, 1812-13.
	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Post Office Collections - - -	47,412	46,400
Land and Sea Customs (Mint or Coinage Duties included) - - -	4,98,920	9,50,354
Revenues and Customs collected in the Carnatic - - - - -	25,19,402	107,60,547
Revenues and Customs collected from Tanjore - - - - -	10,46,311	
Subsidy from the Rajah of Mysore, and Revenues collected from the Ceded and Conquered Countries - - -	38,54,615	
Revenues of the Countries ceded by the Nizam - - - - -	16,21,466	
Land Revenues - - - - -	26,22,111	
Farms and Licences - - - - -	1,97,077	5,15,267
Revenues of Dutch Settlements - - -	28,878	-
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travancore -	4,05,939	4,55,100
Ditto Ditto Cochin - - -	49,663	1,26,310
	128,91,794	128,53,978
Deduct Charges - - -	115,49,026	126,68,700
Nett REVENUES - - -	13,42,768	1,85,278

East India House, }
19th March 1813. }

Errors excepted.

WM WRIGHT,

Auditor of India Accounts.

AN ACCOUNT of the Annual CHARGES defrayed by the *East India Company*, at the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the Settlements subordinate thereto; for the year 1811-12: Together with the Estimate for 1812-13.

	1811-12.	Per Estimate, 1812-13.
	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Post Office Charges - - - - -	55,172	53,500
Civil and Judicial Charges - - - -	13,04,892	23,30,527
Military Charges including King's Troops	70,22,412	78,72,495
Buildings and Fortifications - - -	2,42,938	1,70,000
Charges on the Revenues and Customs -	10,59,274	22,42,178
Charges collecting the Revenues of the Carnatic Pensions, &c. - - -	8,31,615	
Charges collecting the Revenues of Tanjore Pensions, &c. - - -	4,14,102	
Charges of Dutch Settlements, including Prisoners - - - - -	22,076	
Charges and Stipends in Mysore, and in the Ceded and Conquered Countries	4,51,461	
Charges collecting the Revenues of the Countries ceded by the Nizam, Pensions, &c. - - - - -	1,47,084	
Total CHARGES - - -	115,49,026	126,68,700

BOMBAY - - - C.

AN ACCOUNT of the Annual REVENUES of the *East India Company*, at the Presidency of Bombay, and the Settlements subordinate thereto; for the Year 1811-12: Together with the Estimate for 1812-13.

	per Estimate 1811-12.	per Estimate 1812-13.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Land Revenues - - - - -	34,95,828	-
Customs and Duties - - - - -	14,57,275	-
Farms and Licences - - - - -	11,45,573	-
Total REVENUES - - R ^s - -	60,98,676	63,66,000

The Actual Accounts for 1811-12 are not yet received.

An Estimate for 1812-13 not having been received from Bombay, the Account of Revenues has been framed from the Average of the Four preceding Years.

East India House, }
19th March 1813. }

Errors Excepted.

WM WRIGHT,

Auditor of India Accounts.

AN ACCOUNT of the Annual CHARGES defrayed by the *East India Company*, at the Presidency of Bombay, and the Settlements subordinate thereto; for the Year 1811-12: Together with the Estimate for 1812-13.

	per Estimate 1811-12.	per Estimate 1812-13.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Civil Charges - - - - -	23,34,663	-
Marine Charges - - - - -	10,16,263	-
Military Charges (including King's Troops)	1,02,00,400	-
Buildings and Fortifications - - -	3,42,000	-
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs - - - - -	7,93,715	-
Total CHARGES - - - - -	1,46,87,041	1,47,00,000
Deduct REVENUES - - -	60,98,676	63,66,000
Net CHARGES - - R ^s - -	85,88,365	83,34,000

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of the REVENUES and CHARGES, in India, under the usual Heads; for the Year 1811-12; with the Amount of the Interest on the Debts, and of the Supplies to *Bencoolen*, *Prince of Wales Island*, and *St. Helena*; also, an Estimate of the probable Amount of the same, for the Year 1812-13.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed
23 March 1813.*

(East Indies.)

AN ACCOUNT of BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn upon The *East India Company* in *England*, by the several Presidencies in *India*; in each Year, from the 1st May 1807 (*India*) to the latest Advices:—Distinguishing, as far as practicable, The Amount drawn for Principal of INDIAN DEBT; the Amount drawn for Interest on the same; and the Amount drawn for general Purposes;—specifying likewise, the Amount which remains unpaid under each Head respectively; together with the Amount of the Principal of Debt re-transferred to *India*.

	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.	GENERAL PURPOSES.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1 May 1807 to 30 April 1808 -	282,339	456,320	480,784	1,219,443
— 1808 - - - - 1809 -	1,897,376	545,185	736,985	3,199,546
— 1809 - - - - 1810 -	1,500,213	810,847	369	2,311,429
— 1810 - - - - 1811 -	4,730,314	1,231,690	18,117	5,980,121
— 1811 - - - - 1812 -	460,787	802,656	50,243	1,313,686
£.	8,871,029	3,846,698	1,306,498	14,024,225
Deduct, Amount re-transferred to INDIA - -				919,301
				£. 13,104,924

AMOUNT of Bills of Exchange unpaid, for Principal of LOANS, £. 1,981,368			
D° - - - -	D° - Interest of	D° - 187,032	£. 2,202,000.
D° - - - -	D° - General Purposes -	33,600	

East India House,
the 23rd February 1813.

} Errors excepted,

CHA^s CARTWRIGHT,

Acc^t Gen^l.

AN ACCOUNT OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn upon The *East India Company* in England, by the several Presidencies in *India*, in each year, from 1st May 1807 (*India*) to the latest Advices;—Distinguishing, as far as practicable, the Amount drawn for Principal of *INDIAN* Déer; the Amount drawn for Interest on the same; and the Amount drawn for general Purposes;—likewise, the Amount which remains unpaid under each Head respectively, together with the Amount of the Principal of Debt re-transferred to *India*.

03.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
23 March 1813.*

103.

ESTIMATE of the PROFIT and LOSS upon all Goods sold by The EAST INDIA COMPANY, from the Year 1793/4 to the
also the Sale Amount, and the Amount of Profit, on the OUTWARD TRADE, and calculating the Invoice Price at the Exch

INDIA.								CHINA - - - -				
	Prime Cost of Investment, or Goods.	Customs.	Freight.	Charges of Merchandize, calculated at 5 per Cent. on Sale Amount.	Total Cost and Charges.	Amount Sale of Goods.	Profit on the Trade.	Profit on Outward Trade.	Prime Cost of Investment, or Goods.	Customs.	Freight.	Charges Merchand calculated Five per C on Sale Amo
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1793-4 -	1,220,106	584,792	289,563	217,257	2,211,718	2,345,151	133,433	54,305	1,336,739	41,284	418,028	125,721
1794-5 -	1,288,059	571,074	290,673	130,571	2,280,377	2,611,522	331,145	27,734	1,595,493	27,322	372,346	143,071
1795-6 -	1,821,512	744,569	581,214	177,164	3,324,459	3,543,236	218,777	54,756	1,408,087	25,802	472,487	148,631
1796-7 -	1,708,379	856,204	556,669	169,777	3,291,029	3,395,564	104,535	51,514	1,285,765	20,341	521,074	133,411
1797-8 -	1,025,204	384,442	422,644	104,873	1,937,163	2,097,468	160,305	100,531	1,292,803	18,589	601,413	128,891
1798-9 -	2,019,265	1,154,876	777,903	233,169	4,185,213	4,663,390	478,177	121,073	1,601,606	43,727	763,404	182,611
1799-1800	1,665,689	429,312	651,173	178,234	2,924,408	3,564,694	640,286	47,725	1,830,569	7,439	786,507	189,741
1800-1 -	2,013,975	201,817	837,423	198,940	3,252,155	3,978,800	726,645	46,410	1,783,254	7,334	697,474	180,811
1801-2 -	1,425,168	140,402	451,920	154,344	2,171,834	3,086,943	915,109	39,341	1,669,103	9,963	723,510	176,971
1802-3 -	1,133,326	71,337	499,900	114,463	1,819,226	2,316,384	497,158	23,464	1,741,007	6,822	719,660	187,661
1803-4 -	1,187,707	71,460	549,376	111,820	1,920,363	2,236,396	316,033	41,419	1,771,947	5,985	732,112	181,481
1804-5 -	1,088,400	68,268	371,355	97,651	1,625,674	1,953,026	327,352	16,014	1,559,286	7,962	618,720	165,371
1805-6 -	1,435,860	70,966	532,023	112,622	2,051,471	2,254,899	203,428	55,888	1,706,225	7,629	644,558	187,031
1806-7 -	986,310	47,471	443,258	73,604	1,550,643	1,472,074	(78,569)	35,264	1,677,652	7,484	659,497	185,452
1807-8 -	887,119	36,048	542,117	65,510	1,530,794	1,310,215	(220,579)	71,943	1,688,470	1,389	721,437	192,338
1808-9 -	1,013,740	57,189	418,070	87,887	1,576,886	1,757,754	180,868	39,364	1,722,000	7,951	746,622	199,414
1809-10 -	1,240,315	63,727	508,977	112,708	1,925,727	2,254,164	328,437	78,274	1,487,060	18,501	687,168	186,154
1810-11 -	963,429	56,833	411,230	97,383	1,528,875	1,947,653	418,778	86,775	1,564,915	3,085	851,161	200,760
1811-12 -	1,110,909	64,916	359,513	106,063	1,641,401	2,121,261	479,860	* 65,268	1,569,497	8,103	793,449	185,014
	25,134,672	5,675,703	9,495,001	2,444,040	42,749,416	48,910,594	6,161,178	1,057,062	30,291,478	276,712	12,530,627	3,280,589

INDIA TRADE.		£.	£.
Profit on Sales - brought down	- - - - -	6,161,178	
D ^o on Outward Trade - d ^o -	- - - - -	1,057,062	
D ^o on Stores consigned to India, and issued from the several Departments at the Invoice Cost, which is £. 10. per cent. above the Prime Cost	- - - - -	497,272	
		£ 7,715,512	
Deduct: Payments made in India and in England on account of the Indian Trade; viz.			
Commercial Charges in India, not added to the Invoices	- - - - - † £.	3,251,592	
Loss upon the Law Tonnage	- - - - -	466,827	
Losses at Sea	- - - - -	1,409,195	
Half of the Profit on Spices, allowed Government in the Settlement of Accounts	- - - - -	423,395	
		5,550,911	
Profit, after deducting Payments in India, and in England, which are presumed to attach exclusively to the Indian Trade	- - - - -		2,192,267

Total NET PROFIT, India and China, - brought down	- - - - -	
Add: - PROFITS, of which no separation can be made, whether on India or China Trade; viz.		
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	- - - - -	
Interest on the Annuities	- - - - -	
Deduct: - Commercial Payments in England, of which no separation can be made; viz.		
Surplus Commercial Charges General beyond the rate per cent deducted in the calculation	- - - - -	
Freight Outward, and Remuneration to Commanders of worn-out Ships	- - - - -	
Advances of Freight to Owners of lost Ships	- - - - -	
Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	- - - - -	

* Bengal Books not received.

The Sums between Parentheses, are the Amounts of Loss on the Trade.

† The whole of the Commercial Charges in India not added to the Invoices are included in this Account; but a reservation Salt, Opium, and other branches of a Territorial nature.

1/12 inclusive:—Distinguishing *India* from *China*, and specifying the Invoice Price, Customs, Freight and Charges, respectively;
s. the Current Rupee, 8s. the Pagoda, 2s. 3d. the Bombay Rupee, 5s. the Spanish Dollar, and 6s. 8d. the Tale.

CHINA.				GRAND TOTAL.								
Total Cost and Charges.	Amount Sale of Goods.	Profit on the Trade.	Profit on Outward Trade.	Prime Cos of Investment, or Goods.	Customs.	Freight.	Charges of Merchandize, calculated at 5 per Cent. on Sale Amount.	Total Cost and Charges.	Amount Sale of Goods.	Profit on the Trade.	Profit on Outward Trade.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1,921,780	2,514,594	592,814	62,553	2,556,845	626,076	707,391	242,986	4,133,498	4,859,745	726,247	116,858	1793-4.
2,138,233	2,861,422	723,189	70,645	2,883,552	598,396	663,019	273,643	4,418,610	5,472,944	1,054,334	98,279	1794-5.
2,055,012	2,972,664	917,652	(29,025)	3,229,599	770,371	1,053,701	325,800	5,379,471	6,515,900	1,136,429	25,731	1795-6.
1,960,597	2,668,346	707,749	(1,975)	2,994,144	876,545	1,077,743	303,194	5,251,626	6,063,910	812,284	49,539	1796-7.
2,041,700	2,577,890	536,190	9,911	2,318,007	403,031	1,024,057	233,768	3,978,863	4,675,358	696,495	110,442	1797-8.
2,591,351	3,652,283	1,060,932	8,456	3,620,871	1,198,603	1,541,307	415,783	6,776,564	8,315,673	1,539,109	129,529	1798-9.
2,814,264	3,794,982	980,718	8,138	3,496,258	436,751	1,437,680	367,983	5,738,672	7,359,676	1,621,004	55,863	1799-1800.
2,668,881	3,616,381	947,500	(5,807)	3,797,229	209,151	1,534,897	379,759	5,921,036	7,595,181	1,674,145	40,603	1800-1.
2,579,546	3,539,404	959,858	(10,015)	3,094,271	150,365	1,175,430	331,314	4,751,380	6,626,347	1,874,967	29,326	1801-2.
2,655,152	3,753,252	1,098,100	(10,121)	2,874,533	78,159	1,219,560	302,126	4,474,378	6,069,636	1,595,258	13,343	1802-3.
2,691,527	3,629,677	938,150	(25,967)	2,959,654	77,445	1,281,488	293,303	4,611,890	5,866,073	1,254,183	15,452	1803-4.
2,351,343	3,307,495	956,152	4,755	2,647,686	76,230	990,075	263,026	3,977,017	5,260,521	1,283,504	20,769	1804-5.
2,545,447	3,740,699	1,195,252	(22,007)	3,042,085	78,595	1,176,581	299,657	4,596,918	5,995,598	1,398,680	33,881	1805-6.
2,530,085	3,709,046	1,178,961	(2,697)	2,663,962	54,955	1,102,755	259,056	4,080,728	5,181,120	1,100,392	32,567	1806-7.
2,603,634	3,846,756	1,243,122	40,472	2,575,589	37,437	1,263,554	257,848	4,134,428	5,156,971	1,022,543	112,415	1807-8.
2,675,987	3,988,267	1,312,280	69,895	2,735,740	65,140	1,164,692	287,301	4,252,873	5,746,021	1,493,148	109,259	1808-9.
2,378,883	3,723,116	1,344,233	99,193	2,727,375	82,228	1,196,145	298,862	4,304,610	5,977,280	1,672,670	177,467	1809-10.
2,619,921	4,015,207	1,395,286	131,110	2,528,344	59,918	1,262,391	298,143	4,148,796	5,962,860	1,814,064	217,885	1810-11.
2,556,063	3,700,285	1,144,222	52,405	2,680,406	73,019	1,152,962	291,077	4,197,464	5,821,546	1,624,082	117,673	1811-12.
46,379,406	65,611,766	19,232,360	449,919	55,426,150	5,952,415	22,025,628	5,724,629	89,128,822	114,522,360	25,393,538	1,506,981	

CHINA TRADE.				£.	£.
Profit on Sales - brought down - - - - -	-	-	-	19,232,360	
D° on Outward Trade - d° - - - - -	-	-	-	449,919	
D° on Consignments of Merchandize from India - - - - -	-	-	-	403,020	
				£. 20,085,299	
Deduct: Payments made on account of the China Trade; viz.					
Difference between the Rate of Exchange at which Bills have been drawn on the Company, and the Rate used in the calculation of Profit - - - - -				1,009,308	
Losses at Sea - - - - -				548,881	
				1,558,189	
Profit, after deducting Payments made, which are presumed to attach exclusively to the China Trade - - - - -					18,527,110
					TOTAL PROFIT - £. 20,719,377.

-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	£.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,719,377
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,769,315	
-	-	-	-	-	-	701,682	
						3,470,997	
Profit on the Sales - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,544,399	24,190,374
- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	800,373	
- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	659,910	
- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	14,896,287	
						17,900,969	
Ultimate SURPLUS PROFIT, } 1793/4 to 1811/12 - - - - -							£. 6,289,405.

claimed as to such part of those Charges as may be supposed to attach to the several Boards of Trade in the Management of the

Errors Excepted,

CHA^s CARTWRIGHT, Accountant Gen^l.

(East Indies.)

ESTIMATE

Of the PROFIT or LOSS upon all Goods sold by
The EAST INDIA COMPANY, from the Year 1793/4 to
the Year 1811/12 inclusive:—Distinguishing India from
China, and specifying the Invoice Price, Customs, Freight
and Charges, respectively; also the Sale Amount, and the
Amount of Profit, on the OUTWARD TRADE, and calcu-
lating the Invoice Price at the Exchanges of 2 s. the Current
Rupee, 8 s. the Pagoda, 2 s. 3 d. the Bombay Rupee, 5 s. the
Spanish Dollar, and 6 s. 8 d. the Tale.

4.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
23 March 1813.

(East India Company.)

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons,
of the 26 March 1813;—for,

“ Copy of the REPORT of Mr. Wittwer, dated the 8th of March instant, to the Lords
“ of the Treasury, on an ACCOUNT between Government and The East India Company,
“ to the 1st January 1813.”

Treasury Chambers, }
March 27, 1813. }

R^d Wharton.

ESTIMATED ACCOUNT WITH GOVERNMENT,

To 1st January 1813.

Dr - - - GOVERNMENT.		Cr.	
TO Advances for the Navy, to May 1812 - £.	162,348	BY Loan in Exchequer Bills - - - £.	1,500,000
2-3 ^d of the Estimate to D ^o 1813 -	53,000	Demands from the Pay Office, to 1811 inclusive - £.	1,346,237
D ^o - for Ceylon, the Cape, &c. to April 1812 - £.	670,000	D ^o - Estimated for 1812 - -	300,000
D ^o - - D ^o - - Estimated to 1st January 1813 - -	46,000		1,646,237
	716,000	Expense of Recruits transferred, to 1812 in- clusive - - - - -	350,000
Expense of building Ships in India - -	137,000		
Payments at Home, for Passage of Military to the Cape, Ceylon, &c. - - - -	140,000		
Extra Expenses of Expeditions to the French Islands, to June 1812, £.	2,586,526		
D ^o - Estimated, 2-3 ^d of 1812/13 -	216,534		
	2,803,060		
Extra Expenses, Expedition to Java:			
Actual Amount, to April 1812, £.	1,624,589		3,496,237
D ^o - Estimated, 2-3 ^d of 1812/13 -	154,666	BALANCE due from Government - -	2,294,426
	1,779,255		
	£. 5,790,663		£. 5,790,663

The Expense of the Moluccas, which is considered
chargeable to Government, amounts, to the 1st January
last, to £.406,000.

Since the 1st January, the Sum of £.63,925, on
account of the Advances in India for the Navy, has
been received here.

No Interest charged, except on the
3^d, 4th and 5th Articles, on the D^r side
in part.

East-India House, }
10th February 1813. }

Errors Excepted,

WM WRIGHT,

Auditor of India Accounts.

(Copy.)

To GEORGE HARRISON, Esq.

Whitehall, 8th March 1813.

SIR,

IN obedience to the commands of the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury of the 24th ultimo, I have examined the estimated Account of the East-India Company with Government, dated the 10th ultimo, in which a Balance is exhibited in favour of the Company, amounting to £. 2,294,426.

Previously to reporting upon the several Items composing this Account, I would take leave to request that it may be submitted to their Lordships, in explanation of the delay which has occurred in replying to their former commands, signified by Letter from Richard Wharton, Esq. dated 30th December last, upon a similar subject, that it arose from a variety of circumstances, but particularly the necessity of reference to different Offices, and from the arrival of advices from India with further lights upon the subject; which advices indeed have enabled the Company to prepare the Account now under reference, upon principles less objectionable than the former one, in which a much larger proportion of their Claims was founded upon Estimate than is now done.

The Claims of the Company, which constitute the Debit side of the Account, amount to the sum of £. 5,790,663. and are for advances and supplies on various services, as follows:

Advances in India for His Majesty's Ships, in cash, for which Bills have been drawn upon the Naval Departments in England in consequence of an agreement with Government, under which the amount of those Bills was to be applied in liquidation of the Loan by the Public to the Company in the year 1810, in Exchequer Bills to the amount of £. 1,500,000. The Total claimed under this head to May 1812, in actual advances, is £. 162,343. without Interest. Of this Sum, however, the Company, by a Note to the Account, acknowledge to have received £. 63,925. in England, which will thus far diminish the General Balance. The sum further estimated on this Account is £. 53,000. being for eight months, or $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of what is expected by the Indian Government, to be advanced in the year 1812-13; so that the whole sum now claimed is £. 215,346. less £. 63,925.

The sum of £. 716,000. is charged for Supplies in India to Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope, Stores issued to His Majesty's Ships serving in India, &c. Of this sum, £. 670,000. is chiefly in actual disbursements to April 1812, and £. 46,000. an Estimate for $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of the year 1812/13. The principle of these Claims is sanctioned by the Select Committees of the House of Commons on Indian Affairs in 1805 and 1808; and those now brought forward are in fact a continuation to January 1813.

The charge of £. 137,000. for building Ships for His Majesty's Service, calls for no particular remarks in this place.

The sum of £. 140,000. being for Payments made in England for the passage of Military, &c. to Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope, includes Interest, and is partly for Expenses of this description not brought forward at the settlement in 1808, and partly for those incurred since that period.

The remainder of the Debit side of the Account is for Advances and Extra Expenses on the Expeditions against the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon (or the French Islands) and the Island of Java. For the French Islands, £. 2,361,525. in the years 1810-11 and 1811-12; and £. 225,000. being a Supply of Treasure from Bombay in June 1812: Total, £. 2,586,525. The first of these sums is vouched by Accounts received from Bengal. The treasure remitted from Bombay is brought in charge on the authority of a Letter received from that Presidency by the Chairman of the East-India Company. As by reference to the Colonial Department it appears that the Governor of the Mauritius has communicated to the Right honourable the Secretary of State the information of having received a considerable remittance from Bombay, although the amount is not stated, I presume the charge will not be deemed objectionable; particularly as by a Letter from the Financial Department of Bengal, dated 5th September last, the acknowledgment of this precise sum by His Majesty's Governor is distinctly advised. It is estimated, that to January 1813 a further Supply will be made to the French Islands, to the amount of £. 216,534:—so that the Total of the claim under this head is £. 2,803,060.

The Advances and extra Expenses on account of the Expedition to Java in the years 1810/11 and 1811/12, amount to £. 1,624,589. and is stated on actual Accounts received from Bengal. The Estimate to January 1813 is £. 154,666, bringing the whole claim on this head to the sum of £. 1,779,255.

The counter Claims on the part of the Public, on the Credit side of the Account, amount to £. 3,496,237. without Interest.

Of this sum, £. 1,500,000. is the Loan by the Public in Exchequer Bills in 1810, as already adverted to, which Loan was to be liquidated on or before January 1812, by Payments into the Exchequer, under the Act passed in that Session; but by an Act of the last Session, the Company have

have been allowed to bring to account the Advances and Supplies to the Public Service in the East Indies, as a further means of liquidation.

The remaining Credit to the Public, consists of Disbursements by His Majesty's Paymasters General for Regiments serving in India, and for Recruits transferred in England from the Public Service to that of the Company.

The Disbursements of the Pay Office, as stated at the sum of £.1,646,237. being on the actual Accounts for the four years 1808 to 1811, £.1,196,237. and on an Estimate for the year, to December 1812, £.300,000. the remainder amounting to £.150,000. is estimated by the Company as the sum that may be finally allowed on the amount suspended from the Pay Office Disbursements from the year 1793 to 1807, by the sanction of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1808. On this point it is deemed proper to submit, for the information of their Lordships, as applicable likewise to the whole of the Pay Office Disbursements, that on the part of the Company strong objections are made to the mode of the charge, from its being on Advances by the Pay Office, which Advances have not been subjected to audit: as they conceived that it should be made on the actual application of the money to the Service for which it was issued; Accounts of which, regularly audited, should be rendered.

The Amount suspended, now adverted to, was on specific objections by the Accountant of the Company to various Items, some as doubtful and others as inadmissible. The Total Gross Charge brought forward in 1808 was £.3,082,755. being £.2,361,711. Principal, and £.721,044. Interest; the Amount objected to and suspended was £.443,767, being £.325,877. Principal, and £.117,890. Interest.—The Difference, being £.2,638,988. Principal and Interest, was credited to the Public, but subject to the effect which might be produced by an audit of the Accounts. Of the sum suspended, viz. £.443,767, it is now estimated by the Company, that £.150,000. may finally prove chargeable to them. Whether the calculation is correct or otherwise it is not at present practicable to determine; but it should be further remarked, that the Charge for the following years, now stated, is exposed to such objections as may be raised on the part of the Company.

The sum credited for Recruits transferred to the service of the Company to the year 1812, is stated at £.350,000. on Estimate, calculating the number on the Returns from their Depot at 8,600, and assuming the probable charge at about £.40. per man. The accuracy of the calculation, or of the charge, will remain to be established by actual Accounts.

Deducting the Credits from the Debits, the Balance of the Account appears in favour of the Company £.2,294,426.; but deducting the sum of £.63,925. stated in a note to have been received in England of the Advances for the Navy, the Balance is reduced to £.2,230,501. exclusive of £.406,000. the expense of the Moluccas, which, by another note, is described as chargeable to Government.

Although the result now shown, amounting to £.2,230,501. is the Balance of an Account termed Estimated, it should be observed, as it relates to the Claims of the Company, that with the exception of about £.500,000. the Charge is made on Accounts of actual Disbursements, and that Interest is calculated on the minor articles only, viz. 3d, 4th, and 5th; so that on the whole it would appear that the Balance is thus far fairly stated, provided the principles upon which the Account is drawn, meet the approbation of their Lordships: I would, however, take leave to submit, that the detail of the Statement on actual Accounts is subject to examination; that the estimated Claims will require verification of actual Accounts; and that the calculation of Interest on both sides is to be completed. Further, there are adjustments to be made on the Account settled in 1808, and sundry Claims of the Victualling Office, for Supplies to the Company's Service, still to be brought to the Credit of the Public: But how far the Balance above shown may be augmented or diminished by these circumstances, cannot at present be determined.

I am,

SIR,

With due respect,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. WITTWER.

N. B. The Account under reference is herewith returned.

The sum credited for Ex-gratis transferred to the service of the Government to the year 1871, is estimated at £2,500,000 on Ex-gratis, calculating the number on the list as their Ex-gratis at 1871, and assuming the probable change at about £40 per year. The accuracy of the calculation, or of the change, will remain to be established by actual Accounts.

(East India Company.)

RETURN to an Order
of the 26th March 1811

Copy of the REPORT
“ the 8th of March inst
“ Treasury, on an Account
“ and The East India Company
“ 1813.”

Treasury Chambers,
March 27, 1813. }

Ordered, by The House of
27 March 1816.

Treasury Chambers, }
March 27, 1813. }

R^d Wharton.

RETURN to an Order of the House of Commons,
of the 26th March 1813:—*for*,

(East India Company.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
27 March 1813.*

(East India Affairs.)

Copy of a LETTER from The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of The *East India* Company, to the Right honourable the Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, dated the 10th February 1813;—and his Lordship's REPLY thereto, dated the 15th of the same Month.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, 10 February 1813.

MY LORD,

BY the desire of the Court of Directors of The East India Company, we have the honour to submit to your Lordship, a Report of the Committee of Correspondence; and respectfully to entreat your serious attention to it.

It contains an answer to the matter of the Petitions which were last Session presented to the House of Commons against the renewal of the Company's Charter, and particularly to those arguments to which your Lordship was pleased to refer us, in support of the Claims of the Out-ports to be opened to the import trade from India and China; it also enters into a review of all the principal questions of a commercial nature which have been agitated by those persons who demand the abolition of the Company's exclusive privileges: And in this Minute, my Lord, the Court hope you will find the following positions, among many others, well established:

First, That the Petitioners have not correctly described the present state and effects of the Company's exclusive privileges and trade; nor at all appreciated the evils, political and commercial, which would result from withdrawing those privileges; but have arraigned the monopoly, as if it retained all the strictness given to it a century ago, as if no considerable relaxations had been made in it within the last twenty years, and as if still larger relaxations were not now acquiesced in by the Company.

Secondly, That the clamours which have been raised against the Company on account of the trade of neutrals, particularly the Americans with India, are wholly unjust; that no such trade, unless with the Portuguese, now exists, and that the prevention of injury from it is easy.

Thirdly, That the Petitioners have by no means obviated the objections advanced by the Court against the opening of the Out-ports, nor in the least proved the expediency or safety of that measure; and that the adoption of it would be attended with those dangers which the Court have in their former letters described.

And, Fourthly, That all the former reasonings of the Court against the practicability of enlarging the consumption of British manufactures in India or China, or of extending profitably the imports of those countries into Britain, are confirmed by the result of the large experiment, which has actually been made by private merchants and traders in the course of near twenty years past; from which experiment, accurately recorded, it appears that *not one new article for the consumption of the natives of the East*, has in all that time been sent from Great Britain.

And, *from this very important fact*, new, perhaps, to your Lordship and the Public, though long existing in the records of the Company, the Court of Directors join with their Committee of Correspondence in hoping, that, as the views of the Petitioners are unlimited, going, in the first place, to the subversion

of all the existing establishments in the India and China trade; as this ruin would be immense, and the compensation which would be due for it, would be immense also; as the political evils which would thence follow, as detailed in the former letters of the Court (evils still to be pre-eminently regarded) would fatally affect the interests of the whole empire; and as the means are now offered, of making the fullest and fairest further experiment of the practicability of enlarging the trade to and from India, upon so great a scale as shall admit the whole nation to participate in it; as this is an experiment which may be made without breaking down the present system, and all its establishments; as it affords a method of ascertaining all the good that is attainable, without hazarding the dreadful evils that are otherwise to be apprehended;—we say, my Lord, the Court of Directors do, under these momentous circumstances, earnestly hope, that His Majesty's Ministers will still see fit to stop at a safe point, which will give the utmost reasonable concession to one set of men, whilst it will preserve the interests of British India, of all parties now connected with it, and of the empire at large, from the disastrous consequences of unbounded innovation.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed)

HUGH INGLIS,

ROBERT THORNTON.

The Right Honourable
the Earl of Buckinghamshire,
&c. &c. &c.

India Board, 15th February 1813.

Gentlemen,

I had the honour of receiving your Letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a Report of the Committee of Correspondence, to which you desire my serious attention; and you may be assured that the Report will receive that serious and deliberate attention, which has been given to every part of the important Subject to which it relates.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient and faithful humble Servant,

(Signed)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East India Company.

(East India Affairs)

Copy of a LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy
Chairman of The *East India* Company, to the
Right honourable the Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,
dated the 10th February 1813;—and his Lordship's
Reply thereto, dated the 15th of the same
Month.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
31 March 1813.

(East India Affairs.)

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS

RELATING TO

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S

SHIPPING;

Also, Coasting Trade, Privileged and Private Trade;

AND

Commerce of British India *with* London, America,
and Foreign Europe.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
9 April 1813.

LIST OF PAPERS,

Presented to the Honourable House of Commons the 9th April 1813, pursuant to their Orders of the 23d and 31st Ultimo, and 1st Instant.

- 1.—An Account of the Number, Tonnage, and Size of all the SHIPS, not built in the United Kingdom, which have been employed in the Regular and Extra Service of the East India Company in each year, from the 1st January 1794 to the 25th March 1813; distinguishing the Places where such Ships were built:—Together with An Account of the Number, Tonnage, and Size of Ships now building, out of the United Kingdom, for the Service of the said Company; distinguishing the Places where such Ships are building - - - - - p. 3.
- 2.—COASTING TRADE of British India, including the Country Trade to China - - - p. 6.
- 3.—Account of Tonnage, and Articles shipped on Freight in PRIVILEGED TRADE, from London to India; from 1793-4 to 1810-11 inclusive - - - - - p. 10.
- 4.—Account of Tonnage, and Articles shipped in PRIVATE TRADE from London to India; from 1793-4 to 1810-11 inclusive - - - - - p. 12.
- 5.—Statement of the Commerce of British India with London, America, and Foreign Europe; from 1802-3 to 1810-11, both inclusive - - - - - p. 14.

1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number, Tonnage, and Size of all the SHIPS, not built in the United Kingdom, which have been employed in the Regular and Extra Service of the EAST INDIA COMPANY in each year, from the 1st January 1794 to the 25th March 1813; distinguishing the Places where such Ships were built:—

Together with An Account of the Number, Tonnage, and Size of Ships now building, out of the United Kingdom, for the Service of the said Company; distinguishing the Places where such Ships are building.

Years.	Description.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Where Built.	Voyages Contracted for.
1795	Regular	Good Hope	885	These Ships were Dutch Prizes built out of the United Kingdom, but the Place not known.	2
—	D°	Malabar	884		2
1796	D°	Sir Edward Hughes	957	Bombay	Company's own Ships.
—	D°	Britannia	770	D°	
—	Extra	Varunna	526	Bengal	1
1797	Regular	Good Hope	885	See Note above.	2
—	D°	Malabar	884		2
1798	D°	Sir Edward Hughes	957	Bombay	Company's own Ships.
—	D°	Britannia	770	D°	
1800	D°	Sir Edward Hughes	957	D°	
1801	D°	Sir Edward Hughes	957	D°	
—	D°	Britannia	770	D°	1
—	Extra	Minerva	560	D°	
1803	Regular	Britannia	770	D°	Company's own Ships.
—	D°	Sir Edward Hughes	957	D°	
—	Extra	Monarch	609	Quebec	4
—	D°	Ocean	532	Canada	5
1804	Regular	Britannia	770	Bombay	Company's own Ship.
—	Extra	Union	723	Calcutta	4
—	D°	Sir William Pulteney	565	D°	6
1805	D°	Monarch	609	Quebec	4
—	D°	Ocean	532	Canada	5

Years.	Description.	Ship's Name.	Ton- nage.	Where Built.	Voyages Contracted for.
1806	Regular	Scaleby Castle	1,242	Bombay	4
—	D°	Surat Castle	1,149	Surat	4
—	Extra	Sir William Pulteney	565	Calcutta	6
—	D°	Union	723	- D°	4
1807	D°	Monarch	609	Quebec	4
—	D°	Ocean	532	Canada	5
1808	Regular	Scaleby Castle	1,242	Bombay	4
—	Extra	Sir William Pulteney	565	Calcutta	6
—	D°	Union	723	- D°	4
1809	Regular	Bombay	1,242	Bombay	6
—	D°	Surat Castle	1,149	Surat	4
—	D°	Thomas Grenville	886	Bombay	Company's own Ship.
—	Extra	Juliana	498	Bengal	
—	D°	Larkins	637	- D°	
—	D°	Monarch	609	Quebec	
1810	Regular	Charles Grant	1,274	Bombay	6
—	D°	Scaleby Castle	1,242	- D°	4
—	Extra	Union	723	Calcutta	4
—	D°	Cambridge	759	Bengal	1
—	D°	Sir William Pulteney	565	Calcutta	6
—	D°	James Sibbald	647	Bombay	1
—	D°	Ocean	532	Canada	5
—	D°	David Scott	736	Bombay	1
—	D°	Moffatt	776	Bengal	1
—	D°	Baring	756	- D°	1
1811	Regular	Surat Castle	1,149	Surat	4
—	D°	Bombay	1,242	Bombay	6
—	D°	Thomas Grenville	886	- D°	Company's own Ship.
—	D°	Fairlie	698	Bengal	
—	Extra	Larkins	637	Bengal	
—	D°	Juliana	498	Calcutta	

Years.	Description.	Ship's Name.	Ton- nage.	Where built.	Voyages Contracted for.
1812 - -	Regular -	Inglis - - - -	1,298	Penang - - -	6
— - -	- D° - -	Charles Grant - -	1,274	Bombay - - -	6
— - -	Extra - -	Sir William Pulteney -	565	Calcutta - - -	6
— - -	- D° - -	Ocean - - - -	532	Canada - - -	5
— - -	- D° - -	Moffatt - - - -	776	Calcutta - - -	1
— - -	- D° - -	Union - - - -	723	- D° - - -	1
— - -	- D° - -	David Scott - - -	736	Bombay - - -	1
— - -	- D° - -	James Sibbald - - -	647	- D° - - -	1

NOW BUILDING.

A Regular Ship,	(Not Named) - - -	1,257	Calcutta - - -	6
- D° - -	Herefordshire - - -	1,257	Bombay - - -	6
- D° - -	Vansittart - - -	1,257	Calcutta - - -	6
- D° - -	(Not Named) - - -	1,257	- D° - - -	6
- D° - -	Minerva - - -	950	Bombay - - -	6

N. B.—Several of the above Ships are supposed to be launched, but no account received.

East India House, }
31st March 1813. }

J. Morice,
Clerk to the Committee of Shipping.

2.—COASTING TRADE of BRITISH INDIA, - - - - -

I M P O R T S.

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Value of GOODS and TREASURE entered INWARDS, at the Custom Houses of the following Ports, on an Average of Six Years; commencing in 1802-3, and ending in 1806-7, from the Districts and Places named in the Margin.

	TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS entered at the Custom House at CALCUTTA, from the Places named in the Margin.	TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS entered at the Custom Houses in the Territory under the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, from the Places named in the Margin.	TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS entered at the Custom Houses of BOMBAY and SURAT, from the Places named in the Margin.
	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.
Coast of Malabar - - - - -	4,49,037	5,28,308	—
Northern parts of Guzerat - - - - -	- - - - -	43,438	71,77,578
Surat, and adjacent villages - - - - -	- - - - -	27,811	17,02,512
Bombay - - - - -	- - - - -	7,10,850	12,98,075
Coast of Coromandel - - - - -	9,56,520	- - - - -	2,57,315
Northern Circars - - - - -	- - - - -	22,42,779	—
Northern Division of Carnatic - - - - -	- - - - -	5,39,252	—
Madras - - - - -	- - - - -	11,87,343	—
Southern Division of Carnatic - - - - -	- - - - -	5,96,366	—
Tanjore - - - - -	- - - - -	5,45,833	—
Tinnevelly and Ramnad - - - - -	- - - - -	5,11,576	—
{ Malabar (Province of) - - - - -	- - - - -	3,73,479	} 21,14,418
{ Canara - - - - -	- - - - -	1,82,225	
Cochin - - - - -	- - - - -	23,442	—
Bengal - - - - -	- - - - -	33,01,830	64,91,411
Ceylon - - - - -	80,278	6,78,284	90,069
Coast of Sumatra - - - - -	4,06,827	35,064	—
Arabian Gulph - - - - -	- - - - -	1,28,811	25,83,042
Persian Gulph - - - - -	11,90,223	75,671	25,60,939
Cutch and Scind - - - - -	- - - - -	23,170	22,22,874
Bassein, and Villages - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4,31,439
Goa and Concan - - - - -	- - - - -	2,29,039	15,93,955
Mahratta Dominions - - - - -	- - - - -	1,48,710	—
Travancore - - - - -	- - - - -	73,502	—
Tranquebar - - - - -	- - - - -	4,86,365	—
Pegu - - - - -	3,91,118	1,80,744	1,940
Pinang, and Eastward - - - - -	21,15,153	13,00,373	5,91,199
Batavia - - - - -	34,345	1,65,406	1,84,936
Manilla - - - - -	3,01,709	7,31,003	—
China - - - - -	38,71,296	8,90,153	59,67,931
Various Places - - - - -	2,77,446	2,45,341	4,93,450
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	100,73,952	162,06,168	357,43,083

including the COUNTRY TRADE to CHINA.

E X P O R T S.

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Value of GOODS and TREASURE Entered OUTWARDS, at the Custom Houses of the following Ports, on an Average of Six Years; commencing in 1802-3, and ending in 1806-7, to the Districts and Places named in the Margin.

	TOTAL VALUE of EXPORTS entered at the Custom House at CALCUTTA, to the Places named in the Margin.	TOTAL VALUE of EXPORTS entered at the Custom Houses in the Territory under the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, to the Places named in the Margin.	TOTAL VALUE of EXPORTS entered at the Custom Houses of BOMBAY and SURAT, to the Places named in the Margin.
	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.
Coast of Malabar - - - - -	45,42,156	4,76,912	—
Northern parts of Guzerat - - - - -	- - - - -	59,650	64,65,831
Surat, and adjacent Villages - - - - -	- - - - -	12,525	28,05,223
Bombay - - - - -	- - - - -	16,78,076	15,34,670
Coast of Coromandel - - - - -	31,13,144	- - - - -	1,52,238
Northern Circars - - - - -	- - - - -	9,19,466	—
Northern Division of Carnatic - - - - -	- - - - -	42,574	—
Madras - - - - -	- - - - -	29,10,067	—
Southern Division of Carnatic - - - - -	- - - - -	2,77,769	—
Tanjore - - - - -	- - - - -	2,19,729	—
Tinnevelly and Ramnad - - - - -	- - - - -	1,81,521	—
{ Malabar (Province of) - - - - -	- - - - -	3,56,106	} 8,10,807
{ Canara - - - - -	- - - - -	1,41,286	
Cochin - - - - -	- - - - -	7,966	—
Bengal - - - - -	- - - - -	5,22,288	4,60,311
Ceylon - - - - -	2,42,868	8,08,679	63,101
Coast of Sumatra - - - - -	4,53,542	19	—
Arabian Gulph - - - - -	- - - - -	2,85,334	15,44,662
Persian Gulph - - - - -	18,59,964	3,85,855	17,20,760
Cutch and Scind - - - - -	- - - - -	57,413	14,51,787
Bassein, and Villages - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4,59,576
Goa and Concan - - - - -	- - - - -	5,50,795	45,62,281
Mahratta Dominions - - - - -	- - - - -	1,63,434	—
Travancore - - - - -	- - - - -	15,264	—
Tranquebar - - - - -	- - - - -	5,62,224	—
Pegu - - - - -	1,32,148	1,35,575	2,045
Pinang, and Eastward - - - - -	25,78,257	11,68,340	2,94,494
Batavia - - - - -	1,35,147	47,701	14,097
Manilla - - - - -	3,30,474	2,41,490	—
China - - - - -	55,42,892	6,97,148	69,55,601
Various Places - - - - -	4,16,961	2,35,975	3,03,445
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	193,47,553	131,61,181	296,00,929

East India House, }
9th April 1813. }

Rob. Wissett.

COASTING TRADE OF INDIA.

The following is a LIST of the principal Articles entered at the Custom-houses, as composing the Cargoes of the Ships engaged in the COASTING TRADE of INDIA;—including likewise the EXPORTS to, and IMPORTS from, CHINA, and the PERSIAN and ARABIAN GULPHS.

ABRUCK.	China ware.	Ginger.
Aglawood.	Chanks.	Geroo (red earth or ochre).
Akur-kareh, an aromatic root used medicinally.	Chunam and chunam stones.	Ghee.
Agate beads.	Chundroose (copal)	Gin.
Alkali.	Clocks and watches.	Garden seeds.
Almonds.	Cloves.	Glass, window.
Aloes.	Cocoa, red.	Glass, ware.
Alloo (or prune).	Cocoa, white, or arrow root.	Glue.
Alum	Cochineal.	Gold and silver lace.
Amber (false).	Cocoa nuts.	Gold and silver paper.
Anchors and grapnels.	Cocum.	Gold and silver leaf and thread.
Antimony.	Coffee.	Goolcund (conserved roses.)
Arrack.	Coir.	Grain.
Articles of wearing apparel.	Cordage and cables.	Grocery.
Assond.	Confectionary.	Gums, viz.
Assa-fœtida.	Copper.	Gum ammoniac.
	Copper sheets.	Gum, arabic, hing, &c.
	Copper ware.	
	Copra.	Gunnies.
Bale lashings.	Coral.	Guns and Pistols.
Bamboes.	Copperas.	Gunpowder.
Bangles, glass, horn, and ivory.	Corks.	Gynda (unicorn, rhinoceros horn).
B'dellium.	Cornelians.	
Beads.	Coriander seeds.	
Benjamin.	Cotton wool.	Hartal or arsenic.
Beetle leaves, nuts.	Cotton laces, ropes and strings.	Hats.
Bird shot.	Cotton yarn and thread.	Hemp.
Blacking and brushes.	Cow, Bezoar.	Hides and skins (of sorts).
Blankets.	Cowries.	Honey.
Blocks.	Coculus indicus.	Horses.
Bottles.	Cubebs.	
Boots.	Cua.	Japan ware.
Boder.	Currants.	Jewellery.
Borax.	Cummin seed.	Indigo.
Brandy.	Cutlery and hardware.	Iron.
Brass camphire.		Iron torches.
Brass leaf.	Dammer.	Iron hoops, rivets, screws, &c.
Brass wire.	Dates.	Ironmongery.
Brass nails.	Dhawry flowers.	Jinjely seeds.
Brass pots, and other brass work and ware.	Dhablies.	Ivory work.
Brimstone.	Drugs of various sorts, besides those named in the List.	
Broad cloth.		Kahurbah.
	Earthen ware.	Kissmisses.
Camphire.	Ebony wood.	Killisols.
Candles.	Elephants and sea horses teeth.	
Canes.	Emery.	Laquered ware.
Canvas.	Enamelled ware.	Lack of different sorts.
Casks.	Essparay.	Lamabry.
Carpets.		Looking Glasses.
Cardamoms.	False beads, coral, and pearls.	Lead.
Cards.	Fans.	Red lead.
Carriages.	Feathers of ostrich, paradise and humming birds.	White lead.
Cassia buds.	Fennel seed.	Koosoom, or bastard saffron.
Cashew nuts.	Filigree work.	
Catgut.	Figs.	Lanthorns.
Chay root.	Fire works.	Leather of sorts.
Chalk.	Fringe and tapes.	Liquorice.
Chandla.	Furniture.	Long Ells.
Charcoal.		
Cinnamon.	Galangal.	Mace (genuine and false).
Cheratta (create).	Galls.	Madder.
Chilly.	Gamboge.	Mandesty, a dye stuff.
China flowers.	Garlic.	Mangoes.
China root.		Marble slabs.
China tiles.		

Masts,

Masts, spars and oars.	Pitch.	Sweetmeats.
Mathematical instruments.	Plate and plated ware.	Tallow.
Matts.	Pottery.	Tamarinds.
Medicines.	Printed cottons and calicoes.	Tar.
Mirobalams.	Pudwas.	Tasswork.
Matheseed.	Putehuck.	Tea.
Mustard seed.	Provisions of various sorts,	Tents.
Mother of pearl work and shells.	besides the articles named in the List.	Terra japonica.
Mowrah.	Quicksilver.	Timber and planks.
Musk.	Raisins.	Tincal.
Myrrh.	Rattans.	Tin.
Nails.	Raw silk.	Tinsel.
Nankeens.	Red wood.	Tin plates.
Needles.	Rhubarb.	Tin ware.
Nutmegs.	Rice.	Tobacco and snuff.
Nux vomica.	Roghun varnish.	Toddy.
Naval stores of various sorts, besides those named in the List.	Rose malloes.	Tortoise shells.
Opium.	Ropes.	Topees.
Oil of sarraseed.	Rudrax.	Toys.
- - sandal wood.	Rose water.	Turget.
- - curana.	Rum.	Turpentine.
- - cloves.	Saddlery.	Tutenague.
- - jingely.	Saffron.	Turmeric.
- - nufta.	Sago.	Twine.
- - cocoa nuts.	Sal ammoniac.	Types.
- - linseed, &c.	Salt.	Verdigrease.
Oilman's stores.	Saltpetre.	Velvet.
Olibanum.	Salep.	Vermilion.
Otto of Roses.	Sandal wood.	Vinegar.
Paint of various sorts, besides those named in the List.	Sapan wood.	Vitriol.
Pepper.	Sarsaparilla.	Wax and Wax Candles.
Pepper, long.	Sattin wood.	Wheat.
Perfumery.	Seeds of various sorts.	Wine, viz.
Perpet.	Senna.	- - Madeira.
Pewter ware.	Sharkfins and fish maws.	- - Port.
Paper.	Shawls.	- - Claret.
Pemplamool.	Ship chandlery.	- - Constantia.
Piece goods, viz.	Shoes.	- - Hock.
Silk, cotton and mixed stuffs of various denominations and degrees of fineness.	Silk work.	- - Lisbon.
Pickles.	Silver ware.	- - Sherry, and
	Soap.	- - Teneriffe.
	Stationary.	Wooden ware.
	Staves of sorts.	Woollens.
	Steel.	Wormwood.
	Spices.	Zedoary.
	Spikenard.	
	Sugar, molasses, &c.	

3.—ACCOUNT of TONNAGE, and ARTICLES shipped on Freight in PRIVILEGED.
TRADE from London to India ; from 1793-4 to 1810-11 inclusive.

										Tons.	Feet.
In 1793-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	919	—
1794-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	15
1795-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	—
1796-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	—
1797-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—
1798-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	6
1799-1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	28
1800-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	35
1801-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	32
1802-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,310	22
1803-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	850	33
1804-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,431	11
1805-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,981	19
1806-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,949	27
1807-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,509	25
1808-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,487	8
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,511	32
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	15
TOTAL										21,806	28

East-India House,
the 6th April 1813. }

An. Warren.

LIST OF ARTICLES.

Anchors and Grapnels.

Beer, Cyder and Perry.

Bird Shot.

Boots and Shoes.

Braziery.

Cabinet Ware.

Canteens.

Canvas.

Carpeting.

Carriages and Furniture.

Chemical Apparatus.

Clocks.

Cochineal

Cochineal and saffron.	Iron guns.	Plate and plated ware.
Confectionary and cordials.	Iron in bars, bolts, hoops and rivets.	Prints and pictures.
Copper sheets, bolts and rings.	Ironmongery and nails.	Quicksilver.
Cordage.	Jewelery.	Saddlery, whips and harness.
Corks.	Lead in pigs, sheets, and red and white lead.	Scales and weights.
Cottons and muslins.	Lead images.	Snuff and tobacco.
Cotton presses.	Leather.	Soap.
Cutlery, hardware and buttons.	- - D ^o breeches.	Soda water.
Drugs and medicines.	Lines and twine.	Spirits.
Fishing and shooting tackle.	Linens.	Stationary, cards, books and maps.
Flannel.	Looking glasses.	Steam engines.
Floor cloths.	Mahogany.	Steel.
Fowling pieces, guns and pistols.	Marble.	Stills.
Garden seeds.	Mathematical instruments.	Swords and accoutrements.
Glass beads.	Millinery.	Tin plates.
Glass bottles.	Mineral water.	Tin ware.
Glassware, earthenware and window glass.	Morocco leather.	Tobacco pipes.
Gold and silver thread.	Musical Instruments.	Toys.
Grocery.	Oilman's stores.	Turnery and blacking.
Haberdashery and silks.	Painters colours and oil.	Types.
Hats.	Perfumery.	Upholstery.
Helmets.	Pitch and tar.	Wine.
Hosiery and gloves.		Woollens.

4.—ACCOUNT of TONNAGE, and ARTICLES shipped in PRIVATE TRADE from
London to India ; from 1793-4 to 1810-11 inclusive.

									Tons.	Feet.
In 1793-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,505	31
1794-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,337	18
1795-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,429	21
1796-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,707	15
1797-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,503	34
1798-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,183	34
1799-1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,223	15
1800-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,138	25
1801-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,856	18
1802-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,197	25
1803-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,587	31
1804-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,076	29
1805-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,286	10
1806-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,613	24
1807-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,009	19
1808-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,607	8
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,093	17
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,910	25
TOTAL									65,268	39

East-India House, }
the 6th April 1813. }

An. Warren.

LIST OF ARTICLES.

Anchors and grapnells.
Beer, cyder and perry.
Bird shot.
Bitters.
Blocks.

Boots and Shoes.
Braziery.
Buntin.
Cabinet ware.
Canvas.

Carpets.
Carriages and furniture.
Clocks and watches.
Cochineal and Saffron.
Confectionary and cordials.

Copper

Copper sheets and nails.	Hats.	Prints and pictures.
D° - Stills complete.	Helmets.	Prussian blue and smalts.
Coral, beads and amber.	Hosiery and gloves.	Quicksilver.
Cordage.	Iron in bars, bolts, hoops and rivets.	Remnants cloth.
Corks.	Ironmongery and nails.	Saddlery, whips and harness.
Cottons and muslins.	Jewellery.	Scales and weights.
Cotton screws.	Lanterns.	Ship chandlery.
Cutlery, hardware and buttons.	Lead in pigs, sheets, and red and white lead.	Snuff and tobacco.
Cuttings, cloth.	Leather.	Soap and starch.
Drugs and medicines.	D° - Pantaloon and breeches.	Spar ornaments.
Figure heads.	Linens.	Spirits.
Fire engines.	Lines and twine.	Spruce and syrup.
Fishing and shooting tackle.	Looking glasses.	Stationary, cards, books and maps.
Flannel and blankets.	Mathematical instruments.	Steel.
Floor cloths.	Millinery.	Swords.
Fowling pieces, rifle guns and pistols.	Morocco leather.	Ticken.
Furs.	Musical instruments.	Tin plates.
Garden seeds.	Oilman's stores.	Tin ware and foil.
Ginseng.	Orsided.	Tobacco pipes and clay.
Glass beads.	Painters colours and varnish.	Toys.
Glass, earthenware and window glass.	Perfumery.	Trunks.
Gold lace and thread.	Pewter.	Tunbridgeware.
Grocery.	Pitch and tar.	Turnery and blacking.
Gunpowder.	Plate and plated ware.	Upholstery.
Haberdashery, silks and chip hats.		Wine.

5.—STATEMENT of the COMMERCE of BRITISH INDIA with LONDON,

IMPORTS INTO INDIA. - - - - -

	1802-3.			1803-4.		
	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
From London, on account of the East India Company - - }	1,121,838	458,791	1,580,629	898,799	1,253,682	2,152,481
D° - - on account of Commanders and Officers - - }	330,000	14,616	344,616	475,000	28,540	503,540
D° - - on account of Private Merchants - - - }	475,566	252,322	727,888	168,778	268,566	437,344
TOTAL from London - -	1,927,404	725,729	2,653,133	1,542,577	1,550,788	3,093,365
From America - - - - -	60,658	631,933	692,591	34,832	650,068	684,900
From Foreign Europe - - -	191,814	276,504	468,318	147,738	507,887	655,625
From Foreign Europe and America -	252,472	908,437	1,160,909	182,570	1,157,955	1,340,525
TOTAL - - -	2,179,876	1,634,166	3,814,042	1,725,147	2,708,743	4,433,890
	1807-8.			1808-9.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
From London, on account of the East India Company - - }	1,206,235	- -	1,206,235	884,807	229,597	1,114,404
D° - - on account of Commanders and Officers - - }	480,000	43,545	523,545	400,000	28,087	428,087
D° - - on account of Private Merchants - - - }	319,653	124,236	443,889	390,167	114,353	504,520
TOTAL from London - -	2,005,888	167,781	2,173,669	1,674,974	372,037	2,047,011
From America - - - - -	102,335	971,498	1,073,833	15,075	16,466	31,541
From Foreign Europe - - -	257,215	287,308	544,523	40,270	- -	40,270
From Foreign Europe and America -	359,550	1,258,806	1,618,356	55,345	16,466	71,811
TOTAL - - -	2,365,438	1,426,587	3,792,025	1,730,319	388,503	2,118,822

AMERICA, and FOREIGN EUROPE; from 1802-3 a. 1810-11, both inclusive.

IMPORTS INTO INDIA.

1804-5.			1805-6.			1806-7.		
Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
779,538	788,705	1,568,243	579,111	1,502,905	2,082,016	848,944	1,318,254	2,167,198
445,000	49,622	494,622	505,000	15,539	520,539	405,000	27,894	432,894
203,703	185,299	389,002	275,740	283,052	558,792	736,996	158,511	895,507
1,428,241	1,023,626	2,451,867	1,359,851	1,801,496	3,161,347	1,990,940	1,504,659	3,495,599
81,312	531,756	613,068	198,010	888,035	1,086,045	242,308	1,222,898	1,465,206
212,725	420,942	633,667	156,182	415,321	571,503	190,533	302,268	492,801
294,037	952,698	1,246,735	354,192	1,303,356	1,657,548	432,841	1,525,166	1,958,007
1,722,278	1,976,324	3,698,602	1,714,043	3,104,852	4,818,895	2,423,781	3,029,825	5,453,606
1809-10.			1810-11.			TOTAL.		
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
869,743	-	869,743	835,778	-	835,778	8,024,793	5,551,934	13,576,727
470,000	8,218	478,218	385,000	9,001	394,001	3,895,000	225,062	4,120,062
360,453	11,448	371,901	653,098	27,487	680,585	3,584,154	1,425,274	5,009,428
1,700,196	19,666	1,719,862	1,873,876	36,488	1,910,364	15,503,947	7,202,270	22,706,217
65,065	827,084	892,149	51,711	855,662	907,373	851,306	6,595,400	7,446,706
65,114	135,924	201,038	65,913	280,688	346,601	1,327,504	2,626,842	3,954,346
130,179	963,008	1,093,187	117,624	1,136,350	1,253,974	2,178,810	9,222,242	11,401,052
1,830,375	982,674	2,813,049	1,991,500	1,172,838	3,164,338	17,682,757	16,424,512	34,107,269

5.—Statement of the Commerce of British India with London, America,

EXPORTS FROM INDIA. - - - - -

	1802-3.			1803-4.		
	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
To London, on account of the East India Company } - - -	1,679,755	- -	1,679,755	1,543,156	- -	1,543,156
D° - - on account of the Commanders and Officers } - -	242,530	- -	242,530	419,135	- -	419,135
D° - - on account of Private Merchants } - -	1,431,276	124	1,431,400	1,360,244	- -	1,360,244
TOTAL to London - -	3,353,561	124	3,353,685	3,322,535	- -	3,322,535
To America - - - -	655,905	5,406	661,311	865,171	11,157	876,328
To Foreign Europe - - - -	507,286	787	508,073	440,397	- -	440,397
To Foreign Europe and America - -	1,163,191	6,193	1,169,384	1,305,568	11,157	1,316,725
TOTAL - -	4,516,752	6,317	4,523,069	4,628,103	11,157	4,639,260
	1807-8.			1808-9.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
To London, on account of the East India Company } - -	1,617,490	- -	1,617,490	1,313,569	- -	1,313,569
D° - - on account of the Commanders and Officers } - -	460,749	- -	460,749	318,835	- -	318,835
D° - - on account of Private Merchants } - -	718,348	1,580	719,928	831,103	875	831,978
TOTAL to London - -	2,796,587	1,580	2,798,167	2,463,507	875	2,464,382
To America - - - -	963,002	- -	963,002	138,918	- -	138,918
To Foreign Europe - - - -	407,445	- -	407,445	51,511	- -	51,511
To Foreign Europe and America - -	1,370,447	- -	1,370,447	190,429	- -	190,429
TOTAL - -	4,167,034	1,580	4,168,614	2,653,936	875	2,654,811

East India House, }
9 April 1813. }

and Foreign Europe; from 1802-3 a. 1810-11, both inclusive—*continued*.

- - - - - EXPORTS FROM INDIA.

1804-5.			1805-6.			1806-7.		
Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1,803,036	- -	1,803,036	1,046,131	48	1,046,179	1,048,469	102	1,048,571
390,656	- -	390,656	269,464	- -	269,464	308,767	- -	308,767
924,434	- -	924,434	652,507	- -	652,507	965,308	- -	965,308
3,118,126	- -	3,118,126	1,968,102	48	1,968,150	2,322,544	102	2,322,646
462,349	- -	462,349	964,402	- -	964,402	1,265,124	2,709	1,267,833
622,736	- -	622,736	346,300	- -	346,300	302,723	- -	302,723
1,085,085	- -	1,085,085	1,310,702	- -	1,310,702	1,567,847	2,709	1,570,556
4,203,211	- -	4,203,211	3,278,804	48	3,278,852	3,890,391	2,811	3,893,202
1809-10.			1810-11.			TOTAL.		
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1,170,494	- -	1,170,494	1,098,542	- -	1,098,542	12,320,642	150	12,320,792
329,752	- -	329,752	250,979	- -	250,979	2,990,867	- -	2,990,867
1,050,463	5,177	1,055,640	947,782	- -	947,782	8,881,465	7,756	8,889,221
2,550,709	5,177	2,555,886	2,297,303	- -	2,297,303	24,192,974	7,906	24,200,880
879,140	3,609	882,749	897,373	- -	897,373	7,091,384	22,881	7,114,265
138,906	- -	138,906	290,446	- -	290,446	3,107,750	787	3,108,537
1,018,046	3,609	1,021,655	1,187,819	- -	1,187,819	10,199,134	23,668	10,222,802
3,568,755	8,786	3,577,541	3,485,122	- -	3,485,122	34,392,108	31,574	34,423,682

Rob. Wissett.

and Foreign Trade for the year ending 31st March 1861

EXPORTS FROM INDIA

1890-1		1891-2		1892-3		1893-4		1894-5		1895-6		1896-7		1897-8		1898-9		1899-0		1900-1		1901-2		1902-3		1903-4		1904-5		1905-6		1906-7		1907-8		1908-9		1909-0		1910-1		1911-2		1912-3		1913-4		1914-5		1915-6		1916-7		1917-8		1918-9		1919-0		1920-1		1921-2		1922-3		1923-4		1924-5		1925-6		1926-7		1927-8		1928-9		1929-0		1930-1		1931-2		1932-3		1933-4		1934-5		1935-6		1936-7		1937-8		1938-9		1939-0		1940-1		1941-2		1942-3		1943-4		1944-5		1945-6		1946-7		1947-8		1948-9		1949-0		1950-1		1951-2		1952-3		1953-4		1954-5		1955-6		1956-7		1957-8		1958-9		1959-0		1960-1		1961-2		1962-3		1963-4		1964-5		1965-6		1966-7		1967-8		1968-9		1969-0		1970-1		1971-2		1972-3		1973-4		1974-5		1975-6		1976-7		1977-8		1978-9		1979-0		1980-1		1981-2		1982-3		1983-4		1984-5		1985-6		1986-7		1987-8		1988-9		1989-0		1990-1		1991-2		1992-3		1993-4		1994-5		1995-6		1996-7		1997-8		1998-9		1999-0		2000-1		2001-2		2002-3		2003-4		2004-5		2005-6		2006-7		2007-8		2008-9		2009-0		2010-1		2011-2		2012-3		2013-4		2014-5		2015-6		2016-7		2017-8		2018-9		2019-0		2020-1		2021-2		2022-3		2023-4		2024-5		2025-6		2026-7		2027-8		2028-9		2029-0		2030-1		2031-2		2032-3		2033-4		2034-5		2035-6		2036-7		2037-8		2038-9		2039-0		2040-1		2041-2		2042-3		2043-4		2044-5		2045-6		2046-7		2047-8		2048-9		2049-0		2050-1		2051-2		2052-3		2053-4		2054-5		2055-6		2056-7		2057-8		2058-9		2059-0		2060-1		2061-2		2062-3		2063-4		2064-5		2065-6		2066-7		2067-8		2068-9		2069-0		2070-1		2071-2		2072-3		2073-4		2074-5		2075-6		2076-7		2077-8		2078-9		2079-0		2080-1		2081-2		2082-3		2083-4		2084-5		2085-6		2086-7		2087-8		2088-9		2089-0		2090-1		2091-2		2092-3		2093-4		2094-5		2095-6		2096-7		2097-8		2098-9		2099-0		2100-1		2101-2		2102-3		2103-4		2104-5		2105-6		2106-7		2107-8		2108-9		2109-0		2110-1		2111-2		2112-3		2113-4		2114-5		2115-6		2116-7		2117-8		2118-9		2119-0		2120-1		2121-2		2122-3		2123-4		2124-5		2125-6		2126-7		2127-8		2128-9		2129-0		2130-1		2131-2		2132-3		2133-4		2134-5		2135-6		2136-7		2137-8		2138-9		2139-0		2140-1		2141-2		2142-3		2143-4		2144-5		2145-6		2146-7		2147-8		2148-9		2149-0		2150-1		2151-2		2152-3		2153-4		2154-5		2155-6		2156-7		2157-8		2158-9		2159-0		2160-1		2161-2		2162-3		2163-4		2164-5		2165-6		2166-7		2167-8		2168-9		2169-0		2170-1		2171-2		2172-3		2173-4		2174-5		2175-6		2176-7		2177-8		2178-9		2179-0		2180-1		2181-2		2182-3		2183-4		2184-5		2185-6		2186-7		2187-8		2188-9		2189-0		2190-1		2191-2		2192-3		2193-4		2194-5		2195-6		2196-7		2197-8		2198-9		2199-0		2200-1		2201-2		2202-3		2203-4		2204-5		2205-6		2206-7		2207-8		2208-9		2209-0		2210-1		2211-2		2212-3		2213-4		2214-5		2215-6		2216-7		2217-8		2218-9		2219-0		2220-1		2221-2		2222-3		2223-4		2224-5		2225-6		2226-7		2227-8		2228-9		2229-0		2230-1		2231-2		2232-3		2233-4		2234-5		2235-6		2236-7		2237-8		2238-9		2239-0		2240-1		2241-2		2242-3		2243-4		2244-5		2245-6		2246-7		2247-8		2248-9		2249-0		2250-1		2251-2		2252-3		2253-4		2254-5		2255-6		2256-7		2257-8		2258-9		2259-0		2260-1		2261-2		2262-3		2263-4		2264-5		2265-6		2266-7		2267-8		2268-9		2269-0		2270-1		2271-2		2272-3		2273-4		2274-5		2275-6		2276-7		2277-8		2278-9		2279-0		2280-1		2281-2		2282-3		2283-4		2284-5		2285-6		2286-7		2287-8		2288-9		2289-0		2290-1		2291-2		2292-3		2293-4		2294-5		2295-6		2296-7		2297-8		2298-9		2299-0		2300-1		2301-2		2302-3		2303-4		2304-5		2305-6		2306-7		2307-8		2308-9		2309-0		2310-1		2311-2		2312-3		2313-4		2314-5		2315-6		2316-7		2317-8		2318-9		2319-0		2320-1		2321-2		2322-3		2323-4		2324-5		2325-6		2326-7		2327-8		2328-9		2329-0		2330-1		2331-2		2332-3		2333-4		2334-5		2335-6		2336-7		2337-8		2338-9		2339-0		2340-1		2341-2		2342-3		2343-4		2344-5		2345-6		2346-7		2347-8		2348-9		2349-0		2350-1		2351-2		2352-3		2353-4		2354-5		2355-6		2356-7		2357-8		2358-9		2359-0		2360-1		2361-2		2362-3		2363-4		2364-5		2365-6		2366-7		2367-8		2368-9		2369-0		2370-1		2371-2		2372-3		2373-4		2374-5		2375-6		2376-7		2377-8		2378-9		2379-0		2380-1		2381-2		2382-3		2383-4		2384-5		2385-6		2386-7		2387-8		2388-9		2389-0		2390-1		2391-2		2392-3		2393-4		2394-5		2395-6		2396-7		2397-8		2398-9		2399-0		2400-1		2401-2		2402-3		2403-4		2404-5		2405-6		2406-7		2407-8		2408-9		2409-0		2410-1		2411-2		2412-3		2413-4		2414-5		2415-6		2416-7		2417-8		2418-9		2419-0		2420-1		2421-2		2422-3		2423-4		2424-5		2425-6		2426-7		2427-8		2428-9		2429-0		2430-1		2431-2		2432-3		2433-4		2434-5		2435-6		2436-7		2437-8		2438-9		2439-0		2440-1		2441-2		2442-3		2443-4		2444-5		2445-6		2446-7		2447-8		2448-9		2449-0		2450-1		2451-2		2452-3		2453-4		2454-5		2455-6		2456-7		2457-8		2458-9		2459-0		2460-1		2461-2		2462-3		2463-4		2464-5		2465-6		2466-7		2467-8		2468-9		2469-0		2470-1		2471-2		2472-3		2473-4		2474-5		2475-6		2476-7		2477-8		2478-9		2479-0		2480-1		2481-2		2482-3		2483-4		2484-5		2485-6		2486-7		2487-8		2488-9		2489-0		2490-1		2491-2		2492-3		2493-4		2494-5		2495-6		2496-7		2497-8		2498-9		2499-0		2500-1		2501-2		2502-3		2503-4		2504-5		2505-6		2506-7		2507-8		2508-9		2509-0		2510-1		2511-2		2512-3		2513-4		2514-5		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Printed by J. G. Smith

THE
ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS

of the
East India Company

1807

AND

SHIPPING

and Commerce of British India and India

Company Trade Privileges & Private Trade

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPPING

RELATIVE TO THE

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS

(For India Affairs)

Printed by J. G. Smith

1807

Printed by J. G. Smith

(East India Affairs.)

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPPING; Also,
Coasting Trade, Privileged & Private Trade;
and Commerce of British India with London,
America, and Foreign Europe.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
9 April 1813.*

(East India Affairs.)

FURTHER
ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS

RELATING TO
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S

SHIPPING,

&c.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
13 April 1813.

LIST OF PAPERS,

Presented to the Honourable House of Commons the 13th April 1813,
pursuant to their Order of the 23d Ultimo.

-
- 1.—A Return of all the ARMED SHIPS and VESSELS belonging to the several Establishments of the East India Company in *Asia*, with the Names and Rates of the same ; and also, of any that may be now, and where, Building, or under Orders to be Built ; and the Number of Officers and Men employed in, or belonging to the same - - - - - p. 3.
 - 2.—List of TRADING VESSELS belonging to the Port of *Calcutta*, on the 31st December 1811 - - - - - p. 4.
 - 3.—List of TRADING VESSELS belonging to the Port of *Bombay*, on the 31st December 1811 - - - - - p. 6.

The 13th April 1813.

1.—A RETURN of all the ARMED SHIPS and VESSELS belonging to the several Establishments of the EAST INDIA COMPANY in *Asia*, with the Names and Rates of the same; and also of any that may be now, and where building, or under Orders to be built; and the Number of OFFICERS and MEN employed in or belonging to the same.

NAMES.	RATES.	Number of	
		OFFICERS.	MEN, including Marines.
Ship - - - Mornington - - - - -	36	9	157
— - - - Ternate - - - - -	15	8	103
— - - - Teignmouth - - - - -	24	9	103
— - - - Benares - - - - -	16	8	103
— - - - Mercury - - - - -	14	5	64
— - - - Malabar - - - - -	18	Uncertain.	Uncertain.
— - - - Aurora - - - - -	16	5	64
Brig - - - Antelope - - - - -	12	5	64
— - - - Nautilus - - - - -	14	5	74
— - - - Vestal - - - - -	14	3	49
Schooner - Prince of Wales - - - - -	14	5	64
Brig - - - Psyche - - - - -	12	3	44
— - - - Ariel - - - - -	12	3	49
— - - - Thetis - - - - -	12	3	49
Schooner - Sylph - - - - -	10	1	38
— - - - Zephyr - - - - -	7	1	38
Ketch - - - Rodney - - - - -	10	6	61

There are no Armed Vessels building for the Company.

East India House, }
13th April 1813. }

(Errors excepted.)

W^m Wright,

Auditor of India Accounts.

2.—LIST of TRADING VESSELS belonging to the Port of CALCUTTA,
on the 31st December 1811.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	TONS.	WHERE BUILT.
Anna - - - -	James Henderson - -	684	
Anne - - - -	James Nicoll - - -	400	
Ann - - - -	Joseph Dodds - - -	403	
Auspicious - -	F. Bradie - - - -	465	
Althea - - - -	Austin N. Acres - -	700	
Argo - - - -	F. Graham - - - -	200	
Arabella - - -	Joseph Leigh - - -	210	
Admiral Drury -	Miles Luck - - - -	180	
Active - - - -	Robert Mason - - -	120	
Barossa - - -	- - - -	733	Calcutta.
Bheemoolah - -	Brodie - - - -	486	
Betsey - - - -	George Gibson - - -	550	
Borneo - - - -	John Savage - - - -	365	
Betsey - - - -	W. H. Bennett - - -	333	
Breo de Mar - -	William Kinsey - - -	230	
Bee - - - -	Hans Helsding - - -	190	
Bussora Packet -	J. Clements - - - -	237	
Britannia (Bark) -	John Nicholls - - -	180	
Betsey - - - -	J. Kilpatrick - - -	280	
Cornwall - - -	George Henderson - -	795	
Caledon - - -	R. W. Eastwick - - -	371	
Coromandel - -	Archibald Cameron -	502	
Charlotte - - -	M. Poad - - - -	248	
Charlotte - - -	F. H. Price - - - -	160	
Clara - - - -	W. Gibson - - - -	210	
Claudine - - -	John Williams - - -	430	Calcutta.
Countess of Harcourt -	Francis Metcalfe - -	500	
Campbell Macquarie -	Richard Siddons - -	235	
Colonel Gillespie -	Daniel Chimentant -	202	
Ceres (Brig) - -	K. Vrierumgardt - -	150	
Cheerfull (Brig) -	P. C. Mostoph - - -	150	
Eliza - - - -	Thomas Henderson - -	408	
Eliza - - - -	S. Mawe - - - -	200	Calcutta.
Experiment - - -	Matthew Sparrom - -	350	
Euphrates - - -	Robert Newlove Haram -	278	
Eagle (Brig) - -	Peter M'Lardie - - -	150	Calcutta.
Fort William - -	J. R. Parish - - - -	1,200	
Fairlie - - - -	W. P. D'Esterre - - -	690	
Frederick and Maria -	Thomas M'Neelance -	360	
Fleetwood - - -	James Green - - - -	360	
Friendship - - -	J. Napier - - - -	310	Calcutta.
Farquhar - - -	J. Savigney - - - -	93	
Dispatch (Cutter) -	P. G. Foster - - - -	60	
General Hewett - -	Thomas Milner - - -	900	Calcutta.
General Wellesley -	Alexander Browne - -	400	
Governor Keating (Brig) -	L. Bishop - - - -	90	
Ganges (Brig) - -	J. Peters - - - -	130	
Harriet - - - -	Benjamin Ferguson - -	488	
Hope - - - -	W. Collins - - - -	570	
Hunter - - - -	John Robson - - - -	300	
Helen - - - -	W. B. Greenway - - -	300	
Helen - - - -	Allan Cameron - - -	261	

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	TONS.	WHERE BUILT.
Houghly - - - -	V. Burgh - - - -	239	
Hororah (Cutter) - - - -	- - - -	60	
Hibernia (Brig) - - - -	Samuel Ashmore - - - -	190	
John Palmer - - - -	H. A. Reid - - - -	865	Calcutta.
Java - - - -	Rowland Dennison - - - -	1,200	Calcutta.
Industry - - - -	J. L. Scarvall - - - -	160	
Industry (Cutter) - - - -	W. Duncan - - - -	50	
Lady Barlow - - - -	Allan M'Askill - - - -	420	
Lady Rolló (Brig) - - - -	Fraser Sinclair - - - -	120	
Matilda - - - -	Johnson - - - -	750	
Mornington - - - -	William Dunlop - - - -	800	
Marchioness Wellesley - - - -	Kirk - - - -	530	
Maitland - - - -	John Stevens - - - -	630	Calcutta.
Minto Schooner - - - -	William Greig - - - -	180	Calcutta.
Marian - - - -	W. Knox - - - -	379	
Margaret - - - -	James Stirling - - - -	225	
Margaret (Brig) - - - -	J. Higgins - - - -	90	
Margaret and Francis - - - -	F. Megee - - - -	303	
Mary - - - -	Robert Allen - - - -	180	
Mary - - - -	Henry Becher - - - -	216	
Mangalore - - - -	F. Patrick - - - -	300	
Minerva (Brig) - - - -	M. L. Phelan - - - -	100	
Matilda (Brig) - - - -	B. Gillespie - - - -	75	
Martin (Brig) - - - -	R. King - - - -	83	
Mary (Brig) - - - -	- - - -	70	
Portsea - - - -	Henry Roberts - - - -	304	
Palmer - - - -	Charles Rordam - - - -	182	
Peggy - - - -	R. Murray - - - -	175	
Resource - - - -	A. Simpson - - - -	400	Calcutta.
Ruby - - - -	Thomas Cripps - - - -	220	
Sir William Burroughs - - - -	William Carr - - - -	500	
Sea Flower (Brig) - - - -	Nicholas Baile - - - -	139	
Stag (Schooner) - - - -	Stephen Goff - - - -	60	
Sultan - - - -	Nicholas Young - - - -	80	
Suffolk - - - -	John Russell - - - -	120	
Troubridge - - - -	C. H. Bean - - - -	800	
Volunteer - - - -	Thomas Waterman - - - -	310	Calcutta.
Venus - - - -	James Webster - - - -	277	
United Kingdom - - - -	Peter Falconer - - - -	830	
Union - - - -	Finch - - - -	300	
92 Vessels.	Total Tons - - - -	31,709	

East India House, }
the 12th April 1813. }

3.—LIST of TRADING VESSELS belonging to the Port of BOMBAY,
on the 31st December 1811.

VESSELS NAMES.						Tons.
Friendship	-	-	-	-	-	872
Upton Castle	-	-	-	-	-	627
Charlotte	-	-	-	-	-	627
Lowjee Family	-	-	-	-	-	926 $\frac{56}{94}$
Anna	-	-	-	-	-	780 $\frac{77}{94}$
Gunjava	-	-	-	-	-	680
Cambrian	-	-	-	-	-	705 $\frac{79}{94}$
Milford	-	-	-	-	-	670 $\frac{34}{94}$
Minerva	-	-	-	-	-	953
Bombay Merchant	-	-	-	-	-	439 $\frac{74}{94}$
Eugenia	-	-	-	-	-	402 $\frac{77}{94}$
Alexander	-	-	-	-	-	419
Castle Reagh	-	-	-	-	-	750
Cornwallis	-	-	-	-	-	784
Mary	-	-	-	-	-	356
Duncan	-	-	-	-	-	382 $\frac{1}{4}$
General Wellesley	-	-	-	-	-	244 $\frac{66}{94}$
Sullamancey	-	-	-	-	-	679
Betsey	-	-	-	-	-	200
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Shaw Byramgore	-	-	-	-	-	550
Futtakeer	-	-	-	-	-	225
James Drummond	-	-	-	-	-	680
Abercromby	-	-	-	-	-	1,283 $\frac{82}{94}$
Sultana	-	-	-	-	-	209 $\frac{70}{94}$
Hannah	-	-	-	-	-	457 $\frac{63}{94}$

Mem*—It cannot be ascertained by any Document where the above Ships were built.

East India House, }
the 12th April 1813. }

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed

1825

SHIPPING

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

SHIPPING

ACCIDENTS AND VARIATIONS

SHIPPING

SHIPPING

Ordered by The House of Commons to be printed
in April 1825

(East India Affairs.)

FURTHER

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS

RELATING TO

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S
SHIPPING, &c.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
13 April 1813.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

(Resident Europeans.—Police.—MISSIONARIES.—Weavers, and Investments.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,

14 April 1813.

LIST OF PAPERS

Presented to The Honourable House of Commons, pursuant to Orders,
dated the 2nd—7th—9th—and 12th of April 1813.

— No. 1. —

EXTRACTS from such TREATIES with the Native Powers of *India*, as relate
to the Residence of *Europeans* in their respective States - - page 1.

— No. 2. —

EXTRACTS of the Replies of the ZILLAH JUDGES of *Bengal*, *Bahar*, *Orissa*
and *Benares*, to the Thirty-ninth Query of the Governor General, in 1801,
relative to the conduct of *Europeans*, not in the service of the East India
Company, residing within their Jurisdiction - - - page 5.

— No. 3. —

RETURN to the Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the
2nd April 1813, requiring, “ Copy of the fourth, fifth, ninth, tenth, eleventh,
“ twelfth, thirteenth, nineteenth, and twenty-second Paragraphs, of the
“ Report on the External Commerce of India, dated the 28th December
“ 1804.” - - - page 7.

— No. 4. —

EXTRACT of the *Bengal* Judicial Consultations in the CRIMINAL DEPART-
MENT, of the 13th of July 1810; containing a Letter from the Justices of
the Peace at Benares to the Secretary of the Government of Bengal, dated
the 5th of May 1809, transmitting his Proceedings on certain Charges pre-
ferred by a Native Subject against Mr. *James Titchborne*, for an assault and
false imprisonment;—together with the Enclosures referred to in that
Letter - - - page 8.

— No. 5. —

EXTRACT of the *Bengal* Judicial Consultations in the CRIMINAL DEPART-
MENT, of the 20th of July 1810;—containing an Abstract of the Cases of
Mr. *J. L. Turner*, *R. S. Douglas*, *T. Gardner*, and *T. Clark*, Persons
accused or tried for serious offences committed in the interior of the Country;
also of Mr. *Titchborne*, accused of similar offences;—together with the Depo-
sitions referred to in the said Abstract; and Copy of the Proceedings of the
Governor General thereon - - - page 11.

— No. 6. —

Copy of a LETTER from the Governor General in Council, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated the 2nd November 1807; relating to The MISSIONARIES - - - - - page 41.

— No. 7. —

Copies of all DOCUMENTS inclosed in a LETTER from the Governor General of India, to the Court of Directors, dated the 2nd November 1807; in so far as the said Documents relate to The MISSIONARIES:—And, Copy of the ANSWER from the Court of Directors to the said Letter, so far as relates to the said subject of The MISSIONARIES - - - - - page 47.

— No. 8. —

Copy of a LETTER from the *Bengal* Government, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated the 7th December 1807; together with the several Enclosures accompanying the same; on the subject of MISSIONARIES:—Also, Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 7th December 1808, in REPLY to the said Letter - - - - - page 74.

— No. 9. —

Copy of a PROCLAMATION of Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, as Governor of *Madras*; dated 3rd December 1806 - - - - - page 86.

— No. 10. —

Copies of all REGULATIONS AND ORDERS, issued, and now in force, under the *Bengal* Government, respecting The WEAVERS, as well in regard to their connexion with the provision of the Company's Investment, as in respect to their employment by Individuals - - - - - page 87.

East India House,
14th April 1813.

— No. 1. —

Extracts from such TREATIES with the Native Powers of *India*,
as relate to the RESIDENCE of *Europeans* in their respective States.

EXTRACT TREATIES CONCLUDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Treaty with Nudjum ul Dowla, Nabob of Bengal: 1765.

ARTICLE 10.—I will allow no Europeans whatever to be entertained in my service; and if there already be any, they shall be immediately dismissed.

Treaty with Asuf ul Dowlah, Nabob of Oude: 1775.

Article 2.—The aforesaid Nabob engages never to entertain or receive in his dominions Cossim Ally Cawn, the former Soubadar of Bengal; and Sumro, the murderer of the English; even in case of his getting them into his hands, he will, out of friendship, make them prisoners, and deliver them up to the English Company. He also engages, not for any cause or under any pretence, to entertain Europeans of any nation in his service, without the consent of the English Company. That he will prevent, oppose, and send back such as offer to come into, pass through or remain, or shall be in his dominions, without the perwannah of the English Company. The Europeans of every nation, in the service of the said Nabob, are hereby dismissed; and now and in the future, he engages never to entertain the said Europeans, and to deliver up to the English Company such of their servants who have deserted or may desert, in case of his apprehending them.

Treaty with the Ranah of Gohud: 1779.

Article 9.—No English factory shall be established in the dominions of the Maha Rajah. No persons of any denomination shall be sent into his dominions on the part of the English Company, or with the licence of the Governor General and Council, without his previous consent; neither shall his ryots be pressed for any military service, nor any authority exercised over them but his own.

Treaty with the Marattas: 1782.

Article 13.—The Peshwa hereby engages, that he will not suffer any factories of other European nations to be established in his territories, or those of the chiefs dependant on him, excepting only such as are already established by the Portuguese; and he will hold no intercourse of friendship with any other European nations: and the English, on their part, agree, that they will not afford assistance to any nation of Decan or Indostan, at enmity with the Peshwa.

Treaty with the Nabob of Oude, Asoph ul Dowlah: 1787.

Lord CORNWALLIS's Proposition.

If any Europeans shall reside there without my permission in writing, your Excellency shall oblige him to quit the country; or, if demanded, send him to the Resident on the part of the Company.

NABOB's Answer.

I have not answered every particular of your Lordship's kind letter, because I have heard, that your Lordship positively means to come to this quarter, and when we meet, every matter will be answered in a most friendly manner. Now, considering acquiescence to your Lordship's orders and preservation of your pleasure as the principle of friendship, I have complied.

Treaty with the Rajah of Travancore: 1797.

Article 6.—The reigning Rajah of Travancore for the time being, shall not keep in his service, in any civil or military capacity, nor allow to remain within his dominions, as merchants or under any other plea or pretext, the subjects or citizens of any nation being at war with Great Britain or with the East India Company; nor under any circumstances of peace

or war, allow any European nation to obtain settlements (*i. e.* territory or places under their own authority) within the same, nor enter into any new engagements with any European or Indian States, without the previous concurrence of the British Government in India.

Treaty with the Vizier Nabob of Oude, Saadit Ali: 1798.

Article 15.—The Nabob, Saadit Ali Khan, engages and promises, that he will not entertain any Europeans of any description in his service, nor allow any to settle in his country, without the consent of the Company.

Treaty with the Nizam: 1798.

Article 6.—Immediately upon the arrival of the subsidiary force at Hyderabad, the whole of the officers and servants of the French party are to be dismissed, and the troops composing it dispersed and disorganized, that no trace of the former establishment shall remain. And his Highness hereby engages, for himself, his heirs and successors, that no Frenchman whatever shall ever hereafter be entertained in his own service, or in that of any of his chiefs or dependants, nor be suffered to remain in any part of his Highness's dominions; nor shall any Europeans whatever be admitted into the service of this state, nor be permitted to remain within his territories, without the knowledge and consent of the Company's government.

Treaty with the Nizam: 1800.

Article 1.—That all the former treaties and agreements between the two states, now in force, and not contrary to the tenor of this agreement, shall be confirmed by it.

Treaty with the Peshwa: 31st December 1802.

Article 11.—Whereas it has been usual for his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahauder to enlist and retain in his service Europeans of different countries, his said Highness hereby agrees and stipulates, that in the event of war breaking out between the English and any European nation, and of discovery being made that any European or Europeans in his service, belonging to such nation at war with the English, shall have meditated injury towards the English, or have entered into intrigues hostile to their interest, such European or Europeans so offending, shall be discharged by his said Highness, and not suffered to reside in his dominions.

Treaty with the Rajah of Jyepoor (or Jyenagur): 1803.

Article 7th.—The Maha Rajah shall not entertain in his service, or in any manner give admission to any English or French subjects, or any other person from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the consent of the Company's Government.

Treaty with Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah: 1803.

Article 4.—Rajah Umbajee shall not entertain in his service, or in any manner give admission to any English or French subjects, or any other person from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the consent of the English Government.

Treaty with the Rajah of Berar: 1803.

Article 8.—Senah Saheb Soubah engages never to take or retain in his service any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American power, the government of which may be at war with the British Government, or any British subject, whether European or Indian, without the consent of the British Government. The Honourable Company engage, on their part, that they will not give aid or countenance to any discontented relations, rajahs, zemindars, or other subjects of Senah Saheb Soubah, who may fly from or rebel against his authority.

Treaty with Dowlut Rao Scindiah: 1803.

Article 13.—The Maha Rajah, Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, engages never to take or retain in his service any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American power, the government of which may be at war with the British Government, or any British subject, whether European or native of India, without the consent of the British Government.

Treaty with the Ranah of Gohud: 1804.

Article 9.—Maha Rajah Ranah shall not entertain in his service, or in any manner give admission to any English or French subjects, or any other persons from amongst the inhabitants of Europe, without the consent of the British Government.

Treaty with the Rajah of Travancore: 1805.

Article 8.—His Highness stipulates and agrees, that he will not admit any European foreigners into his service, without the concurrence of the English Company Bahaudur; and that he will apprehend and deliver to the Company's Government all Europeans, of whatever

whatever description, who shall be found within the territories of his said Highness, without regular passports from the British Government, it being his Highness's determined resolution not to suffer, even for a day, any European to remain within his territories, unless by consent of the said Company.

No. 1.
Extracts
from Treaties, relative to
Residence of
Europeans.

Treaty with the Rajah of Bhurruptore: 1805.

Article 8.—The Maha Rajah shall not, in future, entertain in his service, nor give admission to any English or French subjects, or any other person from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the sanction of the Honourable Company's Government; and the Honourable Company also agrees, not to give admission to any of the Maha Rajah's relations or servants without his consent.

Treaty with Jeswunt Rao Holkar: 1805.

Article 6.—Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby engages never to entertain in his service Europeans of any description, whether British subjects or others, without the consent of the British Government.

EXTRACT TREATIES CONCLUDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE.

Agreement with the Rajah of Tanjour, 20th October 1771.

IF any Europeans, in the service of the Sircar and Company, have deserted and fled to me, I will deliver them up.

Agreement with the Rajah of Tanjour: 1776.

The Company will be pleased to acquiesce to the following conditions:

Article 3.—No houses shall be built by the Sircar in villages, called Agne, where Bramins reside. No European shall be allowed to dwell near any tanks or ponds belonging to pagodas or Bramin villages.

Treaty with the Rajah of Mysore: 1799.

Article 7.—His Highness stipulates and agrees, that he will not admit any European foreigners into his service, without the concurrence of the English Company Bahaudur; and that he will apprehend and deliver up to the Company's Government all Europeans, of whatever description, who shall be found within the territories of his said Highness, without regular passports from the Company's Government; it being his Highness's determined resolution not to suffer, even for a day, any European foreigners to remain within the territories now subjected to his authority, unless by consent of the said Company.

Treaty with the Rajah of Tanjore: 1799.

Article 11.—His Excellency the Rajah stipulates and agrees, that the said fort shall in no case whatever, become an asylum for public offenders, or for persons desirous of escaping from the jurisdiction of the courts of civil and criminal justice, or from the authority of the revenue officers, or of any other branch of the authority of the Honourable Company; and his Excellency the Rajah further agrees to deliver up all such persons, without delay, on application from such officer or officers as the Governor in Council of Fort St. George shall appoint for the purpose.

Treaty with Azeem-ul-Dowlah, Nabob of the Carnatic: 1801.

Article 11.—The entire defence of the Carnatic against foreign enemies, and the maintenance of the internal tranquillity and police of the country, having been hereby transferred to the British Government, his said Highness engages not to entertain or employ in his service any armed men, without the consent of the British Government, who will fix, in concert with his Highness, the number of armed men necessary to be retained for purposes of state. Such armed men as his Highness may, in consequence of this article, engage in his service, shall be paid at the exclusive cost and charge of the said Nabob.

Treaty with the Rajah of Cochin: 1809.

Article 7.—The Rajah of Cochin stipulates and agrees, that he will not admit any European foreigners into his service, without the concurrence of the English Company Bahauder, and that he will apprehend and deliver to the Company's Government all Europeans, of whatever description, who shall be found within the territories of the said rajah without regular passports from the English Government, it being the said rajah's determined resolution, not to suffer, even for a day, any European foreigners to remain within the territories now subjected to his authority, unless by consent of the said Company.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT TREATIES CONCLUDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Agreement with the Marattas: 14th September 1761.

Article 3.—That all Europeans and natives, either soldiers, seamen, or others, in His Britannic Majesty's or the honourable Company's pay, who may hereafter desert from Bombay, shall be immediately secured and returned to the nearest English settlement to such place where they may be apprehended, upon landing in any part of the Maratta country; the governor having promised all such a free pardon, and to pay any reasonable charges that may be incurred on the occasion. In like manner shall be delivered up all deserters, in the English pay, from Surat, on their being known, or immediately on receiving notice of them, within the Maratta limits, it not being in their power to speak more positively with respect to those of Surat, as the country thereabouts is open, and numbers go through it without being known. It is also agreed, that whatever people, Europeans of all nations excepted, who are in the service of Madanao, and may desert therefrom to the English, shall be delivered up on the same terms and conditions.

Agreement with the Shaikh of Bushire: 12th April 1763.

Article 3.—No European nation whatever is to be permitted to settle at Bushire, so long as the English continue a factory here.

Agreement with the Bouncello, concluded at the Fort at Barree: 7th April 1765.

Article 14.—The Bouncello will not entertain in his service any people belonging to the English, whether Europeans or others, nor suffer any European deserters to pass through his districts; but on the contrary, give strict orders to all his officers to seize such as may be seen in his dominions, and return them to the chief of Fort Augustus, on promise of pardon, whether they are applied for or not. The English will observe the same in respect to the subjects of the Bouncello, and slaves to be returned on both sides.

Agreement with the Rannie, at Fort Augustus, 12th January 1766.

Article 10.—Maha Rajah Jeejaboy, the Rannie, will not entertain in her service any people belonging to the English, whether Europeans or others; but, on the contrary, give strict orders to her officers, to seize such as may be seen in her dominions; nor suffer any European deserters to pass through her country, but return them to the resident of the English factory, on promise of pardon, whether they are applied for or not. The English will observe the same in respect to the subjects of the Rannie; and slaves to be returned on both sides.

Treaty with the Nabob of Baroach: 1771.

Article 4.—The Dutch have already a factory at Baroach; but, in future, no other European nation shall be permitted to settle a factory at Baroach, without the consent of the honourable the President and council.

Treaty with Ragobah: 1778.

Article 15.—Ragonath Row Badjerow Purdhan hereby engages and agrees, that no European settlements shall be allowed to be made on the maritime coasts, or in any other part of the Maratta dominions, without the consent of the Company, or of their representatives, being previously obtained; and that no manner of intercourse, or connection, shall be maintained between the Maratta Government and the French Nation; any failure, in which stipulation, will be considered as a breach of the alliance between the Maratta Government and the honourable Company.

Treaty with Anund Row Guicowar: 1805.

Article 9.—The Maha Rajah Anund Row Guicowar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder hereby engages, that he will not entertain in his service any European or American, or any native of India, subject to the honourable Company, without the consent of the British Government; neither will the Company's Government entertain in their service any of the Guicowar servants, dependants, or slaves, contrary to the inclination of that state.

—No. 2.—

Extracts of the REPLIES of the Zillah Judges of *Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Benares*, to the Thirty-ninth QUERY of the Governor General in 1801, relative to the Conduct of *Europeans*, not in the Service of The East India Company, residing within their Jurisdictions.

The thirty-ninth QUESTION put to the Zillah Judges of BENGAL, BAHAR, ORISSA, and BENARES, by the Governor General in 1801; with the ANSWERS thereto.

QUESTION.—WHAT is the nature of the general conduct of the Europeans, not in the service of the Company, who reside within your jurisdiction?

A N S W E R S.

Magistrate of Jessore, Mr. *S. Middleton*: 30th November 1801.

They conduct themselves with the greatest propriety.

Magistrate of Midnapore, Mr. *H. Strachey*: 30th January 1802.

There are no Europeans out of the service constantly residing in this district. A few indigo manufacturers and cloth merchants have, or rather had considerable dealings in Midnapore, and occasionally come to look after their concerns. The cloth and indigo trade have very much fallen off within these few years.

Magistrate of Beerbhoom, Mr. *D. Campbell*: 25th March 1802.

There is at present but one European of this description in the district, and his conduct, to the best of my knowledge, has been in every respect uniformly correct and proper ever since he settled in this part of the country, now upwards of ten years.

Magistrate of Hooghly, Mr. *T. Brooke*: 3d May 1802.

With the conduct of Europeans residing in this district, not in the service of the Company, there is no reason whatever to find fault.

Magistrate of Nuddea, Mr. *C. Oldfield*: 15th January 1802.

It is peaceable, and generally correct.

Magistrate of Burdwan, Mr. *G. Thompson*: 9th March 1802.

I am happy to have it in my power to say, that it has been such as to meet with my approbation, correct, regular, and moral; and it is a justice I owe them to observe, that I have not known an instance of complaint against any of them since I have been at the station; now three years.

Magistrates of Fouzdarry Adawlut, of the 24 pergunnahs, Messrs. *Martyn, Blaquiere, Macklew, and Thoroton*: 1st July 1802.

The general conduct of the Europeans, not in the service of the Company, who reside within our jurisdiction, is correct, and very few instances have occurred of any complaint whatsoever having been preferred against them.

Magistrate of Backergunge, Mr. *Wintle*: 7th January 1802.

The general conduct of the Europeans, not in the service, residing in this district (who are very few) is decorous and proper; I seldom have any complaints against them.

Magistrate of Tipperah, Mr. *J. Elliot*: 23d April 1802.

The conduct of the Europeans in this zillah, not in the service of the Honourable Company, is in every respect satisfactory.

Magistrate of Sylhet, Mr. *Roberts*: 1st May 1802.

The Europeans in this district conduct themselves with the greatest propriety; and, generally speaking, the inhabitants are satisfied with the integrity of their dealings.

No. 2.

Replies of
Zillah Judges,
relative to
conduct of
resident
Europeans,
not in the
service of the
East India
Company.

Magistrate of Momensing, Mr. *J. Stracey*: 29th January 1802.

There are no Europeans in the district, out of the service, excepting one Frenchman, who carries on a trifling trade, and is a very quiet well-behaved man.

Magistrate of Chittagong, Mr. *Molony*: 27th March 1802.

They have conducted themselves heretofore, in general, with great propriety, and much to my satisfaction.

Magistrate of Dacca and Jelalpoore, Mr. *J. Paterson*: 28th July 1802.

There are no Europeans, not in the service of the Company, in this district.

Magistrate of the City of Moorshedabad, Mr. *Sturt*: 17th March 1802.

With respect to the nature of the general conduct of the Europeans, not in the service of the Company, who reside within my jurisdiction, there are only two of the description alluded to, viz.—Mr. Holst, who has been permitted, with the sanction of Government, to continue in charge of the Dutch factory at Calcapore, and a Frenchman, also resident at Calcapore, whose sole occupation is that of a confectioner, and who is, I understand, a quiet sober character.

Magistrate of Rajshahy, Mr. *C. Græme*: 10th April 1802.

The Europeans, not in the Company's service, who reside within this jurisdiction, have, since I have been in the district (which is now four years and a half) behaved themselves in the most orderly and correct manner; so much so, that I do not recollect any complaint having ever been preferred against one of them.

Magistrate of Bhaugulpore, Mr. *J. Wintle*: 31st May 1802.

The general conduct of the Europeans, not in the service, residing in this district (who are but few) is decorous and proper; I seldom have any complaints against them.

Magistrate of Dinagepore, Mr. *Burges*: 15th January 1802.

The conduct of the few Europeans, not in the service, resident in this district, I have ever found to be peaceable and correct.

Magistrate of Purnea, Mr. *Thornhill*: 19th December 1801.

The Europeans residing in this district have, during my time, conducted themselves with propriety.

Magistrate of Zilla Moorshedabad, Mr. *J. Becher*: 31st December 1801.

The few Europeans, not in the honourable Company's service, residing in my district, behave with great propriety in all respects.

Magistrate of Rungpore, Mr. *J. Wordsworth*: 13th April 1802.

The conduct of the Europeans, not in the service of the Company, who reside within my jurisdiction, has ever been of the most exemplary nature; and to them have I been often indebted for important information; and the country, in a great measure, for its present improved and improving state of manufactures, cultivation and commerce.

Magistrate of Sarun, Mr. *Boddam*: 16th December 1801.

There are only three Europeans, not in the service of the Company, who reside in this district; but others go to Boggah, at the proper season, to purchase timbers. Mr. Blake has a considerable indigo work at Acberpoore; Mr. McEntie has one at Dironly, on the banks of the Dewa, but he principally trades in timbers; and Mr. Massyck has a small indigo work near to Mr. Blakes. I have never received a single complaint against either of these gentlemen; on the contrary, I have every reason to believe, that the inhabitants of that part of the country in which they reside, are perfectly satisfied with their conduct, and reap great benefit from the money expended by them in their manufactories.

Magistrate of Behar, Mr. *A. Tufton*: 9th December 1801.

I am most happy to bear testimony to the good conduct of the Europeans in this district. Two complaints only have been made against them within these last four years; and they arose, not from any dishonesty or oppressive conduct, but from that haste and want of consideration which Europeans, not conversant with the people, and strangers to the language, are sometimes apt to indulge in. The natives are, however, grown very impudent.

Magistrate of Shahabad, Mr. *G. Webb*, 11th December 1801.

The conduct of the Europeans, not in the service of the Company, who reside in this district, has been very correct.

Magistrate

Magistrate of Ramghur, Mr. *W. T. Smith*: 21st December 1801.

There are no Europeans of this description residing in this jurisdiction.

Magistrate of Tirhoot, Mr. *G. Arbuthnot*: 22d December 1801.

Having never had any serious charge preferred against any of the Europeans, not in the Company's service, who reside in this district, I naturally conclude, that they conduct themselves in a quiet and peaceable manner.

Magistrate of the City of Benares, Mr.

17th December 1801.

I never have heard any complaints on the subject.

Magistrate of Juanpore, Mr. *A. Willand*: 17th December 1801.

The conduct of Europeans, in this district, is mostly applied to the manufacture of indigo, and to concerns in the traffic of cloths. The encrease of the circulation of money in consequence, is of considerable benefit; but scarcely one among them has been successful in his speculations, and some appear to be suffering under severe privations and distresses.

Magistrate of Mirzapore, Mr. *R. Ahmuty*: 30th November 1801.

No complaint of a violent tendency has ever been brought forward against any of the Europeans who reside in this district, out of the service; and they have, on all occasions, conducted themselves with perfect humility, and the utmost deference to the rules and orders of Government.

— No. 3. —

RETURN to the Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 2d April 1813; requiring, "Copy of the fourth, fifth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, nineteenth, and twenty-second Paragraphs of the REPORT on the External Commerce of India, dated the 28th December 1804."

RETURN to the Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 2d April 1813; requiring, "Copy of the fourth, fifth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, nineteenth, and twenty-second Paragraphs of the REPORT on the External Commerce of India, dated the 28th December 1804."

THE entire Reports of the External Commerce of Bengal, from 1795 to 1811, having already been presented to the House, the Extracts required by this Order will be found in the Volume containing these Reports.

Examiner's Office, }
East India House. }

—No. 4.—

Extract of the BENGAL Judicial Consultations in the Criminal Department of the 13th of July 1810; containing a Letter from the Justice of the Peace at *Benares* to the Secretary to the Government of *Bengal*, dated the 5th of May 1809, transmitting his Proceedings on certain Charges preferred by a NATIVE SUBJECT against Mr. JAMES TITCHBORNE, for an Assault and false Imprisonment; together with the Enclosures referred to in that Letter.

EXTRACT BENGAL JUDICIAL CONSULTATIONS,

the 13th July 1810.

(Criminal.)

No. 54. Justice of the Peace at Benares to George Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to Government, Fort William.

SIR,

I have the honour to inclose, for the information of the right honourable the governor general in council, all the proceedings held by me in English and Persian, on the charges preferred by Ram Gholam against Mr. James Tichborne, for an assault and false imprisonment; and in the full discharge of my duty, I have deemed it expedient to commit Mr. Tichborne to take his trial before the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the grounds of the depositions of the prosecutor and his witnesses.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Benares,

(Signed) W. T. Smith,

5th May 1809.

Justice of Peace.

No. 55.

The information and deposition of Ram Gholam, prosecutor, taken upon oath before W. T. Smith, Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the city of Benares, the nineteenth day of April 1809; who, on his oath, saith; My name is Ram Gholam, my father's name is Munsa, I am of the cast of Aheer, I reside at Fardonee, in the district of Goruckpore, I am about 50 years of age, and have been in the employment of Mr. Tichborne from the commencement of the year 1803 until the period of my imprisonment by Mr. Tichborne, in the month of Assin 1808. In the month of September Mr. Tichborne complained against me to the magistrate of Goruckpore in the Foujdarry Adawlut, for the sum of 5,572 rupees, the price of timber. Mr. Ahmuty, the magistrate, consequently placed a chupprassy named Seta Ram, over me, who conveyed me to the Court, where I gave in a reply to the complaint, and I petitioned the Court to depute an aumeen to enquire into the nature of Mr. Tichborne's complaint against me; security being required from me by the Court, directed a chupprassy to proceed with Mr. Tichborne's mootsuddies and my own mootsuddies to enquire into the accounts, and bring them before the Court for examination, who would afterwards decide upon what was proper to be done. Mr. Tichborne beat Rugbunsee Loll, for not making out these accounts in the manner Mr. Tichborne wished, and the nephew of Rugbunsee Loll consequently preferred a complaint to the Judge of Goruckpore, who sent Emmaumbux to protect the mootsuddies, and to prevent their being beaten by Mr. Tichborne in future; after this, Mr. Tichborne confined me on board one of his boats, from the 22d September until the 24th December 1808; in consequence of this dispute about accounts, on the 24th of December I asked Mr. Tichborne why he confined me? when Mr. Tichborne answered, do you want your discharge? I would expend 2,000 rupees to take your life away. On the 22d September Mr. Ahmuty's chupprassies enquired of Mr. Tichborne where he was taking me to; and Mr. Tichborne replied, I am going to Ragepore, come along with me; to which the chupprassies replied they could not without orders from the Judge; afterwards Mr. Tichborne said to the chupprassies, I know nothing about the Court, you may return. The chupprassies went away, and reported this circumstance to the Judge, when Mr. Tichborne imprisoned me in his boat, and conveyed me to Ragepore; we arrived at Ragepore, where Mr. Tichborne had pitched a tent, and he took me out of the boat, caught me by the neck and kicked and beat me, and afterwards tied me by the hands to a bamboo, on which the sail of a boat was suspended, and he caught me by the mustaches, and pulled them violently; after having thus ill-treated me for three hours, he made me over to the custody of Caloah chupprassy, who re-conveyed me on board the boat; when we had left Ragepore, and proceeded two coss below the river, I was again taken out of the boat, and compelled to pull

pull the ghooone of the budgerow; one of Mr. Tichborne's boats sunk a little a-head, in consequence of which Mr. Tichborne came too for the night, when myself, Ajudiah Persaud, and Rugbunse Loll, were placed on board the sunken boat, and kept there under the custody of a chupprassy the whole of the night, up to our middles in water, without food. The next morning we proceeded to Bogalepore, and when we arrived, Mr. Tichborne again took me out of the boat, and beat me in the face; two or three days after this we went to Darowly, when Mr. Tichborne seized all my clothes, and beat me with a rope; from Darowly Mr. Tichborne went on without me, and left me and the other people with Mr. Robinson, who went to Decree Gunge; when I arrived at Revel Gunge, to which place Mr. Fergusson, the magistrate of Chupprah, had wrote to Mr. Tichborne, requiring my attendance; Mr. Tichborne consequently delivered me over to the custody of Mr. Fergusson's peons, who took me to Chupprah, where I was maintained at the expence of Government, and Mr. Fergusson took down my deposition, and sent me to Benares. Calloah chupprassy was placed over me, from our leaving Gorruckpore until our arrival at Darowly; and I was under the custody of Ram Sing chupprassy, from our leaving Darowly, until my arrival at Revel Gunge.

Chunee Lall and Bussunt Lall have absconded, in consequence of an order to do so, from Mr. Tichborne.

(Signed) *Ram Gholam,*

his mark.

Sworn the day and the year first above written, before me,

(Signed) *W. T. Smith,* Justice of the Peace.

The Examination of James Tichborne, taken before me, W. T. Smith, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Province of Benares, the 20th of April 1809.

No. 56.

The said Examinant being duly interrogated, saith; I am not guilty of the charge laid against me.

(Signed) *Ja^s Tichborne.*

Taken the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) *W. T. Smith,* Justice of the Peace.

The Information and Deposition of Sook Lall Sookul, 1st witness, taken upon oath, before W. T. Smith, Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the City of Benares, the 19th day of April 1809; who on his oath saith; My name is Shook Lall Sookool, my father's name Doney Sookool; I am of the cast of Brahmin; I reside at Jullalpore in the district of Mozufferpore; I am about 42 years of age, and I have been in the employment of Mr. Tichborne one year; I know Ram Gholam, he was in Mr. Tichborne's employment, but I do not know how long; in the month of September 1808, Mr. Tichborne complained against Ram Gholam, for the theft of 5,572 rupees in the Dewanny Adawlut; after which, Mr. Tichborne solicited the Judge of Gorruckpore to sell the effects of Ram Gholam to make good the loss he had sustained, or commit him to prison; the Judge replied, that without enquiry he could not give an order of such a nature, but after examining into the business, proper measures should be adopted; a chupprassy was accordingly sent to summons Ram Gholam, who attended the Court, and gave in his reply to the complaint, and petitioned the Court to depute an ameen to enquire into the number of timbers, and what were the price of them; and if, agreeably to the account, there was any balance in favour of Mr. Tichborne, he would pay it afterwards; Ram Gholam gave in his security into the Court, and Mr. Ahmuty, the Judge, directed Seta Ram to order the two mootsuddies to compare the accounts and to bring them to him, when instructions would be given, when it was ascertained what was right and proper. In the mean time, these accounts had been ready eight days, when Mr. Tichborne told Ram Gholam that his timber boats were going off, and that Ram Gholam must proceed with them. Ram Gholam replied; my complaint, respecting our accounts, is still pending before the Court, without any decision being passed; how can either you or I go away? and Seta Ram, chupprassy, also stated this circumstance to Mr. Tichborne; but Mr. Tichborne replied, that he knew nothing of the forms of the Court, and directed Seta Ram, chupprassy, to proceed with him to Ragepore; the chupprassy replied, that he could not, without orders from the Judge; when Mr. Tichborne told the chupprassy, he might go. The chupprassy went away accordingly; when Mr. Tichborne placed Ram Gholam on board his boat, and proceeded in the month of Cautick to Ragepore; when Mr. Tichborne arrived at Ragepore, he pitched a tent; at which place one of the mhullee, and another person, ran away; when Mr. Tichborne sent for Ram Gholam, and told him to procure the attendance of the mhullee, that had ran away; Ram Gholam replied, you have imprisoned me; how can I obtain the appearance of the mhullee; on which Mr. Tichborne kicked, and beat, and pulled him violently backwards and forwards, and tied him by his hands to a bamboo, and kept him in this state for six hours; when he placed him in the custody of Culloah and Ram Sing, chupprassies, who placed him again on board the boat. In the morning, the boat I was in proceeded on, and Mr. Tichborne and Ram Gholam remained behind; I consequently do not know what happened afterwards; but three days after this, I reached Boglepore, where Mr. Tichborne and Ram Gholam arrived; at this place, one of Mr. Tichborne's boats sunk;

No. 57.

No. 4.
Extract Bengal Judicial
Cons in.
Crim. Dep.
13 July
1810:—
Assault upon
a Native
Subject by
an European.

No. 4.
Extract Ben-
gal Judicial
Cons. in
Crim. Dep.
13 July
1810:—
Assault upon
a Native
Subject by
an European.

and Mr. Tichborne called Ram Gholam, and ordered him to change the boat, and get another; who replied, where am I to get another boat? when Mr. Tichborne beat him. After this I went to Chupprah, and know nothing more of the business.

QUESTION put to the Witness:

Was Ram Gholam ever placed under your custody?

What were the nature of the orders Mr. Tichborne gave you, when you were placed over Ram Gholam?

QUESTION put to the Witness by the Prisoner.

You are a chupprassy. How do you know any thing of this complaint for 5,572 rupees?

Yes; I was placed over Ram Gholam, at Mr. Tichborne's bungalow, at Gorruckpore, for three days.

He directed me to confine Ram Gholam, stating that he would neither settle his accounts with him, or pay him the balance for the timbers.

I went with yourself, Chunee Lall, and Bussunt Lall, to the cutcherry, and you represented this to the Judge's moonshee, in my hearing.

(Signed)

Sook Loll Seokool,

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

W. T. Smith, Justice of the Peace.

his mark.

No. 58.

The Information and Deposition of Kulloot, 2d Witness, taken upon oath, before W. T. Smith, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the City of Benares, the 20th day of April 1809; who, on his oath saith; My name is Kulloot; my father's name, Doolum; I am of the cast of Aheer, an inhabitant of Gorruckpore, 22 years of age; I was four months and a half in the employment of Mr. Tichborne; when Mr. Tichborne was about to proceed to Ragepore, in the month of Cautic, he ordered Ram Gholam to proceed with him; Ram Gholam stated, that he had deposited his security with the Judge of Gorruckpore, and asked Mr. Tichborne why he wished to take him away; Mr. Tichborne replied, I shall not release you; I would expend 2,000 rupees to take your life away, Seta Ram, chupprassy, asked Mr. Tichborne what orders he had for him, if he went to Ragepore; and Mr. Tichborne desired the chupprassy to go with him to Ragepore. The chupprassy said he would go to the Judge, and if he got an order to that effect, he would proceed with Mr. Tichborne to Ragepore; when Mr. Tichborne replied, I do not know the business of the Judge, and the chupprassy returned to the huzzoor. Afterwards, Mr. Tichborne having confined Ram Gholam on board a boat, proceeded to Ragepore, where Mr. Tichborne had pitched a tent, and two days after, one of the mhullees of the boat ran away, and Mr. Tichborne ordered Ram Gholam to recover the mhullee, which Ram Gholam stated he could not do, as he was in confinement; when Mr. Tichborne knocked Ram Gholam down, tied both his hands, and pulled him by the whiskers, and threatened him with a stick he held in his hand; shortly after this, Mr. Tichborne left Ragepore, and had proceeded two coss, when he made Ram Gholam pull the ghoon of the boat. The ghoon broke, and Ram Gholam was placed in a dongee, and conveyed into the middle of the boat that was sunk; but not being able to raise the boat, Ram Gholam, Ajudeah Pershaud, and Bundoo Loll, were made over to the custody of Kable Khan and myself. The next morning we left the place, and when we arrived at Boglepore, another boat of Mr. Tichborne's sunk, in consequence of which Mr. Tichborne sent for Ram Gholam, and beat him with his fist, insisting that the boat had sunk from his connivance. Ram Gholam was then made over to a sepoy of Mr. Tichborne's, who was ordered to convey and confine him in the tannah. The tannadar refused to receive charge of Ram Gholam. Chunny Loll Mutsuddy went after this to the tannah and brought Ram Gholam away, and replaced him in Mr. Tichborne's boat. When we arrived at Darowley, Mr. Tichborne seized all the papers and accounts of Ram Gholam, Rugbunee Loll, Chunee Loll, and Bussunt Loll, and beat Gholam and Rugbunee Loll with a rope. Mr. Robinson sent me after this to Chupprah, and I do not know more of the business. When I went to Chupprah, Ram Gholam was in the custody of Ram Sing.

(Signed)

Kulloot,

Sworn the day and the year first above written, before me,

(Signed)

W. T. Smith, Justice of the Peace.

his mark.

No. 59.

The Information and Deposition of Bitchook, 3d Witness, taken upon oath, before W. T. Smith, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the City of Benares, the 20th day of April 1809; who, on his oath saith; My name is Bitchook; my father's name, Dolah; I am of the cast of Aheer, inhabitant of Ferdanee, in the district of Gorruckpore, 28 years of age, and I have been in the employment of Mr. Tichborne four years, as a bullock-driver; another servant, named Munnoah, who was also a bullock-driver in the employment of Mr. Tichborne, went to Mr. Tichborne at Gorruckpore, in the month of

of Cautic, to get mine and his own wages, who obtained his wages and returned to Fadance, and stated, that Mr. Tichborne had imprisoned and beat Ram Gholam and Rugbunee Loll, mootsuddies, and told me, Mr. Tichborne would not send me my wages, and that I had better go to Gorruckpore for my wages myself. After this Munnoah collected his clothes, &c. and non * away for the service of Mr. Tichborne, and of this circumstance I went to Gorruckpore to apprise Mr. Tichborne and to get my wages; but Mr. Tichborne observed, that he could not give me my wages, as Ram Gholam and Rugbunee Loll had gone to Ragepore. After this, Mr. Tichborne went to Ragepore, and Lollgraim and myself followed him in two days. There was a balance of wages of 34 rupees due to me from Mr. Tichborne, of which he only paid me five rupees; when at Ragepore, I saw Mr. Tichborne beat Ram Gholam, tie his hands to a bamboo, and threaten him with a stick. He kept Ram Gholam in this situation for three hours, and then released him. In the morning, I went to Boglepore, where I heard, that in consequence of one of Mr. Tichborne's boats having sunk he had beaten Ram Gholam; I also heard, that a boat of Mr. Tichborne's had sunk at another place, and that Mr. Tichborne had placed Ram Gholam in a dongee, and had him conveyed into the sunken boat, and I saw Mr. Tichborne beat Ram Gholam with a rope at Darowlee. After this, I went to another place with Sereekishen, and know nothing more of the business.

(Signed)

Bitchook,

Sworn the day and the year first above written, before me,

X

(Signed)

W. T. Smith, Justice of the Peace.

his mark.

No. 4.
Extract Bengal Judicial
Cons. in
Crim. Dep.
13 July
1810:—
Assault upon
a Native
Subject by
an European.

* Sic orig.

— No. 5. —

Extract of the BENGAL Judicial Consultations in the Criminal Department of the 20th of July 1810; containing an Abstract of the Cases of Mr. *J. L. Turner*, *R. S. Douglas*, *T. Gardner*, and *T. Clarke*, Persons accused or tried for serious Offences, committed in the interior of the Country; also, of the Case of Mr. *Titchborne*, accused of similar Offences; together with the Depositions, &c. referred to in the said Abstract, and Copy of the Proceedings of the Governor General thereon.

EXTRACT BENGAL JUDICIAL CONSULTATIONS,

the 20th July 1810.

(Criminal.)

THE Secretary submits the following Abstract (together with the Depositions on which it is founded) of the cases of the different persons who are stated in the foregoing letters to have been accused of or tried for serious offences, committed in the interior of the country; together with that of Mr. Tichburn, who has been some time in confinement for similar offences. The case of that person is recorded at large on the Judicial Proceedings of the 13th instant.

A B S T R A C T.

Mr. J. L. TURNER, Zillah Tirhoot.

Mr. Turner was indicted for murder. The Depositions state, That Mr. Turner having sent peons to seize and bring the deceased and other ryots before him, and having inquired why they had not sown indigo, according to their engagements, Mr. Turner's dewan alleged that the deceased would not sow, unless he were punished. On this, Mr. Turner struck the deceased several times with his fists and kicked him, and then ordered him and two other ryots into the stocks for the night, during which the deceased died. The place where the stocks stood was infested with snakes, and the Jury appear to have given credit to the evidence brought forward to prove that the deceased was bitten by a snake, and died in consequence. They acquitted Mr. Turner accordingly.

No. 4.

Mr.

No. 5.

Further Ex-
tracts from
Bengal Judi-
cial Cons.
20 July
1810:—
Offences
committed
in the inte-
rior of the
Country.

Mr. R. S. DOUGLAS, Zillah Sarun.

Mr. Douglas was charged as an accessory before the fact, in the crime of arson, and in a violent outrage committed at the premises of Mr. Moran; he was further charged with being an accessory after the fact, in having received, harboured and maintained the said natives, knowing the crimes in question to have been committed by them. The remote cause of the outrage seems to have been an attempt made by Mr. Moran to establish indigo works and a haut, in a place which interfered with indigo works before established by Mr. Douglas, and with a haut established by a zemindar connected with Mr. Douglas. The immediate and ostensible cause of the outrage committed, was an attempt on the part of Mr. Douglas and the native landholders, to prevent the people of Mr. Moran from taking water or cutting reeds for building the new factory from a nullah which adjoined Mr. Moran's ground, but was claimed as the property of the native. In the prosecution of this intention, armed men (among whom were the native prisoners who were servants of Mr. Douglas) were sent to enforce the prohibition, and an affray took place between the parties, which ended with a few blows on each side; but a few days afterwards Mr. Douglas's party having been reinforced by a number of armed men, proceeded to Mr. Moran's premises, severely beat his assistant, Mr. Clark, destroyed every thing moveable, and burnt the huts, containing grain, &c. The Jury found the natives guilty; and as to Mr. Douglas, their verdict of guilty, as accessory before the fact, being coupled with the expression of a doubt, that the natives had exceeded his directions, the Judge refused to receive the verdict; and the Jury, after an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty, as accessory after the fact, in having harboured and maintained the others, knowing them to have been guilty of the crimes committed. Sentence, a fine of 1,000 rupees, and 12 months imprisonment.

Mr. GARDINER, Zillah Nuddeah.

Mr. Gardiner was charged with the murder of a clashy in his service. The deceased was employed in superintending the ryots in sowing indigo. It would appear that his master was not satisfied with his activity, and had him and another seized and brought before him, and punished by stripes with a rattan, partly inflicted by Mr. Gardiner, with his own hand; after this, he ordered chillies and salt to be applied to the wounded parts, but salt only was used. The deceased received about 15 or 20 strokes of the rattan on the posteriors and back, after which both of the clashees were sent to another factory. It does not appear that they were confined; but they both declared their intention of quitting Mr. Gardiner's employment. The day after the beating, the deceased was seized by a vomiting and bowel complaint, and continued, during that and the succeeding day, so ill as to be able to take very little nourishment from his relations, who attended him, and drinking only water to assuage a violent thirst, of which he complained. He died towards the latter part of the third night after the day on which he was flogged. The grand jury threw out the bill.

Mr. T. CLARK, Zillah Purneah.

No. 4.

Mr. Clark was charged with the murder of a ryot. The depositions state, that the deceased had been sent for, to receive advances for the cultivation of indigo; but, in consequence of his stating that he had no bullocks, and therefore could not take advances, nor cultivate to the extent required, Mr. Clark's sircar insisted upon taking a pair of bullocks, at 10 rupees; but the deceased refused to allow more than 8 rupees. His refusal being notified to Mr. Clark, he came and struck the deceased several times with his fists, and kicked him; after which the deceased walked home, having previously received an advance of 4 rupees, and the 2 bullocks at the adjusted price of 9 rupees, which he gave in charge to one of his neighbours, to drive home. The deceased died the next morning in consequence, as the depositions state, of the beating. Verdict, man-slaughter; sentence, a fine of 400 rupees, and 12 months imprisonment.

Mr. TICHBURNE, Zillah Goruckpore.

Mr. Tichburne was accused of the murder of a gomastah, employed in the timber trade. It appears that Mr. Tichburne sent to the deceased, requiring his presence for the adjustment of his accounts; but the hircarrahs sent to bring him returned with information, that the deceased was ill, and unable to come. On this, Mr. Tichburne suspecting collusion, flogged the hircarrahs; and taking them tied in his boat to Goruckpore, sent them again to enforce the attendance of the deceased, who being very ill and weak, was conveyed to Mr. Tichburne in a dooly; when Mr. Tichburne placed him in confinement in an out-house, stated to be a bathing-place, and necessary. Here he remained for 14 days without any food or nourishment, except a little sherbet; stating, that he could not eat food in a necessary, but that if removed to a Hindoo house, he would eat. The deceased at length died. The jury found Mr. Tichburne guilty of manslaughter; and he was sentenced to pay a fine of 400 rupees, and to be imprisoned for 12 months.

Mr. Tichburne was again indicted at the following sessions, for a most aggravated assault and imprisonment of Ramduloll, another of his gomastahs. In this case it appeared, that Mr. Tichburne had some trifling dispute with Ramduloll, respecting advances on account of the wages of his woodcutters; in consequence of which Ramduloll was first beaten by his employer, and then had a complaint laid against him, before the magistrate, for withholding advances

advances to the amount of 5,000 rupees. The magistrate directed an adjustment of the accounts by two mutsuddies, who found a balance due from Mr. Tichburne of 3,000 rupees; when Mr. Tichburne, instead of adhering to this adjustment, carried Ramduloll on board his boat, and proceeded down the river; and during several months, Ramduloll was imprisoned in the boats, repeatedly flogged, pulled by the beard, and compelled to pull the ropes of the boat. Mr. Tichburne was found guilty, and sentenced to a fine of 100 rupees, and imprisonment for 12 months.

(A true abstract.)

(Signed) *G. Dowdeswell*, Sec^y to Gov^t.

No. 5.
Further Ex-
tracts from
Bengal Judi-
cial Cons.
26 July
1810:—
Offences
committed
in the inte-
rior of the
Country.

DEPOSITIONS in the case of JOHN LATHBURY TURNER.

THE Information and Deposition of Fawruckul Roy, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the seventeenth day of November 1809; who, on his oath saith; I am a native of Mouzah Koorjena, in pergunnah Bhoosaree, in the province of Behar; and the son of Motty Roy, the malick or owner of the Mouzah Khoorjennah. On a Sunday morning, some time in the month of Assaur last, Bhobany Roy, Mosaheb Merdha, and Bhicrary Roy, peons belonging to Mr. John Lothbury Turner, came to my village, and seized my father, Motty Roy, and carried him to the indigo factory of their master at Suvoonny, in Baliah pergunnah, in the same province, at the distance of seven coss; I did not accompany my father to the factory. Early on the following morning, Roop Sing and Ramdyal Roy came to my house, and informed me that my father, Motty Roy, was dead; upon hearing this news, I, Sobha Roy, Jebon Roy, Chironjee Roy, and Soobron Roy, proceeded to the factory, and arrived there on the same morning; we there saw the corpse of my father laying on the ground in an open place. Rutton Laul, a chuprassy belonging to the thannah, was making enquiry, and he desired me to point out to him any marks of beating or violence on the body; whereupon I took off the cloth with which the corpse was covered, and shewed to the chuprassy the marks of a blow on the right cheek, and another on the left; I observed another mark, as if caused by a kick, on the navel, which I also pointed out to the chuprassy; I then observed another mark behind the right thigh, as if occasioned by another kick. These last marks appear to have been done with boots or shoes, from the impression of violence on the body. The blows on the face appeared to have been done with fists; all those marks had become blue. I then put the corpse on a bamboo tatty, and with the assistance of the persons who accompanied me, took the corpse to the thannah. In the way, we met the thannahdar coming towards the factory, in order to make further enquiry; I requested of him to do so, and suffer us to burn the corpse. The thannahdar desired me to take the corpse back to the factory, where he would make the necessary enquiry, and then let us burn it. As we had become faint through fatigue, and unable to proceed further, the tannadar left one of his chuprassies with us, who took care of us, and procured us some nourishment in a village, where he kept us until the next morning. On the following morning, we reached the factory with the corpse. The thannadar sent one of his chuprassies for Choyton Roy, Ojet Roy, and Dhumram Roy, the malicks or owners of the village, and interrogated them as to the murder. The malicks said, there are no dosauds or chowkeedars in the village that can give any account respecting the murder; but they stated to the thannadar, in my presence, that they had been informed by Sitta Matto, Chamon Roy, Runjet Sing, that Motty Roy had been taken to the factory by some peons, and while he was there, the dewan, named Nowrougheelaul, represented to Mr. Turner that Motty Roy was a great hurramzaddah, and unless he was punished, he will not sow indigo; whereupon Mr. Turner beat Motty Roy with his fist, and he kicked him; and then Mr. Turner ordered him to be put into the stocks, which was accordingly done by Bhobany Roy, Mr. Turner's peon; where Motty Roy, in a pahar, expired. After the thannadar had closed his investigation, I requested of him to suffer me to have the corpse burnt, which was accordingly granted, and he allowed a chuprassey to go with us. We took the corpse to the bank of the river, and burnt it according to our customs. After the corpse had been burnt, I requested of the thannadar to send his report to the hazoor or presence. He seemed to delay this very much, and threw obstacles in the way, by telling me to bring witnesses. On the fifth day the thannadar went away without making any report to the presence. On the same day, Mr. Turner offered to my younger brother, named Amrow, two hundred rupees to make a sraud in commemoration of my deceased father. He further offered to return a bond of six rupees, which sum my father had received from him in advance for indigo; and likewise the agreement, which my father had entered into with him. This proposal was also made to my brother, by Nowroughee Loll, and Daby Persaud Malick. My brother, in order to obtain his liberty, as he had been ever since detained in the Factory, accepted of the two hundred rupees, and took the bond and agreement, which were put into his hand by Nowrughee Laul, Mr. Turner's dewan. At this time there were present, Ramdial Roy, Sobhaub Roy, and Soobron Roy; this was done in a godown. Having obtained our liberty, we went to our houses, and there I performed the sraud, and then proceeded to Moozopherpore, and made a complaint against Mr. Turner, Nowroughee Laul, and the three peons who had seized and carried away my father. The magistrate heard my complaint, and my witnesses; the three peons did not attend before the magistrate, but Mr. Turner and Nowrughee Laul attended. As the magistrate delayed the investigation very long, and as I saw no probability of its being soon brought

No. 5.

No. 5.
Further Ex-
tracts from
Bengal Judi-
cial Cons.
20 July
1810:—
Offences
committed
in the inte-
rior of the
Country.

to an issue, I presented a petition to the Court of Appeal, whereupon the proceedings held before the magistrate were sent for, and after a perusal of the whole, we were directed to be sent down to Calcutta.

Sworn this day and year before written, before me,

(Signed) *C. F. Martin*, Magistrate.

The mark of
✕
Fawcuel Roy.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

No. 6.

The Information and Deposition of Ramdial Roy, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the 17th day of November 1809; who, on his oath, saith; I am a native of Boosaree in Sooba Bahaur, a farmer, and of the Bramin cast. On the 12th or 13th of Assaur last, answering to the 24th or 25th of June, on a Sunday early in the morning, Bhobany Roy Hircara, Mosahib Merdha Hircara, and Bhecrary Roy, zilladaur (a person that superintends the sowing of indigo seed) belonging to Mr. Turner, the prisoner here present, came and seized me, and conducted me to the indigo factory of Mr. Turner, situated at Soonnee, in the province of Behar. Those persons also seized Motty Roy and Roop Sing, and they were conducted to the aforesaid factory. When we reached the factory, one pahor, or three hours English, of the day was remaining, and Mr. Turner came home about the time we reached the factory; he was in boots, and after dusting them, he went into the house. We were taken near the house, and Mr. Turner asked Nowronghee Laul, who is his dewan, if Tilluck Roy was come? Nowronghee Laul said no: but Motty Roy is brought. Mr. Turner seeing him, asked the reason of his not sowing indigo: Motty Roy answered, "Khodabund; I have sowed three times, but the soil being moist, the whole has not come up; if you will give me more seed, I will sow again." Whereupon, Nowronghee Laul said to Mr. Turner, "Sir, he is a great kur-ramzadah, and unless you punish him he will not sow the seed." Mr. Turner then repeated again what he had expressed before to Motty Roy, and received nearly the same answer as before. Mr. Turner, who was at this time at the distance of about two paces from the deceased, went up to him and gave him four blows with his clenched fists about the cheeks; then immediately gave the deceased two kicks with his foot, one of which struck on the hind part of his right thigh, and the other kick or blow struck him on the belly below the navel; Mr. Turner after this, gave the deceased a slap on the face, which knocked his turban on one side; Mr. Turner then laid hold of him by the throat and pushed him away, and ordered him to be put into the stocks; whereupon Bhobany Roy Hircara took Motty Roy, Roop Sing, and me, near the vat-house, where Bhobany and Peary Laul brought the stocks there, and were proceeding to put our legs into it, when I requested of them not to put Motty Roy into the stocks, as he had been beat. They abused me, and said, if Mr. Turner had heard my words he would take the skin off my back. I saw that the stocks were covered with ants; I told them that the ants would torment us to death; upon which they brushed the stocks, and put our legs into it. Motty Roy was put in the middle; I and Roop Sing on each side of him. When we were put into the stocks, half a pahur, or about an hour and a half of the day was remaining. At half a pahur of the night, Motty Roy complained of a great pain in his belly, pointing to his navel, and he seemed to be so from his movements; whereupon I cried for people to come to the place of our confinement, when I requested him to take Motty Roy out of the stocks; he said he could not do so, without the gentleman's order, meaning Mr. Turner. Ouddon called out to Purlaud, another chokeydar; he came to the place, and remained there; Ouddon then called out for Peeary Laul. Peeary Laul came, and opened the stocks, which was fastened with a padlock and key, and released us. I and Roop Sing helped to lift up the deceased; he could neither walk or stand: we laid him on the ground; he never uttered a word afterwards, but continued to keep his hands upon his belly. While the deceased lay in this situation, a mussulman, whose name I don't know, came to the spot and gave out, that the deceased had been bitten by a snake, and he began to mutter something to remove the poison. While we continued in the stocks, and after we were released, I saw no snake approach us, nor did the deceased complain of having been bit by one; all I observed was, a swelling from the right wrist to the end of the fingers; at one pahor in the night, Motty Roy expired, at the place where we had laid him down. Joud-dowal how Kedar and Roop Sing remained by the corpse the whole night. In the following morning Roop Sing went away; at noon on that day, two chuprassees of the krannah came into the factory and examined the corpse; one of them went away, and the other remained by it. In the afternoon of the same day, Omroo Roy, one of the sons of the deceased, and Domon Roy, Sahaub Roy, Dhooroo Roy, Roop Sing Roy, Poloute Moheto, Tobocole Roy, and Chironjee Roy, relations of the deceased, came to the factory and wished to take away the corpse; the thannadar's chuprassy said, that he could not let it be removed until the thannadar had taken a view of the body. As the corpse was getting putrid, the chuprassy at last consented to its being taken away; we accordingly put the corpse on a bamboo tatty, and was taking it towards the thannah, when we met the thannadar in the way; Omroo, the deceased's son, made his complaint to the thannadar. The thannadar desired us to return back to the factory, as he was proceeding thither to make enquiry; Omroo represented to the thannadar, that the corpse was getting putrid, and heavy; and besides, every one that accompanied the corpse was much fatigued and exhausted. The night advancing, the

chuprassy

chuprassy took us to a village, where we laid the corpse and rested a little; one pahor of the night remaining, we proceeded back with the corpse to the factory, and saw the thannadar there. The thannadar, after he had made his enquiry, ordered the corpse to be burnt. In the afternoon Omroo went to burn the corpse; I and Girdhary were detained at the factory; Tawacul was not then present; he went away before the thannadar came to the factory. Omroo came back into the factory, after having burnt his father's corpse. About five or six days after, Nowronghee Laul, the dewan, requested of Girdhary, uncle of the deceased, and Omroo the son, to give a razunama, or release, to the gentleman, meaning the prisoner. After this conversation had passed, Nowronghee Laul, Daby Persaud, and Bany Roy went into Mr. Turner's bungalow; Girdhary and Omroo followed, but remained on the outside of the bungalow; shortly after, Bany Roy and the other two persons came out; Bany Roy went up to the place where Omroo and Girdhary were, with two hundred rupees in his cloth, while the other two persons remained within the bungalow. Bany Roy counted out the money in my presence, and gave it to Omroo; Omroo took the money and gave it to me, and I afterwards returned it to him; we then proceeded to our respective houses. I cannot say, whether Towacul, the prosecutor, partook of any part of these two hundred rupees.

Sworn the day and year before written, before me,

(Signed)

Chas. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

The mark of

✕

Ramdial Roy.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

The Information and Deposition of Samuel Dugdile, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the seventeenth day of November 1809; who, on his oath, saith; I am fourth officer on board the honourable Company's ship the Retreat; I have known Mr. John Lathbury Turner, the person now present, from his infancy; we were at school together at Exeter, in Devonshire; he is a native of that place, as well as myself, and our parents reside in that city.

(Signed)

Samuel Dugdile.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed)

Charles F. Martyn, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

The Information and Deposition of Seeta Mahotto, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the seventeenth day of November 1809; who, on his oath, saith; I am a peasant, and cultivate indigo, rice, &c. and reside at Munjhour, in pergunnah Bhoosaree, in Zillah Tirhoot. On the 13th Assaur, corresponding to the 25th June last, while I was at the factory of Mr. Turner, at Soosnee Gau in Tirhoot, making a bargain with his jamadar poorun for renting a field of mangoe trees, a burkundauge came and took the deceased Motty Roy, together with Ramdial and another person, who were standing near to where I was, and carried them to Mr. Turner's bungalow. I was standing about seven paces distant, and could hear Mr. Turner say to them, "why did you not sow the indigo," Motty Roy answered, he had sown, but that the seed had not come up; Mr. Turner said, "you are only spoiling my seed," and immediately struck him two blows with his clenched fist upon the cheeks, upon which Motty Roy stooped, and his turban fell off. I did not see any other blows given; Mr. Turner then ordered the burkundauge to take Motty Roy, Ramdial, and the third person to the vat-house, which is about the distance of 2 biggahs or 100 yards. I did not hear Mr. Turner give any order to put them into the stocks, and I did not go to the vat-house, and do not know what happened there. They were sent to the vat-house about 24 minutes before sun-set, and about 1 pahor, or 3 hours after sun-set, an alarm was given by the people of the vat-house, that Motty Roy had been bitten by a snake, and heard the noise from Poorun's house, which is about 100 yards distant; I went to cook my victuals there on account of night coming on, my house being about 3 coss, or six miles, distant; I saw the corpse of Motty Roy next morning, covered up with a sheet, lying outside of the vat-house, but I did not examine it, and do not know whether there were any marks on it, or not; I went home on the morning that I saw the corpse of Motty Roy, and know not whether Mr. Turner gave any money to any person, or not; and I know nothing further.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed)

Charles F. Martyn, Magistrate.

The mark of

✕

Seeta Mahotto.

(A true copy)

(Signed)

A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

The Information and Deposition of George Phillott, Esq. taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Town of Calcutta,

No. 5.
Further Ex-
tracts from
Bengal Judi-
cial Cons.
20 July
1810:—
Offences
committed
in the inte-
rior of the
Country.

Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the fifteenth day of May 1810, when on his oath, saith; I am an assistant surgeon in the service of the honourable the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies; I am a relation of Mr. John Lathbury Turner, and have known him for a long time; he was lately a superintendent of some indigo works belonging to Mr. John Kelso, in Tirhoot. Mr. Turner is an Englishman, and from Exeter, in the County of Devon.

(Signed) *George Phillott.*

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) *Charles F. Martyn, Magistrate.*

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.*

No. 10.

The Information and Deposition of Roop Sing, taken upon oath before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the thirtieth day of May 1810, who, on his oath, saith; I am a cultivator, and an inhabitant of Hoorjinna in Zillah Tirhoot, in the province of Behar; I knew Motty Roy, he is now dead; he was malik (proprietor) of village Moozuomabad, and I am malik of village Gunnespoor, which is adjoining the above Zillah Tirhoot. On Saturday about the twelfth or thirteenth of last Aussaur (June) two peons, Bhobany Roy and Mosaheb, and one Zillahda named Bhilkdhary, came from Mr. Turner, who is now in imprisonment, to Mouzomabad, staid there that night, and in the morning following seized Motty Roy, and Ramdyal Roy, and me, and took us all three to Mr. Turner's indigo factory at Soosownee, which is six coss distant from Gunnespoor. When above one pahor of the day was remaining, Mr. Turner returned to the factory; whereupon the aforesaid peons, and Zilladar, took us before Mr. Turner. He asked Nowranghee Laul, his dewan, who was present also, whether Tilluk Roy, malik of Dhurmpore, had come; Nowranghee Laul said he was not; but that Motty Roy, the malik of Mouzomabad, meaning the deceased, was come, and pointed Motty Roy out to Mr. Turner; whereupon Mr. Turner asked Motty Roy, whether he had sowed indigo seed or not? Motty Roy replied, that he had sowed twice, that a part had come up, and requested to be furnished with seed for the remainder of his lands; upon this, Nowranghee Laul said to Mr. Turner, that Motty Roy, the deceased, was a "lewrra haramzada," and told Mr. Turner to punish him; whereupon Mr. Turner struck him four blows with his fist, two on each side of his cheek, and also struck him a slap, and gave him two kicks, one about his navel, and the other on his right thigh. He then shoved him down from the room, which was about waist high from the ground. Mr. Turner then ordered all of us three to be put into the stocks, and we were all accordingly put in the stocks, near an indigo vat; Motty Roy was brought to the stocks, held up by Mr. Turner's peons; and no sooner he reached the place, than he fell down, and remained so from the pain in his belly, occasioned by the kick he had received. He applied his hand to his belly, and appeared restless from pain. When it was about half a pahor of the night, Motty Roy addressed me, and said, "I shall not live; disengage me from the stocks, the pain of my belly is excessive." Upon this, I asked Oodun Chokedar, who was placed to watch us, and told him that Motty Roy was in great pain, and requested that he might be set free. A short time after this, we were all three let out of the stocks, at which time Motty Roy was on the point of expiring, and a mussulman, whose name I do not know, and who belonged to the factory, said that Motty Roy was bit by a snake, and directed that he might be brought to him, and that he would use some spells to cure him; spells were used over Motty Roy, but all in vain; Motty Roy died. When Motty Roy desired me to disengage him from the stocks, I asked him what pain he felt, and whereabouts the pain was situated; and, as the place was much infested with snakes, whether he was bit by a snake; he said, he was not; but that the pain in his belly was all that ailed him.

The mark of

✕

Roop Sing.

Sworn the day and year first written, before me,

(Signed) *C. F. Martyn, Magistrate.*

(A true copy)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.*

No. 11.

The Information and Deposition of Rungit Sing, taken, upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, in Fort William, in Bengal, the thirteenth day of May 1810; who, on his oath, saith; I am a native of Munjhowl, in pergunnah Bhoosaree, in Behar. I knew Motty Roy; he is now dead. On a Sunday, in the month of Assaur last (June) I went to Mr. Turner's factory, which is in Sosowny, in Zillah Tirhoot, about three coss from my village, for the restoration of a calf belonging to me, which was detained in the factory. The jemaddar of the factory, Poorun Sing, told me, that the calf would be restored to me the next day, and I was accordingly coming away; when, in my way back, I saw Roop Sing, who is now here present, and Motty Roy, the deceased, and Ramdyal Roy, who is also here, all three in the stocks, in Mr. Turner's factory. I did not speak to them a word, but went my way. I came to the jemaddar, Poorun Sing's lodging, where, at about one pahor of the night, some servants belonging to the indigo factory came and said, that Motty Roy had been

been bit by a snake. I went to see Motty Roy, and others went also; when I came to the spot, I saw Motty Roy expiring. Ramdial Roy was supporting him on his breast; and a mussulman, whom I do not know, repeated some spells and prayers; but he did not live. I did not examine the body. Roop Sing, one of the three that were in the stocks, said, at the time, "he has been murdered;" (mar dala hey).

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,
(Signed) *Cha. F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

The mark of
X
Runjit Sing.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

No. 5.
Further Ex-
tracts from
Bengal Judi-
cial Cons.
20 July
1810:—
Offences
committed
in the inte-
rior of the
Country.

The Information and Deposition of Chhamun Mahots, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the thirtieth day of May 1810; who, on his oath, saith; I am a native of Munjhowl, in Zillah Tirhoot, in the province of Behar. On a Sunday, in the last Aussaur (English date, June) whereabout twelve or thirteen days in the month had passed, I went to Mr. Turner's factory in Soosawnee, in Zillah Tarhoot, in Behar, for the purpose of effecting a settlement in respect of mangoes, which grew in my village, and of which Mr. Turner was thircadar. I continued there for some time after my business was over. Bhubany Sing and Beckdarry Sing, two peons in the service of Mr. Turner, brought Motty Roy, the deceased, Roop Sing and Ramdial Roy, to Mr. Turner; when about half a pahor of the day was remaining, Mr. Turner asked Motty Roy, why he did not sow indigo? Motty Roy replied, that he had sowed indigo, but that it had not come up; and requested to be furnished with indigo seed again. Bhikdharry said to Mr. Turner, that Motty Roy was a "(dagabaz)" rogue; and that if he were not punished, he would not plant indigo. Whereupon Mr. Turner struck Motty Roy two blows with his fist, which he parried with his hand. Mr. Turner then struck him four blows, two on each side of the cheek; and gave him two kicks with his boots, one on his right hip, and one on the belly. Motty Roy fell down; whereupon Mr. Turner ordered, that he should be put into the stocks; and Bhekdarry and Bhubany Sing, took him away to put him into the stocks. About a ghunee after this, when I was going to Poorun Sing, the jamadar's lodging, I saw Roopsing Ramdial, and Motty Roy the deceased, in the stocks. At about one pahor of the night, while I was in the lodgings of Poorun Sing, jemadar, I heard that Motty Roy had died from the bite of a snake. I did not go out till the next morning, when I saw the dead body in Mr. Turner's factory, laying covered with a cloth. I did not examine the body.

Sworn the day and year before written, before me,
(Signed) *Cha. F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

The mark of
X
Chhamun Mahots.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

The examination of John Lathbury Turner, taken before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, and factory of Fort William in Bengal, the eighteenth day of November 1809.

The said examinant, being charged on the oaths of Towakul Roy and Ramdial Roy, with the wilful murder of Motty Roy, late of Mouzah Hoorjennah, in the province of Behar: and the said examinant, being duly interrogated, says, I am not guilty of the above stated charge.

(Signed) *John Lathbury Turner*.

Taken, the day and year above written, before me,
(Signed) *Cha. F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

No. 13.

DEPOSITIONS in the Case of Mr. DOUGLAS.

THE Information and Deposition of Thomas Clark, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the fourth day of December 1809; who, on his oath, saith; I was employed by Mr. Mathew Moran in April 1808, to go and erect a set of indigo works at Mootiharry, in the district of Chupra, on ground belonging to Mr. Moran, which was purchased by him, and the sale sanctioned by the Board of Revenue. I arrived at Mootiharry on the 2d May 1808, and was daily prevented by a number of people, said to belong to Mr. Douglas and Motrum Khawn, from taking water from the nulla. In consequence of which, I waited upon Mr. Douglas; who told me, that he did not prevent me from taking water, but that Motrain Khawn would prevent Mr. Moran's people from taking any water, as they had no right to it; and that he,

No. 14.

No. 5.
Further Ex-
tracts from
Bengal Judi-
cial Cons.
20 July
1810:—
Offices
committed
in the inte-
rior of the
Country.

Mr. Douglas, had sent him one hundred hircarrahs, and would send him four or five hundred more, for the purpose of preventing them from taking water; observing to me at the same time, that he thought I and my family were in great danger by residing there. That in case of any violent affray happening, in which any lives were lost, and which he thought very likely would be the case, that I would be sent out of the country, and then he would provide for my wife and family. Mr. Douglas called at my tent a few days afterwards, when nearly the same conversation took place before my wife. He wished very much, that I would alter the day on which a market was held on Mr. Moran's land, to which I partly consented; but thinking afterwards, that it would not be proper for me to do so without Mr. Moran's consent, I wrote to Mr. Douglas, that I could not comply with his request, without previously obtaining the permission of Mr. Moran. In answer to this, Mr. Douglas wrote to me, saying, "Sir, you had promised to alter the day of your market, but since you have changed your mind, I have recalled my people from Mootaharry, and shall prevent as much as is in my power your establishing a market, or taking water from the nullah." This letter is in the possession of my attorney, Mr. Tylors. Matters remained in this perplexing state, while a great number of armed men, by day and night, paraded at the nullah, on Mr. Moran's ground, preventing my people from taking water. They drove them from the nullah and beat them with sticks; so that in fact, the progress of the building of a factory, for many days was wholly put a stop to for want of water. In consequence of this, I was obliged to commence sinking wells, and as often as I opened them, the same armed persons who obstructed me from taking water at the nullah, came on Mr. Moran's premises, beat away my people, and forcibly filled up the wells. The operations of those armed men had been hitherto confined to obstructing my going on with the buildings; but on the 4th of June 1808, between the hours of three or four in the afternoon, after I had retired from the works to my bungalow, a great number of persons, from seven hundred to a thousand, as I supposed, came armed with swords, sticks, and other weapons, suddenly surrounded my bungalow, and a number of them rushed in. I was then upon a couch. They did not give me an opportunity of asking what they wanted with me, but proceeded to beat me with large bamboos, which cut me upon the right eyebrow in two places, and in several other places of the head. I became senseless from the injury I received; and when I recovered, I found myself lying under a tree about 40 or 50 yards from the bungalow; but how I came there I do not know. I saw the munshee khana, in which the native writers belonging to the factory reside, eat, drink, and sleep, and the granary in which the grain, indigo seed, and other stores of the factory are kept, and all the huts on the premises of Mr. Moran, were on fire; but I do not know who set fire to them. The moonseekhana and granary containing several hundred maunds of different sorts of grain, all the huts and out-buildings were burnt to the ground, and the fire continued for several days. My bungalow was plundered of plate, furniture, wearing apparel, and other articles. They hacked the bungalow with their tulwars, broke my palakeen, carried off my tent, horse, and dogs. The horse and dogs were let loose, but every thing else was carried to Mr. Douglas's factory.

Sworn, the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed)

C. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

No. 15.

The Information and Deposition of Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justice of the Peace, in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the 5th day of December 1809; who, on her oath, saith; My husband, Mr. Clark, was deputed by Mr. Moran in the month of May 1808, to superintend the building of a set of indigo works, situated at Mootiary, in the district of Chuprah. The work was delayed in consequence of the workmen being constantly interrupted by persons said to belong to Mr. Robert Scott Douglas and Mottram Khawn, the latter of whom is holder of some ground contiguous to Mr. Moran's land. In consequence of those interruptions, Mr. Clark went to Mr. Douglas, to state to him the loss and injury which Mr. Moran was suffering from the unwarrantable interference of his servants; and another object he had in view, was to endeavour to make up the differences between them. This attempt, as I understood from my husband, did not succeed. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Clark had afterwards a conference in our tent at Mooteary, at which I was present. Mr. Douglas came, accompanied with a great number of persons. They were not of that description of people who are the usual attendants of one person paying a visit to another. Many of them were equipped with tulwars and other weapons, and in number and appearance seemed an armed force brought thither to intimidate. In the course of the conversation, Mr. Douglas endeavoured to persuade Mr. Clark to change the market day to that of another, which he declined to do, but having in the course of conversation, plainly given Mr. Clark to understand, that his wife and child would incur danger by continuing to reside at Mooteary, and that he did not know what steps Mottram Khawn might take to prevent Mr. Moran building his works on land to which he had no right, for if a contest should arise, and any lives were lost, Mr. Clark would most likely be sent out of the country. Mr. Clark did, in consequence, partly acquiesce in changing the market day. Mr. Douglas went away; Mr. Clark, on further consideration, did not think himself authorized to change the market-day without the sanction of Mr. Moran, and he wrote to Mr. Douglas a letter to this purport. The answer returned was of a threatening nature, and Mr. Clark was therein required not to take water from the nullah, or cut reeds from the lake, which were stated to be the exclusive property of Mottram

Mottram Khawn, who would do all in his power to prevent Mr. Clark from appropriating either water or reeds to the buildings of Mr. Moran or to his own private use. To obviate those frequent inconveniences, and to avoid as much as possible all disputes, Mr. Clark commenced the sinking of a well; here also he met with every opposition from a number of persons belonging to Mr. Douglas, who, when the well was opened, forcibly came to the place and filled it up. Matters continued in this state until Saturday the 4th of June 1808. Mr. Clark had on that day returned from the works between three or four o'clock in the afternoon, and had gone to lay down on his cot; at this time I was walking with my child in the shade of some trees near the bungalow; I suddenly heard a great noise from the opposite tope, which I at first thought to be the celebration of some holyday by the natives; but on seeing a great number of persons come out of the tope armed with swords, sticks, and other weapons, and approaching the place where I was, I became very much alarmed and ran into the house; I immediately called out to Mr. Clark, that the people were coming, and had scarce time to say more, and got into my room, when the armed multitude surrounded the house, and some of them rushed in and began to beat Mr. Clark; I shut my door, and concealed myself under my cot, and from thence I observed some of the armed men enter my room, tore away the curtains of the cot, took away all the property which was in the room, and destroyed what they could not carry off. My female servant concealed my child behind a large water jar which stood in the verandah, close to the window of my room. Some of those in the house began to beat my female servant, when others said, "do not beat the woman." This gave me a little courage, and supposing that they would not injure me, I attempted to come out of my room, to go to Mr. Clark, whom I had seen from the window, that the people were using ill at the outside of the house; just as I had opened the door, an hirearah, named Dirgapaul Roy, belonging to Mr. Douglas, and whom I had noticed when his master came to see Mr. Clark, advanced up towards me with a tulwar, and was about to strike me; a sepoy, dressed in uniform, and whom I had also seen in the retinue of Mr. Douglas, stayed him from striking me, saying, "it was Mr. Douglas's order to refrain from offering any violence to the babee or child, but to aardallo, or beat Mrs. Clark, and all people about the place." Mr. Clark was laying about 15 or 20 yards from the bungalow covered with blood; I retired into my room; from the window, I observed the granary, the moonshee khannah, the godowns, and all the huts on fire; who set fire to them I do not know. Previous to the rioters quitting the bungalow, some of them called out to set fire to it; while others said, "no, no, do not set fire to this house, the babee is inside of it;" when they had done all the injury they would, they came up to me, and told me "to make myself easy, as they had killed Mr. Clark, and would not molest me." They then took their departure. Some of our servants, who had made their escape during the committing of the outrages, returned to the house, bringing Mr. Clark with them. He was wounded in several places about the head, bruised all over the body, and covered with blood, as will appear by the cloaths which he wore at the time, and which I still have by me, in the same state they were when he shifted them. When the confusion was over, we discovered that the rioters had carried off all the articles belonging to the factory as well as to the workmen. In the bungalow, they destroyed almost every thing, plundered us of our little plate, broke open several chests, one of which contained some dozens of china-ware, which they smashed to pieces, robbed my female servants of all their toys or ornaments, and even carried away the bedding, palampore, and the pillows of my child. Nothing escaped them, and what they could not carry off, they destroyed upon the spot. The havoc they occasioned, left us so destitute, that we had not a chair to sit down upon, nor in the kitchen a single utensil to dress our food. To the best of my knowledge, one of the prisoners, Pahar Sing, now shewn to me, was among the persons who committed these acts. The other two prisoners I cannot so well speak to, from the consternation and confusion I was in at the time. My cook was so severely beaten, that he constantly complained of the pains he felt, and he died in about two months afterwards.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me.

E. Clark.

(Signed) *C. F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

The Information and Deposition of Mobaruck Hussain, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the fifth day of December 1809; who, on his oath saith; I am a servant at present out of employment; but in the month of June 1808, I was in the service of Ally Muzzusfer Khawn, as a tassildar or collector. I lived at the Bowbanypore garden, to the east of Mr. Clark's bungalow, and distant from it about fifty yards. It was on the forty bigahs of land granted by Cazee Assam Khawn to Mr. Moran. I lived in a straw hut thereon, which Mr. Clarke gave me the means of building. There were other straw buildings on the same land. There was also a bungalow, granary, vats, moon-shee khanna, botique shops, and bricklayers houses. I eat, drank, and slept in the hut erected for me. None of my family resided with me, there was only a peon. I recollect an affray on the first of last June, on their land. On that day, Mr. Clarke had ordered his people to cut some reeds from the Jeel adjoining the forty begahs, and within that part borders on the Jeel. They were in the act of cutting the reeds, when Dirgassal Sing, Gunga Sing, Sreckissen Sing, Pahar Tacoor, and other men, armed with sticks, came and ordered Clarke's people to desist. I was on the banks of the Jeel at the time. Clarke's people

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said, they were not cutting reeds on any other person's land but their own. Whereupon some of those in company with Gungah Sing, Sreekissen Sing, and Pahar Tacoor, went into the Jeel, laid hold of Clarke's people, and drove them out of the water, beating them all the way. Meer Phakoo, a peon of Mr. Clarke's, seeing what was going on, went and informed his master, who called Munnoo Tewarry, and he was ordered to repair to the spot with his men, to prevent Clarke's people from being beat, and to tell Douglas's party that the reeds which had been cut down were within Moran's boundary, and it was very wrong to bring on a dispute. Munnoo Tewarry did so; an altercation took place between both parties; from words they proceeded to blows, and after having fought with each other some time with their fists (neither party using their sticks) they parted and went away. I cannot say which side prevailed. They parted as if by consent, but at parting, Gungah Sing said, it was his master's orders to look out for such a beginning as had occurred, and told Clarke's party to take care of the consequences that might follow. In the scuffle some of Mr. Douglas's people might have been hurt, but not considerably, as neither party fought with sticks or swords. Munnoo Tewarry was Mr. Morand's superintendent of the factory; and his people were thus employed under him for the purpose of the business of the factory. On the 2d of June Gungah Sing, and Drogapall Sing, came within the forty begahs, accompanied with about thirty-five men, cut down a mangoe tree close to Clarke's bungalow, and took it away. No resistance was made on the part of Clarke; but some of his people called out "dhwy, dhwy," and desiring Gungah Sing not to cut down the tree. Gungah Sing and Durgopall Sing said, as you went to cut the reeds, so are we come to cut down the tree. While they were taking the tree away they came to a well, which had been dug on the banks of the Jeel, and filled it up, and then went away. On the 4th of June, in the morning, about three guries after sun-rise, three hundred men, or thereabouts, came in a tumultuous manner, and stood before the bungalow of Mr. Clarke. On this, all the people employed in the factory came to the bungalow, to see why so many persons were assembled. Fatty Ally Jemadar, and others belonging to Mr. Clarke, asked the cause of their assembling; but no answer was given. I saw four or five of the rioters come out of the crowd and perform pojah, and having done so, went away without saying any thing. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke were then in the bungalow, and saw what was going on. They did not say any thing to the rioters. The rioters were about the distance of a begah from the bungalow. In the afternoon, three guries of the day remaining, I was in my house, and two persons came running to me, saying, there was a great mob coming from Mootyary. On hearing this, I looked out, and saw on the bank a few persons, and all of a sudden about six hundred men came out of the Jeel, and stood on the bank, and then went to the same place where they had performed poojah in the morning. I knew some of them; there were among them Gungah Sing, Durgopall Sing, Soobha Tacoor, Pahar Tacoor, Haytoo Khawn, Kullo Khawn, Meer Ahmud Ally, Burson Roy, and Summarum Sing; on their coming to this place, Fatty Ally jemadar, and Onoop chokidar, came out of Clarke's bungalow, and called out "dhwy company, dhwy judge saile," and addressed the rioters, saying, why are you assembled here. You came here in the morning, what are you again come for? The rioters gave no answer at first. Some brandished their swords, spears, and sticks, and some were leaping. A little after, Durgapall called out to Fatty Ally and Onoop, to hold their tongues, as it was their master's order to spare Mrs. Clarke and child, and to beat that banchute Clarke, and his people, and drive them out. Whereupon Durgapall and Bursun Roy came out of the crowd, and Bursun Roy struck Onoop with a stick, and Durgapall made a blow at Fatty Ally also with a stick, but it missed him, and he ran away. Immediately Durgapall Sing, Sreekissen Sing, Pahar Tacoor, Haytoo Khawn, and others, in all ten or fifteen, went into the bungalow, and the rest remained outside, destroying things in the verandah; others were employed in pulling a tent down which stood near the bungalow. I don't know what was doing in the bungalow. I saw Mr. Clarke run out bareheaded, and wounded, and the blood running down; the rioters followed him, beating him with sticks. Mr. Clarke said twice, "dustoor, "dustoor," and then fell down. He raised himself a little, and the rioters repeated their blows till he fell again; he again attempted to rise, and was beat down again, and laid senseless at the foot of a tree. I then went a short distance from the bungalow. Fatty Roubut, Clarke's chokidar, who had been absent, returned, and called out "dhwy," on which four of the rioters ran up to him, and one of them cut him with a sword on the right side, and part of the belly; who cut him, I don't know; Fatty fell down wounded. The rioters then proceeded towards the vats where the bricklayers were working. The bricklayers, on seeing them, ran away, and the rioters took up the things belonging to the bricklayers. They and others proceeded on to the moonshee khonna; I saw five or seven go in; they were peons, I don't know their names; they took out pots and other things from thence. In the moonshee konnah there was some indigo seed, and Durgapall Sing and Gunga Sing bring fire from opposite, to the shop of Samebah Saho, a moody, on the forty begahs of land adjoining the moonshee khonna. They gathered some dry grafs, put the fire on it, blew it into a flame, and then placed it against the thatch of the moonshee khonna, which took fire, and burnt it to the ground. While the moonshee khonna was burning, one of the rioters, whose name I don't know, took from thence some of the burning straw, and carried it, and set fire to the granary, which was also burnt to the ground. The fire continued to burn for two or three days. My hut was not burnt, only the moonshee konnah and the granary. I did not hear Sreekissen Sing, Summurun Sing, Pahar Tacoor, or Soobhao Tacoor, give orders to burn these places. They were present while it was burning. Then some of the rioters brought two hackeries to the moonshee konnah, and loaded them, and another which was standing by, with straw belonging to the factory, and

set them on fire, and burnt the whole. The rioters then went to the bezar, plundered the moody and poddaur. They returned again to the bungalow, and some of them went in and brought out different articles of furniture, and took them away. The tent was taken away. Munnoo Tavarry, and other mutsuddies, inhabited the moonshee konnah, eat, drank, and slept there.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me.

(Signed) *C. F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

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committed
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The Information and Deposition of Sadho Ram, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the fifth day of December 1809; who, on his oath, saith; I am at present out of employment; but was formerly a mutsuddy, or writer, in the service of Mr. Douglas, who is an indigo manufacturer at Pepra, in zillah Sarun, in the district of Soubah Behar. Mr. Douglas entertains a number of men in his service, of different descriptions. While I lived with him, he had also armed men, who were ready to fight, or to do any thing else that they were ordered. Among those armed men, he kept in his pay or service, Summarun Sing, jemuldar, Soobhao Tacoor, sepoy, Srie Kessen, jemuldar, and Pahar Tacoor, jemuldar. Those four persons acted under the orders of Mr. Douglas. He dispatched them to Mootyary, and desired me to follow them in four days afterwards. While I was at Mootyary, I, as well as the four above-named armed men, received letters from Mr. Douglas, that in the event of Mr. Clarke's people making any movement, we were not to spare them, but to turn them out of possession of the factory. That letter is not with me, but is deposited in the Supreme Court.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) *Chas. F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

No. 17.
Deposition of
Sadho Ram,
5th Decem-
ber.

The Information and Deposition of Sunt Lall, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the fifth day of December 1809; who, on his oath, saith; I was formerly employed by Mr. Robert Scott Douglas, and kept the hackeray account, at the factory at Pipra. On the 3d of June 1808, while I was at Pakerec Ossoke, I received a letter from Cherunjeebeg Lall, instructing me to provide 100 or 200 armed picked men, but for what purpose I do not know, and send them to him to the factory at Pipra; and to send them along with Bodekissen, who was the sezawal, and to whom I was a writer. On receiving the letter and reading it, I asked the person who brought it, whose name I do not know, but who is a rajpoot, for what reason Bodekissen had been sent for. He replied, that Sadhooram, who was a tussuldar at Mootyary, on behalf of Mr. Douglas, to leave the business, that he might not be involved in a quarrel that was existing between gentlemen, meaning Mr. Douglas and Mr. Clarke. In consequence of the orders which the letter contained, I took a horse and rode round to all the villages under the sezawal, and desired every body who wanted employment to repair to Moonshee Cherunjuvee Lall, at the factory at Pipra; eight or nine men accordingly went from Bukhree, and four or five persons from Bissummerpore. I do not know whether any person went from any of the other villages or not; on Sunday, in the morning, I went to Pipra, where Bhola Tewarry, a hircarra, belonging to Mr. Douglas, arrived on horseback from Mootyary. He said to me outside of the bungalow, before we had seen Mr. Douglas, We have obtained a victory; Mr. Clarke is wounded (zikiem.) I asked Bhola if he had seen Sadhoram, who was there? he informed me, that Sadhoram had gone to his own house at Surgeea on Friday the 2d; Bhola then went into the bungalow, and I was following him, when I was stopped by Mr. Douglas's chubdar, who said his master had given order not to admit any person while Bhola was inside; I told him I was a servant, and entered into the room, upon which Mr. Douglas said, why do you come so often here; go and attend to your business? I made my salam, and went away. I did not hear any conversation between Bhola and Mr. Douglas; I again went to the factory on the 7th or 8th, and I saw Cherunjuvee Lall receive 600 rupees from Mr. Douglas, and pay it to the armed men who had returned from Mootyary. They were paid up to the 7th of June, and the servants of the Pipra factory, who had gone to Mootyary to fight, received double wages.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) *Chas. F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

No. 18.

The Information and Deposition of Sheciah Fyzoolla, taken upon oath before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the fifth day of December 1809; who, on his oath, saith; I am a husbandman, and a native of Mogla, in Zillah Chupra in Soobah Bahar. I remember on the 4th of June 1808, there was an earthquake, about three gurries of the day remaining, and on that day I saw five or six hundred persons coming towards Mootyary, some by land and others by water. Those persons were armed with sticks and tulwars. They first stopt

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about ten paces distant from Mr. Clarke's bungalow, at Bhowanypore in zillah Chupra, in Soobah Bahar. The armed men afterwards proceeded and came near a mango tree, which was about one pace distant from Mr. Clarke's bungalow, when Onoop, Mr. Clarke's chokidar, called for justice: "Dowe, Dowe, in the open face of the day these men are come to commit a dacorty." Whereupon Sree Kissen Sing, one of the prisoners now present, said, Be quiet, Banchoot, it is my master's orders not to molest the beebee saheb and the baba, but to beat Mr. Clarke and his people, and turn them out from the premises; that he, Clarke, might not be able to erect a factory there. Pahar Tacoor, Sreekissen Sing, Sumrum Sing, and six or seven others, beat Onoop with sticks, which brought him to the ground, and they then forcibly entered into the bungalow. What passed in the bungalow I did not see. Mr. Clarke came out from the north door, and was endeavouring to run away, when he was pursued and beat by the prisoners and others. I heard Mr. Clarke tell the prisoners, that it was against the regulations to beat Europeans. The prisoners and others replied, it was their masters orders; and continued beating him. I saw Mr. Clarke fall down on the ground in consequence of the beating. Mr. Clarke got up, and attempted to run away, but he was brought to the ground a second time. Mr. Clarke got up again, and attempted to effect his escape. He was brought to the ground a third time. In this situation, he continued bleeding much from the face, and I observed blood about the cloaths. The prisoners and others proceeded towards the vats. In their way they met Futtu Rawate, a chokidar of Mr. Clarke, whom they beat; and some of them, but whom I cannot say, gave him a cut with a tulwar on the right of the belly. The bricklayers, who were at their work in the vats, on seeing the rioters ran away. The prisoners and others plundered them of their tools and their cloaths. They then proceeded towards the moonshee khonna, and plundered it of every thing; but they did not touch the grain or the indigo seed. There was some fire at a short distance from the moonshee khonna, which had been left by some person that had cooked victuals at the place. Drupall Sing took some straw from the chopper, and gave to Gunga Sing. Gunga Sing put some fire into the straw, and began to blow at it. Drupall Sing assisted Gopall Sing in blowing it into a flame. I heard four or five others say, in a loud voice, blow up the house, the saheb will be glad of it (meaning Mr. Douglas) and will give us buxsees. This order was again given by the prisoners, and another person of the name of Sabhoo Sing repeated it. I saw the granary and the moonshee khonnah on fire, but I cannot say who set fire to it. Some of the rioters, but who I cannot tell, went behind the moonshee khonnah, and set fire to three hackeries; while the hackeries were burning, the rioters proceeded towards the bungalow, plundered the remaining articles that were in the bungalow, and took a tent, and a horse with them, and proceeded towards Mootyary.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) *C. F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

No. 20.

The Information and Deposition of Bhoiro Roy, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the fifth day of December 1809; who, on his oath, saith; I am a peasant, and live at Bilbona, near Motiharee, in the district of Chupra. In the afternoon of a Saturday, four days from the end of Joistee, or June, 1808, I went to the bazar at Bhowanepore; and finding it shut up, I proceeded towards Mulcharee; and, in my way, I saw five or six hundred people assembled at a bungalow, inhabited by Mr. Thomas Clarke. I saw Bussun Roy strike Onoop, chokidar of Mr. Clarke's bungalow, with a stick. Afterwards Pahar Thacoor, Drupaul Sing, Sree Kissen Sing, Hetoo Khawn, Calloo Khawn, and several other persons, rushed into Mr. Clarke's bungalow; a short time afterwards, I saw Mr. Clarke come out of his bungalow, and much blood flowed from his head; and many of the people were beating him with sticks; and Mr. Clarke fell down twice; and the third time that he fell, he became senseless. Some of them were plundering the bungalow. I saw the moonshee khannah granary, and a hut, and three garries, or carts, on fire; but I do not know who set them on fire. They carried away a horse and a tent, and plundered the bungalow of every thing that they could carry away.

Sworn, the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) *Cha. F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

No. 21.

The Information and Deposition of Radha Kissen, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the fifth day of December 1809; who, on his oath, saith; I was formerly employed by Mr. Douglas, as collector of the village of Chintamonpore. On Friday the 24th of Joyt 1215, (Fuslee), corresponding to the 3d of June 1808, I went to the factory of Mr. Douglas, at Pissera, about eight o'clock in the morning, and saw Cherunjees Lal, who was Mr. Douglas's moonshee, engage about forty persons, as servants; and told them, that they were engaged for the purpose of going to Mootyary, to fight Cherunjees Lal; went into the bungalow to Mr. Douglas; and when he came out again, he said to the people

people whom he had engaged, that Mr. Douglas had ordered them to go to Mootyary, and beat the gentleman, and turn him out of Mr. Moran's factory. He did not mention the gentleman's name, but desired them to turn him out of Mr. Moran's factory, and to prevent him from establishing a factory there. A short time after this, Mr. Douglas came out of the bungalow, and also gave orders to the people to go to Mootyary, and beat the gentleman, and turn him out of the factory. After this, Siodeal Sing, the nephew of Cherinjeevee Lall, said to his uncle, that the villages of Bissumberpore and Bukheria, were inhabited by Rajpoots; and told him to write a letter to Sunt Lall, who was there, with Bade Kissen, desiring him to pick out a hundred, or a hundred and fifty men, and send them also. Cherinjeevee Lall did, in consequence, write a letter, and sent it by a coyst, named Giridhar. Mr. Douglas was walking backward and forward outside of the moonshee khonnah, in the flower-garden. He heard this conversation, and desired Cherinjeevee Lall to write a letter, but did not dictate any particulars. I know nothing about the affray at Mootyary.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) *Cha. F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

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The Information and Deposition of Raj Dhurr Rawoot, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the 5th day of December 1809; who, on his oath, saith; I am a native of Mootyary in zillah Chuprah, in Sooba Behar, and a husbandman. While six days were remaining in the month of Jayt, before the last, one evening a dosand, or chokidar, belonging to Mr. Douglas, came to my house, and desired me to go with him to fight. I told him I did not know how to fight; the chokidar went away, and I, Sobhanny, and Peero, proceeded to the house of Cherungeevee Lall, the mooktear of Mr. Douglas; Cherungeevee Lall took us before Mr. Douglas, and told him we had refused to go to fight. Mr. Douglas spoke something to Cherungeevee Lall, in English, which I did not understand. Cherungeevee Lall came and informed us, that Mr. Douglas said we must go to fight, and if we do not, he would flog us, and take away our lands, and banish us from the village. We went to our homes. On the following day, Saturday, four days of the month of Jayt remaining, a number of persons armed with sticks and tulwars began to assemble early in the morning, at a place called Puttya. I joined them also, through fear of Mr. Douglas's putting his threats into execution. We collected in a large body, and proceeded to Bhabanypore, to Mr. Clarke's factory. We arrived near the factory at about three gurries in the morning. Sreekissen Sing, Pahar Tacoor, and Drapall Sing, the principal jamadars, laid down their arms, and said their prayers, in order to be successful in the fight. They got up, armed themselves, and gave orders to proceed back to Mootyary, the place where they had originally assembled. We went thither, and in about one gurrie and a half we were served with refreshments. When three gurries of the day were remaining, Sheekissen Sing, the prisoner now present, and Drapall Sing, said, "Victory is on our side, let us arise and proceed." We got up and proceeded towards Mr. Clarke's bungalow, which we reached in a short time. When we came near the bungalow, I saw the prisoner Sreekissen Sing, without uttering a word, take his stick, and gave a blow to Goveye, Mr. Clarke's cook, upon the head. Some others beat him also; he fell down on the ground. Onoop, Mr. Clarke's chokedar, seeing what was passing, cried out, "Dowe, dowe;" upon which the prisoner Sreekissen Sing abused him, and called out to him to be quiet. He added, I have Mr. Douglas's orders not to meddle with madam and the child, but to beat Mr. Clarke, and to set fire to his bungalow. Whereupon the prisoners, Sreekissen Sing, Pahar Tacoor, and some others, rushed into the bungalow. What passed there, I do not know. Shortly after they had entered the bungalow, I saw Mr. Clarke running out of the bungalow, with his head uncovered. As he was running he was warding off the blows with both of his hands, which the prisoners Sreekissen Sing, Pahar Tacoor, and Drapall Sing, were giving him with sticks. Mr. Clarke fell down twice, and got up, but the third time Mr. Clarke fell upon his face, and could not rise again; Mr. Clarke bled very much from the head, face, and other parts. I was much frightened, and stood at a distance, from whence I saw the moonshee konnah burning; who set fire to it, I did not see. The armed men began to plunder the bungalow. The tent was afterwards cut down by Sobanny. Hattoo, mussulman, belonging to Mr. Douglas, took away Mr. Clarke's horse. We then went away.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) *Charles F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

The Information and Deposition of Cassem Ally Khawn, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the fifth day of December 1809; who, on his oath, saith; I am a peon, at present employed by Mr. Smith, the Judge of Circuit at Patna, and was formerly employed by Charles Boddam, the Judge and Magistrate of zillah Sarun. In the month of Joyt 1215, (fulsee) I received a perwannah from Mr. Boddam, and was directed to go to the daroga of Culleanpore, and apply to him for assistance, to bring Foyjun Sicklegur and others; I do not recollect the date, but I arrived there on a Friday; on the Saturday

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Saturday morning, hearing that Foyjun had gone to Mooteary to purchase some leather, and that some of the others had entered into Mr. Douglas's service, I went, accompanied by a burkundaize named Emaumbux, and in the way I saw smoke, which appeared to be a fire, in the direction of Mootyary; I mentioned the circumstance to Emaumbux, who said, he supposed that the smoke arose from the burning of Mr. Moran's bricks; when we approached Mootyary, we met four labouring people running away without any cloths upon their heads, and of whom we enquired, what was the matter? they informed us, that they had run away from fear, in consequence of a body of people belonging to Mr. Douglas, that had come to Mr. Moran's factory in a riotous manner, had wounded Mr. Clarke, and set fire to the moonshee konnah. When we advanced a little farther, I saw Futtah Gowallah lying on the ground, and he had received a slight wound by a sword, on the right side; as we passed Mr. Clarke's bungalow, Mrs. Clarke sent Foyjoolla, chuprassy, to call me and Emaumbux; I told him that I was a peon of the court, and then upon duty, and could not go; I also told him, that as there was a quarrel between Europeans, I did not wish to be involved in it, or to be afterwards called upon to give evidence. Foyjoolla came a second time, in consequence of which we went into Mr. Clarke's bungalow, where I saw him lying on a cot, and blood flowing copiously from his brow; Mrs. Clarke shewed us his clothes, covered with blood, and told us the circumstances; but this was after the affray, and the riotous people had all dispersed, and I saw nothing of it. We left the bungalow, and proceeded on our duty to the village of Mooteary, where we saw Mr. Douglas's people making out a list of some European articles, among which were two spoons, which appeared to be silver, two shades, and a bundle wrapt up in a blanket, the contents of which I do not know; Emaumbux informed them, that Mrs. Clarke had related the circumstances to us, and told them that they had done very wrong in beating Mr. Clarke, and plundering his house; they replied, that they had acted according to Mr. Douglas's orders, and that he was responsible for whatever they had done; they further said, they would take every thing to the factory, to their master, Mr. Douglas. In the crowd I saw the three prisoners now present, whose names, I am informed, are Pahar Tacoor, Sree Kessen Sing, and Sumerum Roy.

Sworn the day and year before written, before me,

(Signed) *Chas. F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

No. 24.

The Information and Deposition of James Bruce, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the 5th day of December 1809; who, on his oath, saith; I am acquainted with Mr. Robert Scott Douglas, of Pepra, pergunnah Majawah Zillah Sarum, and have known him for several years; he is an indigo planter in that district: I have frequently heard him say that he was born in England, though I do not know of what country he is.

J. Bruce.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) *Chas. F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

No. 25.

The Information and Deposition of Mathew Moran, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the town of Calcutta, in Fort William in Bengal, the 5th day of December 1809; who, on his oath, saith; I am an indigo planter at Barah, in the province of Behar. Sometime in the month of April 1808, I employed Mr. Thomas Clarke to go to Mootyary, to superintend the building of a set of indigo works, which I was then erecting at Mootyary, on forty begahs of land, which I had obtained a potah for, from Cazey Hussain Khawn, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue; Mr. Clarke did accordingly proceed to Mootyary, sometime in the month of May 1808. From the time of Mr. Clarke's arrival at that place he frequently wrote to me, stating the improper conduct of the servants of Mr. Robert Scott Douglas, who were continually obstructing the work from going on, and my people from taking water from the Jeel, to go on with the building; in consequence of which I wrote to Mr. Clarke, to dig wells and obtain water, in order to prevent having any altercation with Mr. Douglas or his people; in this attempt he was also opposed by Mr. Douglas's people, who forcibly entered on my premises, and filled the wells up. I had received continual accounts of the interruption my people met with from those of Mr. Douglas, while going on with the building; in consequence of which I wrote Mr. Douglas a letter, desiring him to prevent his people from committing such unwarrantable outrages; in answer to which I received a very dissatisfactory reply. About the 7th or 8th June I received further accounts, that a large body of people, belonging to Mr. Douglas, had forcibly entered on my grounds, and beat and cruelly ill used Mr. Clarke, and other servants belonging to the factory; that they had set fire to a granary, containing a large quantity of different sorts of grain and indigo seeds, moonshee konnah, and several other out-houses, and had carried off almost every thing they could lay hold of, belonging to me and Mr. Clarke, at the factory.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) *Chas. F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

The

The Examination of Sreekissen Sing, Someron Roy, and Pahoi Tacoor, taken before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta and factory of Fort William, in Bengal, the sixth day of December 1809.

No. 26.

The said examinations being charged on the oaths of Thomas Clarke, Elizabeth Clarke, Mobaruck Hussain, Sadhoram Sunt Lall, Shukh Fyzoolla, Bhairoo Roy, Radho Kissen, Rajdhur Rawoot, Cassim Ally Khan, Mathew Moram, and James Bruce, and with having riotously assembled, and maliciously, wilfully, and feloniously set fire to, and burnt to the ground, one thatched granary, containing eighteen hundred cutcha maunds of different sorts of grain and indigo seed, and a thatched moonshee konnah dwelling, together with divers other straw huts, or dwellings, the property of the said Mathew Moran; and the said examinants, being duly interrogated, say, we are not guilty of the above stated charge.

Taken the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) *Cha. F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

DEPOSITIONS in the Case of THOMAS GARDINER.

The Information and Deposition of Tucktee Buvah, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the ninth day of June 1810; who, on her oath, saith; I am the widow of the late Harro, and an inhabitant of Kurimali, in Zillah Krishnagore, in the province of Bengal. Six days remaining of the month of Choyte, or April last, on a Tuesday, and prohor of the day remaining, Loboye and Huneef, two packs belonging to Mr. Kelso, came to my late husband's house, and said, that Mr. Gardiner wanted him. Harro was at this time smoaking a chillum of tobacco; Cattay Khawn, a brother-in-law of Harro, was with Loboye and Haneef. Harro went along with them, of his own accord. On Thursday Lochum Birwas came to my husband's house, and informed Damoo, my brother, that my husband had been beaten by Mr. Gardiner, Haneef, Loboye, and a sepoy; and that he was kept in the factory, and was not suffered to go home. Lochum Birwas also said, that Harro was very ill, and he was speechless, and there were no hopes of his living; and he said, if Damoo wishes to see him, he ought to go to the factory; whereupon Damoo set off instantly on the same night, or a little of the night remaining. Damoo came home, and gave me tidings of the death of my husband. I lamented the loss of my husband, and remained at home. I did not go to see the corpse of my husband, because it was in the factory, and I was afraid of loosing my cast. Besides which, my husband's lawful wife did not go there herself. In the afternoon that my husband went to the factory, he was not ill; he was in good health, and so for many days prior to his going thither. He was a strong, healthy, middle sized, stout man, and was not old.

No. 27.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) *C. F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

The mark of

✕
Tucktee Bewah.

(Signed) *J. Gonsalves*, Int^r.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

The Information and Deposition of Callay Khaun, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the ninth day of June 1810; who on his oath, saith; I am a clashee, in the service of Mr. Kiloo, and am attached to an indigo factory at Tuddoonotpore, in the district of Khrisnagore, in the province of Bengal. On a Tuesday, about two months ago, on the day of the new moon, I was taken from Mirzapore village, where I had been to get indigo seed, sown by Loboye and Hanup chowkeedars of the above factory; Haroo, clashee, the deceased, was also taken away along with me. Haroo was seized by the chowkudaurs after I had been in their custody. He was taken at his house at Kurimale village, in the aforesaid district. We were taken to the Tuddolpore factory, and kept in the sircar's writing office, until the gentleman, Mr. Gardiner, had done taking his dinner, when we were produced before him by the said chowkudars, at his outh chatta or bungalow. Mr. Gardiner asked us why we had not sown seed; and he said we had committed a great fault, and for which we must be punished. Mr. Gardiner then ordered Loboye and Haneef to beat us; and Mr. Gardiner brought from a godown two canes, of the length of about two cubits, and of the thickness of my little finger, which he gave to Loboye, and with one of which, Haneef gave Harro, the deceased, five or six strokes about his posteriors. Mr. Gardiner got angry with Haneef, and said you are blind. He snatched the cane from his hand, and then gave it Loboye, and ordered him to beat us; whereupon he gave the deceased four or five strokes upon his posteriors; and afterwards he gave me about ten strokes with the same cane on the posteriors. After this, Mr. Gardiner ordered a sepoy, whose name I do not know, to beat Harro. He gave Harro five or six strokes with one of the canes about his posteriors. After this, Mr. Gardiner took the cane from the hand of the

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sepoys, and gave Harro about five strokes on his back; Mr. Gardiner then ordered Haneef to rub chilly and salt upon us; Haneef brought some salt only, and rubbed it on the parts where I and Harro had been beaten. I felt a smarting for a short time; the marks swelled a little. Mr. Gardiner then ordered Loboye and Haneef to take us to Juddoonotpore factory, which is from two to three coss distant from this factory. Harro in the way told me that he had not received four months wages; that he would take his wages and leave the service, as he could not bear to be flogged frequently; I and Harro proceeded to the Juddoonotpore factory, and remained in the lodging of the chowkudars who had first brought us under custody. I requested of Harro, who was my brother-in-law, to go home; Harro replied, he would not go away, until he received his wages. On the next day, Wednesday, Harro began to complain of experiencing constant thirst, and he drank much water. Loboye Khawn, a relation of ours, who had come to the factory on his own business, came to the place where we were, and asked us why we had not gone home; whereupon Harro replied, that he had been vomiting, and was taken ill with a bowel complaint, which made him unable to proceed to his home. At this interval, Buxmahomed, another brother-in-law of the deceased, came to the place, and gave him some khoys, or fried paddy to eat; he eat two or four mouthfuls of it, and Buxmahomed went away, leaving us together. On Thursday following, Damoo, another brother-in-law of the deceased, came, and brought him choorah or beaten rice, and washed it in some water, and gave him to drink it. Harro drank some. I and Damoo remained by him on that night. I left Harro on a durmah mat, and went to sleep; at the latter part of the night I was awakened by Mooyden and Hessemudy Piadah. They desired me to go and inform Harro's family of the death of Harro. I came back to the factory, and saw Mr. Gardiner walking about in his bungalow, and the tamah people making investigation. My deposition was likewise taken by the buxey or mohorir. On the second day of Harro's death, the mohorir came and ordered the corpse out of the room where it had lain. It was accordingly dragged out of the room by Buxmahomed and Loboye Khawn, over planks, broken bricks, &c. which rubbed off part of the skin from the right posteriors. Mr. Gardiner requested of the mohorir to hold his inquest in the room where the corpse lay, to which the mohorir paid no attention, but said he would have the corpse out, which was accordingly done. Four days after I was ordered by the mohorir to dispose of the corpse. I and the other relatives of the deceased buried it. We were afterwards taken to the tannah, and from thence sent to Mr. Eliot, the magistrate, who took my deposition, and sent me to Calcutta with the others.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

The Mark of

(Signed) C. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

Callay Khawn.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) J. Gonsalves, Int^r.

(Signed) A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

No. 29.

The Information and Deposition of Nobye, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the ninth day of June 1810, who, on his oath, saith; I am a chowkeidar, attached to the Juddoonotpore indigo factory, belonging to Mr. Kelso, in zillah Kishnagore. In the month of Choyte last (April 1810) on a Tuesday, at about seven in the morning, Mr. Gardiner, the superintendent of four indigo factories of Mr. Kelso, came to the Juddoonotpore factory, and ordered me and Haneef chokeedar, to go and call Harro, the deceased, and Callay Khan, two superintendents in the cultivation of indigo. We proceeded on our errand, and found Callay Khan at Mirzapore village, in the said zillah, to whom we communicated the order. Callay Khan said he was ready, and came along with us. We then proceeded to the house of Harro, the deceased, at Kurimali, in the said zillah. Harro accompanied us to the Juddoonotpore factory. I went to Mr. Gardiner's bungalow, and informed him that Harro and Callay Khawn were brought, and I was ordered to produce them before him. I did so. Harro and Callay Khawn were asked why they had not sown indigo seed, as this was the time. Harro did not make any answer; but Callay Khawn said he had sown indigo seeds. The gentleman then again asked Harro why he did not sow indigo seeds, for which neglect he ought to be punished. Mr. Gardiner thereupon walked into a room, and brought out from thence a rattan of the length of about two cubits, and of the thickness of my little finger, and gave it to Haneef, and said, lugow, or strike him; whereupon Haneef gave Harro three strokes with the said rattan about his waist, upon the cloth; but as he squinted, and could not see well, Mr. Gardiner snatched the rattan from his hand, and he gave the rattan to a sepoy, whose name I do not know, and desired him to beat Harro. The sepoy gave Harro five stripes with the rattan on the back. Mr. Gardiner then gave the rattan to me, and ordered me to flog Harro with it; I did accordingly give him four stripes about the posteriors. Mr. Gardiner then took the rattan out of my hand, and gave of himself to Harro seven stripes about the back. Mr. Gardiner, after this, ordered Haneef to apply salt to the parts where Harro had been flogged. Mr. Gardiner then went into the cookroom, and brought from thence some black salt, about half a chuttack, in his hand, and gave the same to Haneef, and ordered him to rub the parts with it. Haneef did so. Mr. Gardiner ordered me to rub in chilly, but none was rubbed in, although the same was brought by Holloothur Baworchy, by the direction of Mr. Gardiner. We were afterwards ordered to go to the Juddoonotpore factory. Harro, as I understood from himself, had been ill about twenty days before, of a bowel complaint.

Neither

Neither Harro or Cally Khawn were put into custody. We proceeded on to the Juddoonotpore factory, where we arrived about seven in the evening. Harro and Callay Khan went to sleep. I went the rounds at daylight in the morning. I got up, and was proceeding to the village, to see indigo seeds sown, when I desired Harro to go also to his duty. Harro said he would not serve any longer; so did Cally Khan. They would wait for their wages, and upon receiving them, they would go away, as Mr. Gardiner had beat them without any cause. About five in the afternoon of the same day, I returned to my lodging from my duty, when I found Harro calling for water frequently to drink. Callay Khan, in my presence, told him to go home. Harro said he expected Mr. Gardiner at the factory; and when he comes he would take his pay, and then go home. Callay Khan eat some rice, but Harro did not eat any. I went to the bungalow, and on my return I enquired of Callay Khan, why Harro had refused to eat rice. Callay Khan said, he did not know why Harro had refused to eat rice. I went to sleep; in the morning I got up, and was about to go to my daily work, when, in my presence, Harro was calling for water to drink. Callay Khan said, if he would eat rice, he would give him water, otherwise not. I gave Harro some rice in a plate; Harro took a mouthful, but he could not swallow, and threw it up. Harro only continued to drink water. I saw him once vomit. I returned from my duty in the afternoon, and found Harro had eased himself in his cloth, and he had also vomited. He complained of a great heat about his body, and was rolling about the hut. Damoo after helped Harro up, and made him sit down; he also took him out whenever Harro wanted to go to ease himself, which might be two or three times on the same evening. About seven or eight I went to my own home at Tangara, and I did not see any thing further of Harro. Two days afterwards two ticka peons of the thannah came to my house, and carried me to the factory, where the corpse lay, and where the buxey took down my deposition. I did not see the corpse of Harro. From the factory I was taken to the thannah by the thannah people, and from whence I was conducted before the magistrate, Mr. Elliot, before whom my deposition was taken, and from whence I have been sent to Calcutta. This is all that I know of this business.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,
(Signed) C. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

The mark of

✕

Noby.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

J. Gonsalves, Int'.

A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

The Information and Deposition of Haneef, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the ninth day of June 1810; who, on his oath saith; I am a ticca peon, in the service of Mr. Kilso, belonging to his indigo factory, situated at Juddoonotpore, in the district of Kishnagore. Three months ago, on a Tuesday, Mr. Gardiner came to the Juddoonotpore factory, from that of Jadubpore. The gentleman sent for me and Nobye, into his office, and ordered us to go and bring Callay Khawn of Odlossie, and Harro of Hurimate, to the Jadubpore factory. We went to the Mirzapore village, where we found Callay Khawn, whom I told that Mr. Gardiner wanted him; Callay Khawn said he was ready. From thence, with Callay Khawn, we proceeded to the house of Harro, and told him, that Mr. Gardiner also wanted him; Harro accompanied us. In the afternoon we reached the factory, and took them before the gentleman, who asked Callay Khawn why he had not sown indigo seeds; Callay Khawn said he had sown some. After this, Mr. Gardiner asked Harro if he had sown any? Harro said he had not sown any, as the land would be covered with grass; whereupon Mr. Gardiner said to Harro, that he had neglected to do his duty, and he would punish both Callay Khawn and Harro; whereupon Mr. Gardiner ordered me and Nobye to punish them; Mr. Gardiner brought out from a room two pieces of rattan, of about the size of my little finger, and about two cubits long, one of which Mr. Gardiner gave me, and the other he held. I was directed to flog Harro; I gave Harro three stripes on the posteriors. Mr. Gardiner took the rattan from me, saying, I could not flog well, and delivered it to Nobye. Nobye gave four stripes upon the posteriors, the end of the rattan split, and bruised a little of the skin of Harro's waist, of the size of a paddy. The same rattan was taken from Nobye, and given to a sepoy, whose name I do not know; and he was ordered to flog Harro. The sepoy thereupon gave Harro five stripes on his posteriors; the gentleman snatched the rattan from the sepoy, because he gave one stripe on the back; and then Mr. Gardiner gave with his own hand seven stripes on the back. The gentleman, after this, ordered some chilly and salt to be applied to the parts that had been flogged. Some salt and chilly were given to me in a broken earthen pot; I threw away the chilly, because I was told by Nobye and others, that the chilly would burn very much; but I rubbed the salt upon Harro; I do not recollect who gave me the salt and chilly. Callay Khawn was beaten in like manner by Nobye and the sepoy. At this time I went to the sepoy's lodging for a drink of water. I did not see Mr. Gardiner beat Callay, but applied salt to the flagellation, by the order of the gentleman; Mr. Gardiner then ordered me, Nobye, Harro, and Callay Khawn, to go to the Juddoonotpore factory. We accordingly went to the factory at Juddoonotpore. In the way, I desired Harro and Callay Khawn to go to their homes; they replied, that they would not go away until they received their wages; and they further said, that they would not serve Mr. Gardiner any longer, because they were beaten without cause; when we reached the factory, Harro and Callay Khawn requested of me and Nobye to allow them

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them to remain in the lodging of the peon, and other servants. I took my victuals in the above lodging, and went to watch Mr. Gardiner's office. On Wednesday following I saw Harro drink water frequently. On Thursday following, in the evening, I asked Harro how he was? Harro said he was drinking water, and has been vomiting and purging. After two o'clock in the morning, Hessundy peon came to Mr. Gardiner's office, and informed me that Harro was dead. Every person left the factory, and went away; I also went to my own house. On the third day of Harro's death, some of the tannah people went to my house, and brought me to the factory, where Harro had died; and I was taken into Mr. Gardiner's bungalow, where the bareey took my deposition. I did not see the corpse of Harro; I was taken by the bareey to the tannah, from thence before the magistrate, Mr. Eliot, where my deposition was a second time taken, and from whence I have been sent down to Calcutta.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,
(Signed) C. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

The mark of
✕
Haneef.

(A true copy)
(Signed) A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

No. 31.

The Information and Deposition of Damoo Gazee, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the ninth day of June 1810; who, on his oath, saith; I am a cultivator of land, and an inhabitant of Hurimale, in zillah Nuddea, in the province of Bengal; when about six days were remaining in the month of Choyt (April last) on a Thursday, at or a little after one prohor of the day, in the morning, Lochan Biswas, one of the ameens of the Juddoonotpore factory, situated in the aforesaid zillah, and belonging to Mr. Kilso, informed me, at my house, that Harro, superintendent of the said factory, was very ill; I asked Lochim Biswas where Harro was. He informed me, that Harro was in the factory. Lochun Biswas also desired me to take a lotta, for Harro to drink water from. I did not take the lotta with me. About six ghurries of the day remaining, I went to the factory, and saw Harro in the house of the chowkeydar belonging to the factory. I found him laying on a mat. He seemed to be very uneasy, and was muttering some words, which I could not understand. I was at this time standing near the door of the chowkeydar's house, and went close to Harro, and stood by him for some time. He looked at me for a while, and then said, "brother Damoo, are you come, give me some water to drink;" whereupon I took an abkhorra, or a brass cup, belonging to Hassundy Poada, of the factory, and give Harro some water to drink. A little while after, he requested of me to lift him up. I did so several times; and he set down, whilst I supported him. Shortly after, he asked me again for water; and I gave him some. Some time after this, I washed some chooria, or beated paddy, and gave him the water to drink. After this nourishment, he seemed a little easy; but soon after, he became in the same state as before. Upon seeing him in that state, I asked him, what was the matter with him; he said, that the gentleman had beat him, and chilly and salt was rubbed upon the part where he had been flogged. I saw about eight or ten strokes upon Harro's back. They appeared to have been done with a rattan. I saw these marks when I lifted him up, in order to let him sit down. When about one prohor of the day was remaining, Harro, in that uneasy state, requested of me to take him out of the house. I took him out, where he made water, and eased himself; and at dark, I brought him back into the house, where he had been before, and laid him down at the same place. I took leave of Harro, and was proceeding home; and, after I had got to the distance of eight or ten cubits, Haneef chowkeydar called me, and said, Harro wanted me. I returned, and found Harro in the same state. Harro said to me, "brother, remain here this night, and attend upon me." I did accordingly remain with Harro, and attended upon him, and frequently gave him water to drink; that is, as often as he asked me for it. He did not complain of any internal, or external pain, or any other malady. About seven in the evening, I went to lay down near him, on a plank. In about an hour afterwards, I heard him groan. I got up, and went to him, and found him speechless. I repeatedly called him by his name, but could get no answer from him; whereupon I awoke Collye Khawn clashee, and Haram chokiydar; the former was within a fatty or fence, and I and Harro within another. Both of them came up to Harro, and found him groaning. They called him by his name, and could get no answer from him. Near midnight, I found Harro in agony. I went to Hassanidy Peada, who was in another hut, at a short distance, and informed him the state in which Harro was, and said he was at the point of death. I and Hassanidy then proceeded to the house of the dewan, Srie hurry Bose, in order to inform him of the state in which Harro was; when we reached the dewan's house, Hassanidy Peada called out to him, by his name; he did not answer; but another person within replied, that the dewan was asleep; whereupon Hassanidy mentioned to him that Harro would not live. This person desired Hassanidy to go with a chokeydar, and inform the gentleman, Mr. Gardiner, of the circumstance. We did not go to the gentleman, but went back to Harro, whom I found in the state I had left him. I and Hassanidy went again to the dewanjee; and Hassanidy called him out. The dewan asked Hassanidy what he wanted; Hassanidy said Harro was dying, and he requested of him to come and see him. The dewanjee followed us. He came and stood without the house in which Harro was, and asked of Hassanidy, if he, or any one else, could feel the pulse. Hassanidy said he could not, but Moozdeen could; whereupon Hassanidy called Moozdeen, who was at the gentleman's bungalow.

Moozdeen,

Moozdeen, in a short time, came; and the dewanjee desired him to feel Harro's pulse. Moozdeen did so; and said, he would not live. At this time the groaning ceased, and he had a little breath remaining in him. I left him alive at about two prohor, and proceeded to the thannah, in order to give notice. I reached the thannah at about two and a half prohor, and found the jemmedar at the thannah, to whom I related the circumstance. The jemmedar asked, if Harro was dead? I replied, that he was not dead; whereupon the jemmedar desired me to go to the factory, and remain there until Harro died; and to give him notice. I told the jemmedar, that I could not go back to the factory, but was going to my own house. Early in the morning I sent to the Jaddobepore factory, in order to inform the gentleman of the situation that my brother-in-law, Harro, was in. I could not find the gentleman there, but was given to understand, by a gomasta of the above factory, that he had gone to the Juddoonautpore factory, the place where my brother-in-law was. I then crossed the bate creek, in order to proceed to Juddoonautpore factory; and, at which place, on the bank of the creek, Sheikh Bhollye, a clashee in the employ of the gentleman, Mr. Gardiner, informed me that Harro was dead; I asked him from whom he had got that information; Bhollye said that he heard it from another person. Bhollye desired me to proceed to the factory with expedition; and he also desired me to give notice at the thannah. I did accordingly go to the thannah, and gave notice to the jemmedar and his buxry, or muhmer; whereupon the thannah people proceeded to the factory. They found the gentleman in his bungalow. The thannah people went into the hut where my brother-in-law lay, and where I saw him lying dead. They received the corpse; some of the thannah people brought some villagers, in order to take a view of the corpse. Before the body was exposed to view, the corpse was brought out of the hut where it had laid by the buxey, who held the deceased by both of his hands; and another person, whose name I do not know, held both of the deceased's legs; and, in this manner the corpse was brought out. I saw, at the time, at the view of the body, that the back and posteriors were covered with dust; I did not see them before, and I cannot therefore say whether the parts were in that state before, or whether it was caused at the time of removing out the body. I also observed the skin on the right posterior rubbed off. It appeared to have been as if the corpse had been dragged over some hard substance. In the afternoon, the thannah people went and brought some villagers, and proceeded in their presence to take down depositions of Callay Khawn, a peon of the factory. I remained there three days; and during my stay there, the thannah people had not finished their investigation. They took down also my deposition. I left the factory on the next day after my deposition had been taken. I did not see how, or in what manner the corpse was disposed of. Some days afterwards I was taken by the thannah people before the magistrate, Mr. Eliot, who took my deposition, and sent me, with others, to Calcutta.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) C. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

The mark of

✕
Damoo Gauzee.)

(A true copy.)

(Signed) A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

The Information and Deposition of Manick Gauzey, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Begal, the ninth day of June 1810; who, on his oath, saith; I am a cultivator of land, and an inhabitant of Oolassee, in the zilla of Krishnagore. On a Thursday, in the month of Chogte, or April last, about two gurries in the night, I went to the lodging, Sohaye, in the factory of Mr. Kilso, on account of having been overtaken by rain. I there saw two paikes, whose names I do not know, together with Goberdhone, Cally Khawn, Harro, and Damoo. I saw Harro very restless and groaning, and Damoo giving him water to drink. I asked Damoo what was the matter with Harro. He said, that the gentleman, without naming who he was, had beaten him. At about two and a half prohor of the night, Harro seemed in agony, he was groaning and speechless. Upon hearing Damoo say he was going to the Tannah to complain, I quitted the place, and went to my own house; I saw Harro on the night of his death. He vomited twice, and went out once in order to ease himself. I saw nothing further. I did not see his corpse afterwards.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) C. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

The mark of

✕
Manick Gauzee.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

(Signed)

J. Gonsalvez, Int'.

The Information and Deposition of Moozeen Sirdar, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the ninth day of June 1810; who, on his oath, saith; I am a chowkeedar, in the service of Mr. Kelso, to watch his factory at Juddonothpore, in the district of Krishnagore. On a Wednesday, some time in the month of Choyte last, I returned from Ranaghaut. In the afternoon I went into my lodging in the said factory, where I found Harro and Cally Khaun, both sleeping, and I asked them the reason

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of their being there; they said that they had been flogged for a trifling fault, and they would not therefore serve the gentleman any longer. I eat my victuals, and went to watch Mr. Gardiner's bungalow, leaving them in the lodging. On the next morning, at about four guries, I returned to my lodging, and when I saw Harro and Cally Khan, Harro was asking for water, whilst laying on his back. He appeared to be very sick. He vomited twice in my presence, and stooped once, and soiled the place; I went and informed the Dewan Sree Harry Bose of the circumstance; and stated to him, we were not able to take our victuals, owing to Harro's having dirtied the room. The Dewan desired me to represent it to the gentleman, as they refused to go away until their wages were paid to them. The gentleman at this time was at Jadoolepore factory; I mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Gardiner, and the gentleman said he would come in the next day and settle the business; and in the mean time he desired me to tell Harro to go home. About two prohor and a half I returned to my lodging, where I found Harro and Damoo; Harro seemed in the same state I had left him, and Damoo was giving him some water from beaten rice. I went and took my victuals, and then I proceeded to watch the bungalow. About a prohor of the night remaining, Hessandy, peada, came and informed me that Harro would not live, and he requested of me to go and see him. I went, and felt his pulse, and found him dead; Cally Khawn and Damoo went away to their houses. I put some oil in the lamp, and fastened the door of the room, and returned back to my post. On the next morning, Friday, a little after sunrise, Mr. Gardiner came to the factory, when we informed him of the death of Harro; the gentleman seemed very much surprised at it. He went and looked at the corpse; about four or six dondo in the morning, the buxey, or mohorir of the thannah, came, accompanied by a number of others, and surrounded the bungalow, seized me, and kept me at a distance. The gentleman was deprived of his breakfast on that morning. Some time after the thannah Jemadar came, and proceeded to take a view of the corpse. The gentleman requested of the buxey to take down the soorotehaul in the room; the buxey refused, and ordered the corpse out; whereupon two persons, Shekh Lobahdy held both hands of the deceased, and Buxoy both of the legs, and dragged the corpse out into a plain, near the door of the room, and then a view of the body was taken. In the course of examination I observed six or seven strokes, as of a rattan, upon the back of the deceased. The skin of the right posterior had been rubbed off; this, I suppose, was done by the dragging of the corpse from the room to the outside, over the planks, coah, gravels, &c. The buxey then proceeded to take depositions from them. I, and the others, were taken to the thannah, from whence we were sent before the magistrate, Mr. Eliot, who took down our depositions, and sent us to Calcutta.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,
(Signed) C. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

The mark of

✕
Moozdeen Sirdar.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

(Signed) J. Gonsalves, Int.

The Information and Deposition of Jungly, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the ninth day of June 1810; who, on his oath, saith; I am a chowkeedar, attached to the indigo factory of Mr. Kelso, situated at Juddoonotopore, in zillah Krishneegore. On a Thursday, about three months ago, I came to the above factory, from Ryjulpore factory, at dusk, and went to the lodgings allowed to me and other chowkedars, where I saw Harro, the deceased, lying down, and Callay Khawn, Damoo Harro's brother-in-law, Gobirdhone, Manick, and Harrawn Chow keedar; upon seeing them at the lodging, I asked Calley Khawn, what had brought them there? Cally Khawn replied, that they would not serve the gentleman, meaning Mr. Gardiner, any longer; while I was talking to Calley Khawn, Harro, whose face was covered with a cloth, uncovered it, and I asked him the same question as I had put to Cally Khawn. Harro replied, that he would not serve the gentleman any longer, because he beats us frequently for mere trifles. Harro frequently desired Damoo, his brother-in-law, to lift him up; and called for water to drink as often as he sat down; he was supported by Damoo. I saw, during the time I was there, that Harro vomited twice. I asked Harro, why he drank so frequently? Harro said, he could not help it, because he found himself very thirsty, and that he had vomited, and had a looseness. After this I had no further talk with Harro, but left him with his brother-in-law Damoo, who was attending upon him, and taking care of him. I went and took my victuals, and retired to my duty of guarding the store godown and the washerman's house. About two and a half prohor of the night I heard a noise proceeding from the mouth of the deceased, as if he was in convulsions. I desired Damoo to feel Harro's body, whether he had expired; Damoo felt his body, and said the body was cold. I called Hessandy Peon to come and see what was the matter with Harro. Hessandy came, and saw Harro, and said, he is dead. Hessandy desired me to go the catcherry, or office, and inform Tavildar, cash keeper, of the circumstance. I went away, leaving Harraun in my room. I went and brought the cash-keeper, who saw Harro from a distance; before whom Hessandy said, Harro is gone, or dead; when I returned with the cash-keeper, I did not find Harrawn. I got alarmed, being alone in the room where the corpse was; I therefore went to the gentleman's bungalow, and remained there. At day-light, I went into the village to make some tobacco, and shortly after returned, and went to Moozdeen, chowkeedar of the bungalow, and told him

him that I was going to my own house at Carnyado; Moozdeen said, go; and I went to my house, and saw nothing further. I was not present at the investigation, nor have I seen the corpse of the deceased, either before or after his death, consequently I am not able to say in what state it was.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,
(Signed) C. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

The mark of
✕
Jungley.

(A true copy)
(Signed) A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

(Signed) J. Gonsalves, Int^r.

The Information and Deposition of Harrawn, taken before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the ninth day of June 1810; who, on his oath, saith; I am a chowkeedar, in the service of Mr. Kelso. On a Friday, about three months ago, I came to Juddoonotpore factory, from another factory, upon my master's business; I reached this factory at about two guries at night; I went to the lodgings allotted to the chowkedars in the said factory, and there I saw Callay Khawn, Harro the deceased, Damoo, Gobordhone, Cayborto, and Manick; I asked Callay Khawn what was the matter with him, and the others; Callay Khawn replied, that the gentleman, Mr. Gardiner, beat him; I then took my victuals and went to shop; about twelve o'clock at night, Jungley, another chowkeedar, awoke me, and directed me to keep chowkee or watch, at the lodging and cutcherry or sircar's office; I got up, and proceeded to do my duty; six dondo of the night remaining, I heard from some one in the lodging, that Harro was dead; I went into the room where the corpse lay, and saw him dead and laying upon a mat: the moment that Harro was dead, the dewan, whose name I do not know, gave me a letter, and ordered me to go to another factory, and to give it to Mr. Gardiner. I went and delivered the letter to Mr. Gardiner at the factory; and I took leave of the dewan of this factory, and went to my own house at Bomny. At the time I mounted guard, I did not consider Harro, the deceased, as my prisoner, nor had I any instruction by my predecessor, about him; I did not even see what kind of beating Callay and Harro had received, nor did Callay Khawn describe it to me; I had no conversation with Harro, but before I had taken my meal, I saw Harro very uneasy and restless: Damoo, a brother-in-law, attended upon him; he frequently called for water; I likewise saw him vomiting three times; I did not see him taken out of the room; I was much fatigued myself, and took my victuals and went to sleep; I was not present when tannah people went there to make investigation. This is all I know.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,
(Signed) C. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

The mark of
✕
Harrawn.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

(Signed) J. Gonsalves, Int^r.

The Information and Deposition of Thomas Paye, taken before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the twelfth day of June 1810; who, on his oath, saith; I am an assistant at Mr. Farrel's academy; I have known Mr. Gardiner nearly six years: he was formerly a midshipman and master's mate on board of His Majesty's ship Trident; since my acquaintance with him, he has frequently spoke to me of his family and connections in the United Kingdom, and that he himself was born in Ireland, though I do not know of what county he is.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,
(Signed) C. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

(Signed) Thos. Paye.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

The Examination of THOMAS GARDINER, taken before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the 12th day of June 1810.

THE said Examinant being charged on the oaths of Tucktee Beeva, Callay Khawn, Nobye Haneef, Damo Gawzy, Manick Gawzy, Moozdeen Sirdar Jungley, and Hurraun, with the wilful murder of Harro; and the said Examinant being duly interrogated, says, I am not guilty of the above charge.

Taken the day and year first above written, before me,
(Signed) C. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

(Signed) Thos. Gardiner.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

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DEPOSITIONS in the Case of Mr. THOMAS CLARKE.

THE Information and Deposition of Hoolaus Mundle, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the twelfth day of June 1809; who on his oath, saith; I am the son of Mooncoor Bismas, late of Nundenpore, in zillah Purneah; I am also an inhabitant of the aforesaid place. On Saturday, on the day of the full moon, in the month of Pôos last, the date I cannot recollect, my father came home on foot, as usual, from his duty as a teshildar, in the service of Surdharam Cayet, a talookdaur, of Mirpore, in the district of Purneah, at about a phurr of the day remaining, and told me, that he had been very much beaten by Mr. Clarke, because he had refused to receive advance for indigo plants. I know Mr. Clarke, and have seen him often at Cawbyah, in the district of Purneah, at his indigo factory; the European here present is the same Clarke; when my father mentioned to me his having been beaten, I immediately examined him with my hands, and both felt and observed swellings and contusions about one of his temples, his neck, breast, and both of his thighs, and a bruise below one of the calf of his legs; the situation he was in, and the pains in consequence felt, arose, as he said, from the treatment of Mr. Clarke; my father also said, that Dhroop Sing, Mr. Clarke's dewan, gave him four rupees in cash, and two cows valued at nine rupees, as an advance for indigo plants; my father desired me to take the four rupees, and to go before the magistrate of the district, and prefer a complaint in the fouzdarry court against Mr. Clark, in a regular way; and if he should get better, that he would hire a horse and go to Purneah himself; I begged my father to eat something; he said he could not swallow any thing, nor sit up, and besides which, he found himself very restless; upon his expressing himself to be so very unwell, I did not leave him, but continued sitting alongside of him until about the hour of midnight, when he became speechless and fell into convulsions, and began to throw out blood from the mouth and nose; at about two guries of the night remaining my father died; one gurrey before my father died, I sent Atma and Onoop to inform Mr. Clarke that my father could not live; when Atma and Onoop returned, they informed me that they met Mr. Clarke coming to see my father, and that when they gave him the information of my father's death, Mr. Clarke said, "my going is of no use," and he returned home; No sooner I found my father had expired, than I sent Nunnoo, another person, to inform Mr. Clarke that my father was dead; on the next morning at sunrise, I, with the assistance of fifteen or sixteen other persons, took up the dead body of my father and carried it to Purneah, in order to make a complaint against Mr. Clarke, but in the way I took the dead body of my father into the factory of Mr. Clarke, at Cawbyah, and represented the circumstances, and at the same time I observed, that my father had died in consequence of the beating he had received from him; Mr. Clarke paid no attention to my statement; he got into a buggy, and went to another factory at Phurkyee, which is at the distance of one full coss; upon seeing no kind of regard paid to us, I and my comrades took up the body, and followed him to Phurkya factory, and preserving a due distance from the factory, lodged the dead body on the ground, and waited for Mr. Clark, as I observed his buggy standing on the road; shortly afterwards, Mr. Clarke came out of the Phurkya factory and got into his buggy, and was proceeding towards Purneah; at a short distance from the last-mentioned factory, I laid hold of the bridle of the horse and expostulated with him, when, instead of his hearing me, he gave me a cut with his buggy whip; I did not for all that quit my hold of the bridle of the horse, but secured the bridle with my cloth, and, with the assistance of some of my comrades, I began to lead the horse towards Purneah; while Mr. Clarke continued in the buggy, at the distance of about a coss he dismounted from the buggy, and endeavoured to make his escape; I, with the assistance of my comrades, secured Mr. Clarke with our hands, and I requested him to get into the buggy; Mr. Clarke heard us, and got into the buggy, and on the next morning after sunrise we reached Purneah, and Mr. Clarke wrote a note and dispatched it to Mr. Cornish, the magistrate; shortly after, the magistrate sent some peons to conduct Mr. Clarke before him; I and my comrades, with the body, proceeded to the cutcherry, as directed by the magistrate's peons; sometime afterwards, the magistrate and Mr. Clarke came to the cutcherry, when the magistrate, with his darogah, examined the corpse, in the presence of several other European gentlemen, and on the same day the magistrate took down my deposition, and allowed me to put the corpse into the Ganges; before this was done, the magistrate proposed to me to cut open the corpse, to see what cause led to the death of my father; I remonstrated against it, saying I should lose my cast if it was done; I do not know if Mr. Clarke was put into confinement, because I did not see any person over him; on the eighth day of my arrival at Purneah, I was ordered by the magistrate to go to my house; I went and performed my father's sraud, or funeral obsequies, and after some days I was sent for again, and further examined; about a month and a half ago, I and the other witnesses were sent for, and ordered to proceed to Calcutta, under charge of two peons; Munkhondee, Mr. Clarke's dewan, in the presence of two witnesses, offered me a sum of money to settle the matter, with several other promises, such as making a rich man and his dewan, all of which I refused, and now only seek for justice.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed)

C. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

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The Information and Deposition of Almah Mundle, taken upon oath before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the twelfth day of June 1809; who on his oath; saith, I am a peasant, and an inhabitant of Nimdenpore in zillah Purneah. One day of the full moon remaining, in the month of Poose last, on a Saturday morning, I went to receive advances from Mr. Clark, at his factory in Cabyah in zillah Purneah, and where I saw Monpoor the deceased. A dispute arose between Dhroop Sing and Mr. Clark's sircars, about the price of a pair of bullocks, and for which reason Monpoor refused to receive any advance himself, until he had consulted with Surdoe his employer and others, and rose up to go away. Dhroop Sing sent for him, and told him that he must receive advance, and desired him to set down until he had mentioned it to Mr. Clark. Dhroop Sing went and spoke something to Mr. Clark. Mr. Clark came out of his bungalow, and gave five or seven blows with his clenched fist, upon Monpoor's temple, neck, face, and other parts of his body, when Monpoor fell down on the ground; and then I saw Mr. Clark give Monpoor two or three kicks with the fore part of his foot. Mr. Clark had shoes on at the time, similar to those generally worn by gentlemen. I observed the kicks to strike about the thighs and private parts of Monpoor. I picked up Monpoor's turban when he fell down, and I gave it to him afterwards. Caroo Mundle began to call out "Doal, Doal;" and Mr. Clark ordered his servants to seize him, when Mr. Clark went into his bungalow and brought out a whip in order to beat Caroo Mundle; but when Caroo Mundle was brought before him he did not beat him, because Caroo Mundle promised to receive advance. During this time Monpoor got up, and was going towards his house, I saw Munkhondee, Mr. Clark's duwan, go up to Monpoor, and brought him back with some flattering words, and made him receive advance. Monpoor received four rupees in cash, and two bullocks valued at nine, in the whole thirteen rupees. Monpoor requested of me to conduct the bullocks he had taken to his house; I consented, and he went away. Shortly after, I went and conducted the bullocks, and in the way I met with his children, and told them to take the bullocks to Monpoor's, as they were brought by him; they took the bullocks away, and I went home. Before daybreak in the next morning, some of Monpoor's relations came to my house, and requested of me to go and acquaint Mr. Clark, that Monpoor could not live. I accordingly got myself ready, and almost instantly proceeded, and went to the factory at Phurkger, and informed Mr. Clark of the situation in which Monpoor was. Mr. Clark said he would go and see Monpoor, and got his buggy ready, and he proceeded in it; and I told him, that I could not run by the side of his buggy. Mr. Clark desired me to remain, and follow him. In the way, I met with Nunnoo, who informed me that Monpoor was dead. I observed Mr. Clark had gone into Cabyah factory; I went and informed him, that Monpoor was dead. Mr. Clark said, he could not help it. I went to Monpoor's house, and saw him lying dead. Shortly afterwards, I and the deceased's son, and several others, took up the corpse, with a resolution to take it to Purneah, and prefer a complaint against Mr. Clark. In the way, at a place called Khurentta we met with Mr. Clark, when Hollan's, the deceased's son, and some others, secured him; and the son said, "Sir, you have killed my father, and I shall not suffer you to run away, but will deliver you over to the magistrate; and likewise, I will produce the corpse of my deceased father before that gentleman." Mr. Clark once dismounted from the buggy, and attempted to run away, when the son of the deceased secured him, and repeated what I have already stated, that he would not suffer him to escape. Mr. Clark seeing no alternative, went into the buggy, and suffered himself to be conducted until he was taken charge of by the magistrate, Mr. Cornish, at Purneah, who examined the corpse of the deceased, and took down my deposition; and after some time I was sent down to Calcutta with others. The European now here present, Mr. Clark, is the very person who beat Monpoor in the manner I have described. I saw Monpoor a day before this occurrence took place, when he appeared to be in perfect good health.

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Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) C. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

Almah Mundle.

(A true Copy.) (Signed) A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

The Information and Deposition of Caurroo Mundle, taken upon oath, before me Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the twelfth day of June 1809; who on his oath saith; I am a peasant, and live at Nundinore in zillah Purneah. One day of the full moon remaining, in the month of Poose last, on a Saturday, in the morning, I accompanied Monpoor Biswas to Mr. Clark's factory, situated at Cunbyah in the above zillah, in order to receive advance for indigo plants. I, and Monpoor, on our arrival at the factory, went to Dhroop Sing, Mr. Clark's sircar, who requested us to receive fresh advances; upon which Monpoor Biswas said he had no bullocks to plough his ground, and therefore he could not receive fresh advance. Dhroop Sing sircar said, take bullocks from the sircar, meaning from Mr. Clark. Dhroop Sing sircar desired me to go and bring two bullocks from a number that were grazing in a field near to the factory. I accordingly went and brought two bullocks before Dhroop Sing sircar, who said the value of them was ten rupees; upon which Monpoor replied, that they were not worth more than seven, or at the most eight rupees. Dhroop Sing sircar said he would not take less than ten rupees. Monpoor refused taking the bullocks. Dhroop Sing sircar then offered Monpoor money. Monpoor said he could not take money, until he had consulted his son and Surdharam Cayet his employer. Dhroop Sing sircar told Monpoor, "You shall not be allowed to go away from here until you receive advance." In

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this interval, Mr. Clark came out of his bungalow, and went near Dhroop Sing sircar, and asked him the reason of the people's making a noise; upon which Dhroop Sing sircar told Mr. Clark, "Sir, Monpoor does not wish to receive advance." Mr. Clark also asked Monpoor the reason of his refusing to take advance; Monpoor said he could not receive any until he had consulted his son. Monpoor was then standing very near Mr. Clark, who upon hearing Monpoor's refusing to receive the advance, he, Mr. Clark, began to beat him with his clenched fist, about Monpoor's face, neck, and head, and Mr. Clark also kicked him about Monpoor's legs and private parts, which brought Monpoor instantly flat on his back to the ground; and while he was lying in this condition, I saw Mr. Clark give him a kick, which struck him on the private parts. Monpoor, upon receiving the kick, began to cry out "Father, Father." I began to cry out, "Daac Company, Daac Company," and ran at a distance. Mr. Clark gave orders to his servants to lay hold of him, when about seven or eight of them came and seized and carried me before Mr. Clark; and Mr. Clark brought out a whip to strike me with, but he did not do so, and he asked the reason for my making a noise. Mr. Clark after this, went into the bungalow, and I went away to my house, leaving Monpoor in the aforesaid factory. On the same evening, about one pohore, or eight o'clock, I went to the house of Monpoor, in order to see him; when I got into the house, I saw Monpoor laying down on a mat, and I told him to take his victuals. Monpoor said he could not, because he was not able to swallow any thing, and that he found his liver bursting. On Friday, the day before he was beaten, I saw him take his victuals as usual, twice, once in the morning and once in the evening; and besides which, he appeared to me to be in very good health. I left him and went to my own mansion, which is situated very near to that of Monpoor; very early, before daylight, I heard Monpoor's sons, Hoolans and Coskie, crying; I went and saw Monpoor in convulsions and bleeding much from his nose and mouth, and he expired at daybreak. On the following morning, I accompanied Monpoor's corpse, with several others, and carried it to Purneah; and in the way, at Khurentta, we saw Mr. Clark going in a buggy towards Purneah. Hoolans, the eldest son of the deceased, upon seeing him, secured him, by laying hold of the bridle of the horse, when I saw Mr. Clark give Hoolans a cut with the buggy whip he had in his hand at the time; nevertheless, Hoolans and Coskie, another person that was with us, secured the horse with their cloaths, by tying their cloaths with the bridle, and in this manner they led the horse, while Mr. Clark continued in the buggy. On the Monday following, in the morning, we arrived at Purneah, Mr. Clark in the way, once dismounted from the buggy, and attempted to run away; but the sons of the deceased and some others prevented his escaping; and when he saw no alternative he got into the buggy, and suffered it to be led until we arrived at Purneah, and delivered him over to the magistrate. Mr. Cornish, who examined the corpse, and took my deposition, and some time afterwards sent us to Calcutta. The European here present is Mr. Clark; and he is the same person that beat Monpoor at his factory at Cunbyah, as I have before described. I have every reason to suppose Monpoor died in consequence of the beating he had received from Mr. Clark; because I saw him throw up much blood from his mouth and nose; and besides, the deceased complained to me that he could not swallow any thing, and that he felt pains about his neck, breast, and other parts of his body.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me.

(Signed) *C. F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.) (Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

The Information and Deposition of Tillokee Mundle, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the fifth day of June 1809; who, on his oath saith; I am an inhabitant of Nundunpore, in zillah Purneah, and following the occupation of a peasant. One Saturday morning in the month of Poose last, the date I cannot recollect, in consequence of a message which I received from Mr. Clark's servant, to come and take advance, I, Atma Monpoor Mundul, and Cawroo Mundul, went to Mr. Clark's indigo factory, situated at Cawbyah in the above zillah; we went to Dhroop Sing, Mr. Clark's sircar, who desired us to wait a little, that he would give us our advances. One ghurry after we went to Munkhurdhe Mundul, a person in the service of Mr. Clark, who also desired us to wait for one ghurry, and that he would see our advances given to us. About half a ghurry after this conversation, Monpoor Mundle went to Dhroop Sing sircar, who desired Monpoor to choose two bullocks, and take them to him; Monpoor and Atma remained by the sircar, I and Cawroo Mundle went to the place where a number of bullocks belonging to Mr. Clark commonly graze in a field, and brought three into the factory, two for Monpoor, and one for myself. In the way I met Munkhurdhe Mundul, who asked me the reason and by whose order I was taking the bullocks away; I answered, that the sircar had desired me to take two bullocks before him; upon which I left the one, and carried two before the sircar, who said to Monpoor, the price of them is ten rupees. Monpoor offered to give eight rupees for them; the sircar refused to let him have them for that price; upon which I and the other person before mentioned, took our leave of the sircar, and said, we were going to our houses. The sircar said he would not suffer us to go away, unless we received advances and executed bonds for the same; Monpoor observed to the sircar, that he used to receive advances in the month of Assum (September) why now in Poose (December) and he refused to receive the advance, until he had seen his ground. The sircar went and informed Mr. Clark, who said to Monpoor, "you must take your advance to-day." Monpoor refused, as before; upon which Mr. Clark gave Monpoor five or six blows with his

his clinched fist about Monpoor's face and neck. On receiving the blows, Monpoor fell down on the ground, when I saw Mr. Clark likewise give to Monpoor two or three kicks with the fore part of his foot; he then had on shoes. I and my comrades that went with me on seeing Mr. Clark beating Monpoor, began to cry out, "Doie sahebka, doie sahebka;" when Mr. Clark asked the sircar who we were. The sircar said, that we were Monpoor's brother's; then Mr. Clark gave orders to some of his peons to lay hold of Cawroo Mundul, and bring him before him, Mr. Clark; Cawroo Mundul was seized and taken before Mr. Clarke; I likewise followed him, and assigned the reasons of our crying out for mercy, that is, because he had beat Monpoor Mundul. Monpoor Mundul was going away, when Munkhundhee, Mr. Clark's mundul, went up to him, and entreated of him very much with flattering words, to receive his advances; whereupon Monpoor Mundul came and received four rupees in cash, and two bullocks which had been valued at nine rupees, in all making thirteen rupees; and on the receipt of them he executed a Bengal bond, as usual. Monpoor and Atina went away from the factory, and I remained for one ghurry, and went away to my house after dusk. On the same night, after I had taken my victuals, I went to the house of Monpoor, which is at a short distance from mine. I found Monpoor lying on a mat, and his victuals ready; I requested of him to take his victuals, when he mentioned to me, that he found himself unwell, and his throat so swollen, that he could not swallow any thing; this, he said, was in consequence of the beating he has received from the sahib, meaning Mr. Clark. I remained with Monpoor for a short time, and went to my house. On the third day I was informed of Monpoor's death. I was afterwards taken to Purneah, before the magistrate, where I gave my deposition. I did not see the corpse of Monpoor. The European here present is called Mr. Clark, and he is the person that beat and kicked Monpoor in the manner I have before described.

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Tillokee Mundle.

Sworn the day and year before written, before me,

(Signed) C. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

DEPOSITIONS in the Case of JAMES TICHBORNE.

THE Information and Deposition of Ram Golaum, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the fourteenth day of June 1809; who on his oath, saith; I have been in the service of Mr. Tichborne for five years past, as a gomastah, and continued in this capacity until the month of Assim, or September 1808, when, one day in that month, which I do not recollect, I was put under the charge of a peon of Mr. Tichborne's, and kept in his house until the next day, when Mr. Tichborne sent me, under charge of a peon, named Seetoram, belonging to the court of the magistrate Mr. Ahmuty, under an accusation of having made away with four thousand five hundred and seventy-two rupees. The magistrate called upon me to give an answer to Mr. Tichborne's complaint. I presented a petition to the Court, that an aumeen might be deputed to examine my accounts. The magistrate did not comply with my request, but sent two office peons with me back to Mr. Tichborne's house, to prepare my accounts, and then bring them to him; I accordingly returned to Mr. Tichborne's house, and desired his sircar, Raghoobunse Lall to make out the accounts. Mr. Tichborne would not permit him to do so, but beat him with his fist, and kicked him. In consequence of this treatment, the nephew of Raghoobunse Lall presented a dhurkhaust to Mr. Ahmuty, and another chuprasy was sent from the Court to prevent Mr. Tichborne from beating the persons who were preparing the accounts. During the time the accounts were preparing (about a month) I was kept under constraint in the bungalow of Mr. Tichborne, with the peons over me by day, and Mr. Tichborne's people by night. At last the accounts were got ready, and on Mr. Tichborne seeing that there was a balance in my favour, he ordered a number of his people, consisting of sepoy and others, to take charge of me, and to conduct me into his boat, which lay at Dum Duma ghaut, at Chomckpore, about a coss distant from his bungalow. I remonstrated with Mr. Tichborne, and represented, that as I had given security to the Court, and the accounts were ready, I was desirous to go before the Court. He said, "Do you wish to have your employment? I will not discharge you at present, and will expend two thousand rupees to take away your life." This was in the presence of Scetaram, chuprasy, Emaum Ally, or Emaumbaix, chuprasy, Basout Lall, Roghooburse Lall, Jaddoopersaud, and Kullot. The chuprasies said to Mr. Tichborne, "you are taking Ram Gholaum to Rajpore, what orders do you give to us?" Mr. Tichborne replied, I am taking him to Rajpore, do you go also. The chuprasies replied, we cannot go without the Judge's order. Mr. Tichborne then said, "what, are you talking about the Judge's order? You may go away." This was about the middle of Cartick, I do not recollect the particular date. Mr. Tichborne ordered me to be taken from the bungalow to Dhoom Dhooma ghaut, at Gorruckpore, where I was put on board an oulac. He himself came there shortly afterwards, and got into the boat, and we proceeded to Rajpore; four days after leaving Dhoom Dhooma ghaut we reached Rajpore, the distance being about twenty coss. At Rajpore, Mr. Tichborne desired me to procure him some dandies. I answered, that being in confinement, I could not procure any; whereupon Mr. Tichborne gave me several blows with his fists, and kicked me, and threw me

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me down; afterwards he tied me up by the hands to one of the bamboos which supported a pal or sail, as a cover which he had pitched on the bank of the river near the ghaut, at Rajpore. When I was tied up to the bamboo, Mr. Tichborne pulled my mustachios violently; then took a walking cane and threatened to poke into my face, but did not strike me with it. I remained tied up to the bamboo, as I have described, for about four guries, or about an hour and a half. He then untied me, and sent me on board the boat which lay at the ghaut. On the following day, the boats set off from Rajpore, and were proceeding to Calcutta; when we had proceeded about two coss, one of Mr. Tichborne's boats sunk. There were sixty boats laden with timbers, which Mr. Tichborne then desired to be anchored for the night. He then sent for me, and desired that I would pull the tow rope of his budgerow along with the dandies. Ojoodya Persand, and Raghoobunse Lall, were also desired to pull the tow rope of the budgerow; and Mr. Tichborne said to us, it is through the fault of you three that the boat has sunk; when Mr. Tichborne's budgerow arrived in the evening, at the place where the boat had sunk, Mr. Tichborne had sent me, Ojaadya Pursand, and Raghoobunse Lall, to drag the boat which had sunk; and we went into the water up to the middle, and endeavoured to drag the boat on shore, but were not able; night coming on, she was left there, and Mr. Tichborne kept us three in the same boat, with our wet clothes on, under charge of chuprasies; we remained sitting upon one of the four beams which were laid across the boat for the purpose of fastening the timbers to, all three wrapt in one blanket. It was very cold, and we continued there without victuals, and under charge of a chowkedar named Cutloot, who was sent in a dingy to watch us, that we might not make our escape. We were landed on the next morning, and after changing our clothes and taking some refreshment, we proceeded to Bhagulpore, where another boat sunk, and Mr. Tichborne again sent for me, and desired me to bring a boat in the room of the second boat which had sunk. I represented to him that I was in confinement on board the boat, and had no charge of any thing, how could I bring a boat? He then gave me one blow with his clenched fist in the cheek, and put me in charge of one of his sepoys. Two or three days afterwards, we arrived at Darraly, where Mr. Tichborne forcibly took possession of all my papers and accounts, and then he beat me with a rope. Mr. Tichborne went away, leaving me in charge of Mr. Robinson and Ram Sing, chuprasy, who conducted me from village to village; and when we arrived at Revel Gunge, a chuprasy of Mr. Ferguson, the magistrate of Chupra, and Mr. Tichborne, came on board of the boat where I was detained, and Mr. Tichborne delivered me over to the chuprasy of Mr. Ferguson, who took me before that gentleman on the third day, where I was maintained at the expense of that gentleman, and he took down my deposition, and sent me to Benares; Cuttoah, one of Mr. Tichborne's chuprasies, was placed over me at the time of leaving Goruckpore, and in whose custody I remained until I was brought to Durrally. I was put into the charge of Ram Sing, another peon of Mr. Tichborne, who brought me from thence to Revil Gunge, from whence I was taken, by the magistrate's peon, to Chupra.

Signed by *Ram Gholaum*.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed) *Chas F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

The Information and Deposition of Sockhloll Sookul, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the fourteenth day of July 1809; who, on his oath, saith; That I am an hircara, a Brahmin by cast, and native of Jillalpore, in zillah Mozufferpore, within Soobha Behar. I have been little more than a year in the employ of Mr. James Tichborne, timber merchant, at Billeher in sircar Sarun, under the Sooba Behar, in the capacity of a hircara. I know Ramgolum; he is Mr. Tichborne's gomastah. In Cartick (October) last, Mr. Tichborne went to Goruckpore in zillah Goruckpore, in Soola Oude, under the English dominions, in order to institute a suit against his gomastah Ramgolaum, who lived at Goruckpore aforesaid, and I accompanied Mr. Tichborne. He instituted a suit in Cartick (October) last, for five thousand five hundred and seventy-two rupees, against Ramgolum, before the Judge at Goruckpore, charging Ramgolaum with having made away with this sum, and Ramgolum being sent for, while the Court moonshee was interpreting to Ramgolum, I understood that Mr. Tichborne wanted of the Judge either to cause Ramgolum to pay the money, or to put him in confinement; and that the Judge replied, that he could do neither, unless an investigation was made; and Ramgolum entered into particulars of the purchases he made for Mr. Tichborne, in his defence; whereupon the Judge directed a chuprassy, named Sitarum, to go with Ramgolum and see that the accounts of the mootsuddies of both the parties were compared, and to bring them to the Court; eight days after this, when the accounts were got ready, Mr. Tichborne directed his chuprassy, Catlay Khan, to carry Ramgolum to a budgerow on the Raplee, the Goruckpore river; upon which Sitarum, the Judge's chuprassy, said to Mr. Tichborne, I was deputed to have the accounts compared and closed; they are done so; you have directed that Ramgolum be carried to the budgerow. What do you direct me to do? Mr. Tichborne said, you will also go with me, I am going to Rajpore; the chuprassy said, get me orders from the Judge to go with you, and I will do so; upon which Mr. Tichborne said, I do not know intricate words (oolta poolta lat) about the Judge, go away; and Sitarum went away; and the same day Mr. Tichborne set off for Rajpore in the above Goruckpore zillah, and Ramgolum likewise proceeded in another boat; we arrived at Rajpore.

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Rajpore in about eight days, and on the day following our arrival at Mulla (a dundee) of a boat laden with timbers ran away, upon which Mr. Tichborne sent for Ramgolum, and required him to produce the mulla; he replied, you have confined me, from whence can I bring the mulla? upon which Mr. Tichborne struck Ramgolum with his clenched fist, kicked him, and pulled him by his whiskers, and bound him to the post of a temporary shed, which had been erected to keep off the sun for Mr. Tichborne's convenience, and Ramgolum continued bound to the post for about two guries; after which I was directed to untie him, and Kulloot hircara to watch over him on board the oolack; on the morning following, I was directed to go with the boats under my charge, and advance before the rest, and arrived at Bhaugulpore in the above zillah Goruckpore, after two days. After my arrival, Mr. Tichborne also arrived with the other boats. A boat had sunk one day before Mr. Tichborne's arrival, and he came and sent for Ramgolum, and required him to give a boat, instead of the one which had sunk; Ramgolum replied, he could not, as he had been all along in confinement; upon which Mr. Tichborne flew into a passion, and beat Ramgolum with his double fist. After this circumstance I went on the boats of which I had the charge, and thence proceeded to Darrowly in Sircar Sarim, within Soola Behar, from whence I came to Revil Gunge, in the above Soola Behar. I did not see any further ill-treatment received by Ramgolum, than what I have already related.

(Signed in the Nagree character, by the witness.)

Sworn the day and year before written, before me,

(Signed) *Charles F. Martyn*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *A. H. Smith*, Head Clerk.

The Information and Deposition of Kulloot, taken upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the 13th day of June 1803; who, on his oath saith; I am an hircara, and a native of Hansoopore, in the town of Goruckpore, in zillah Goruckpore, in Sooba Oude, in the English dominions. In October last I entered into the service of Mr. James Tichborne, in the capacity of a hircara, at Goruckpore aforesaid, where Mr. Tichborne had come upon some business; about twenty days after I had been in his employment he directed, one day, his hircara, Giridharee, and a sepoy in his service, named Bhowanee, in my presence, to take Ramgolaum, his gomasta, into custody, and carry him on board a boat which was on the Goruckpore river, called the Ruptee, upon which Ramgolaum said to Mr. Tichborne, you have had my accounts and papers explained to you, why will you ruin you? to which Mr. Tichborne replied, you want to get released; I will spend two thousand rupees, and take your life away, by dissolving you (*gullae kemarda lega*); after these words, Ramgolaum was taken to the boat by the two above-mentioned persons; I continued standing at the door of Mr. Tichborne's bungalow at Goruckpore aforesaid, when Sitaram, a chuprassy in the employment of the Judge of Goruckpore, said to Mr. Tichborne, "What are your orders as to me?" Mr. Tichborne said, I am going to Rajpore, do you also come along with me; the chuprassy Sitaram said, if you get the Judge's order I will go; to which Mr. Tichborne said, go away; I do not know the Judge, and the chuprassy went away; on the day following, Mr. Tichborne got on board of another boat, and went to Rajpore, for which place I also set off by land the same day, and arrived at Rajpore, which is about twenty coss from Goruckpore, in the above zillah of Goruckpore, after two days, and staid there for two days more, waiting Mr. Tichborne's arrival; and four days after his coming there, a mulla of a boat laden with timbers, belonging to Mr. Tichborne, ran away; upon which Mr. Tichborne sent for Ramgolaum aforesaid, from the boat where he was in custody, and required Ram Gholam to produce the mulla, Ram Gholam said, I have been in confinement; where can I bring the mulla from? whereupon Mr. Tichborne knocked Ram Gholam down, bound him to the post of a temporary shed, which had been made with boat sails to keep off the sun for Mr. Tichborne's use, and began pulling his whiskers, and menaced him with a rattan which Mr. Tichborne held in his hand, but did not strike him with it; some few days after this, I cannot say how many, Mr. Tichborne and all of us set off from Rajpore, and proceeded to the distance of about two coss in the Goruckpore zillah, when a boat laden with timbers grounded on a shoal; Mr. Tichborne made all his people, as also the said Ram Gholam, and one Ojaadea Persaud, and one Raghoo Bungsee Lall, pull the boat the whole day, in order to extricate it, but which not being effected, Mr. Tichborne directed me to keep the above-named three persons, Ram Gholam, Ojaadea Persaud, and Raghoo Bungsee Lall in custody, on a dingy, and I, as likewise one Callay Khan, hircara of Mr. Tichborne, kept them under watch the whole night in the dingy, and on the morning following they were put on a large boat under mine and the above Callay Khan's custody, and we proceeded for Bhagulpore, in the above zillah of Goruckpore, where on our arrival a boat sunk, and Mr. Tichborne had Ram Gholam taken to him, and he beat Ram Gholam with his clenched fist, saying, that the boat had sunk by his means; he then desired Bhowany, sepoy, to take Ram Gholam to the thanna, but the thannadar would not confine him; Chooly Lall, Mr. Tichborne's mutsuddy, went about four guries afterwards and brought him away; some few days after this, I cannot say how many, but suppose less than a month, we arrived at Durrally, under the chupra jurisdiction in zillah Sarun, within Sooba Behar, and in the evening Mr. Tichborne forcibly took all the papers and accounts from Ram Gholam's mutsuddies, Ojaadea Persaud and Raghoo Bungsee Lall, and also from Chooly Lall, Mr. Tichborne's mutsuddy; and the next morning Mr. Tichborne sent for Ram Gholam and his two mutsuddies, and

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1810:—
Offences
committed
in the inte-
rior of the
Country.

asked them for some paper; I do not know what paper; I do not know what answer was given; but Mr. Tichborne beat Ram Gholam and Raghuo Bunsee Lall with a rope, after which I was relieved by Ram Sing, chuprassy, and Mr. Tichborne sent me to Patna, on a boat laden with timbers.

Sworn the day and year first above
written, before me,

(Signed)

C. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

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Kulloot.

The Information and Deposition of Bheekook, taken, upon oath, before me, Charles Fuller Martyn, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, the 14th day of June 1809; who, on his oath, saith; I have been four years in the employment of Mr. Ja^s Tichborne, timber merchant at Belliher, in Surcar Sarun, within Sooba Behar, in the capacity of a bullock driver; and, before that time, I used to be employed in tillage, and other rural business. I am an Aheer by cast, and native of Cuttar, in zillah Gorruckpore. In Cartick last, when I went for my salary to Gorruckpore, in zillah Gorruckpore, in Sooba Oude, under the English dominions, where Mr. Tichborne had gone, Mr. Tichborne told me, that he could not pay it to me, because Ram Golaum, his gomastah, and Rugbunselall, his mootsuddy, were not at Gorruckpore, but at Rajpore. Two days after this I went to Rajpore; and while I was there, I saw, one day, Mr. Tichborne beat Ram Golaum; when he first kicked, then knocked him down by shoving him in the neck, and bound him to a post belonging to a shed, which had been erected by Mr. Tichborne; and Ram Golaum continued thus bound for about two ghurries, after which he was untied. Some days after this, I do not know the length of time that had elapsed, we arrived at Derrawly, in Surcar Sarun, within Sooba Behar, where I saw, upon one day, while standing on shore, Mr. Tichborne hold a small written paper in his hand, on board the budgerow, which was at the distance of about twenty or twenty-five cubits from me, and say to Ramgolaum and Rug Cunselott, who were also in the same budgerow, what sort of paper is this? (i.e. Keysa Kajeezhey) shewing the paper to them, and beating them at the same time with a rope; whereupon Ramgolaum said, "I do not know how to read and write; if one was to read it over to me, I could then say what paper it is." Seeing and hearing this, I went away from thence, and did not see any further violence used by Mr. Tichborne on Ramgolaum. Ramgolaum was under confinement, as I saw him at Rajpore aforesaid, and Bhaugulpore in Gorruckpore above mentioned, and at the said Derrawly, always under charge of peons, who watched him at his bathing time, and at other avocations, and necessary calls.

Sworn, the day and year first above written, before me,

(Signed)

Cha. F. Martyn, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

A. H. Smith, Head Clerk.

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Buhkoopk.

THE Governor General in Council having taken the foregoing cases into mature consideration, resolves, that the licences for residing in the interior of the country, held by the following persons, be withdrawn:

Mr. J. L. Turner.

R. S. Douglas.

T. Gardiner.

T. Clark.

Ordered, That the necessary information be transmitted to the Magistrates of Tirhoot, Sarun, Nuddiah, and Puneah respectively.

Ordered, That the Company's attorney be directed to report, whenever the period of imprisonment to which Mr. Tichborne has been sentenced, may expire. His Lordship in council will then pass such further orders respecting that person as may appear to Government to be proper.

Ordered, That a copy of such parts of the above Depositions, in the case of Mr. Douglas, as relate to the establishment of a haut by Mr. Moran, be transmitted to the Board of Revenue, with directions to make the necessary enquiries on the subject, and report to Government the result.

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The following Circular Order was transmitted to the several Magistrates throughout the provinces, on the 13th instant:

(Circular.)

To the Magistrates.

Sir,

THE attention of Government has recently been attracted in a particular manner to abuses and oppressions committed by Europeans, who are established as indigo planters in different parts of the country. Numerous as those abuses and oppressions have latterly been, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is still willing to hope, that this imputation does not attach to the character of the indigo planters generally, considered as a body or class of people. The facts, however, which have recently been established against some individuals of that class, before the Magistrates and the Supreme Court of Judicature, are of so flagrant a nature, that the Governor General in Council considers it an act of indispensable public duty, to adopt such measures as appear to him, under existing circumstances, best calculated to prevent the repetition of offences, equally injurious to the English character and to the peace and happiness of our native subjects.

Further Extracts from Bengal Judicial Cons. 20 July 1810:—
Offences committed in the interior of the Country.

The offences to which the following remarks refer, and which have been established beyond all doubt or dispute against individual indigo planters, may be reduced to the following heads:

1st. Acts of violence, which, although they amount not in the legal sense of the word to murder, have occasioned the death of natives.

2d. The illegal detention of the natives in confinement, especially in stocks, with a view to the recovery of balances alleged to be due from them, or for other causes.

3d. Assembling in a tumultuary manner the people attached to their respective factories and others, and engaging in violent affrays with other indigo planters.

4th. Illicit infliction of punishment, by means of a rattan or otherwise, on the cultivators or other natives.

You must, of course, be sensible, that it is your bounden duty to bring every act of violence of the above nature to the knowledge of Government, and under the cognizance of the Supreme Court of Judicature. In order, however, to prevent, as far as depends on the Executive Government, the repetition of any offence of that nature, the Governor General in Council desires, that you will particularly attend to the following instructions:

First. You will take the necessary measures to ascertain without loss of time, whether any of the indigo planters, resident in the district under your charge, keep stocks at their factories; and, if so, you will require them immediately to destroy the stocks. Should any hesitation occur on the part of the indigo planters, in complying with this requisition, you will report the circumstance to Government, when the Governor General in Council will order such person to quit the district, and repair to the Presidency.

Second—Without encouraging vexatious and litigious complaints, you will exert yourself to prevent the practice Government has reason to believe is too prevalent on the part of the indigo planters, of inflicting illegal corporal punishment on the ryots and others. Whenever cases of this nature may occur, which may not appear to be of so aggravated a nature as to form the ground of a criminal prosecution in the Supreme Court of Judicature, you will report the facts to Government, in order that his Lordship in Council may take into his consideration the propriety of withdrawing the licence which the offender may have obtained, for residing in the interior of the country.

Third—As opportunities may arise of personal communication with the indigo planters, you will endeavour to impress on their minds, the firm determination which the Governor General in Council has adopted, not only uniformly to prosecute all offences of the above description, which can properly be brought under the cognizance of the Supreme Court, but likewise to exercise to the utmost extent, the powers possessed by the Governor General in Council, of preventing the residence of any European in the interior of the country, who shall not conform to the spirit of the present resolutions of Government.

Fourth.—Should it occur to you that any other measures can be adopted, calculated for the attainment of the important objects above noticed, you are desired to submit your sentiments on the subject to Government.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber, }
the 13th July 1810. }

(Signed) Geo. Dowdeswell.
Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

On the 13th instant, Copies of the above Order were transmitted to the Nizamut Adawlut, and to the several Provincial Courts, with directions to afford their aid to the full extent of the legal powers vested in those Courts, in giving effect to the resolutions of Government contained therein.

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No. 5.
Further Ex-
tracts from
Bengal Judi-
cial Cons.
20 July
1810:—
Offences
committed
in the inte-
rior of the
Country.

There being grounds to apprehend, that many of the manufacturers of indigo are in the habit of compelling the ryots to receive advances for the cultivation of the indigo plant;

Ordered, That the following Supplementary Orders be transmitted to the several Magistrates throughout the Provinces :

(Circular)

To the Magistrates.

Sirs,

In continuation of the Orders of Government of the 13th instant, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has reason to believe, that European indigo planters are in the habit of obliging the ryots who reside in the vicinity of their respective factories, to receive advances, and of adopting other illicit and improper means to compel them to cultivate indigo. You are accordingly directed to report all instances of that nature which may come to your knowledge, and which you may consider to be founded in fact, to the Governor General in Council, in order that Government may take into its consideration the expediency of withdrawing the offender's licence to reside in the interior of the country, and at the same time adopt such other measures as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber, }
the 20th July 1810. }

(Signed) Geo. Dowdeswell,
Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

Ordered, That Copies of the above Supplementary Orders be transmitted to the Nizamut Adawlut, and the several provincial Courts, in continuation of the Orders of the 13th instant.

—No. 6.—

Copy of a LETTER from the Governor General in Council, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated 2 November 1807 ; relating to THE MISSIONARIES.

To the Honourable the SECRET COMMITTEE of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

WE deem it proper to avail ourselves of the dispatch of the honourable Company's extra ship the General Stuart, to report to your honourable Committee, our Proceedings on the subject of a Pamphlet, printed in the Persian language at the press of the Society of Missionaries established at Serampore ; purporting to be an address to all persons professing the Mahomedan religion ; which we had reason to apprehend had obtained circulation in the city of Calcutta ; and which contained the most direct and unqualified abuse of the principles and tenets of that religion, and of its Founder. After having regularly related the whole course of our proceedings on this occasion, we shall submit to the consideration of your honourable Committee, such remarks in addition to those recorded on our proceedings, as the subject appears to us to render necessary.

2. The pamphlet in question was delivered to the secretary in the secret, political, and foreign departments, by the professor of Arabic and Persian in the College of Fort William, who received it from the chief native preceptor in that department ; who stated, that it was put into his hands by the son of a Mogul merchant residing at Calcutta, with a request that he would prepare an Answer to it, with a view to vindicate the credit of their common religion.

3. Enclosed we have the honour to transmit a translation of such parts of the pamphlet, as relate to the character of the Mahomedan religion, and of its Founder.

(No. 1.)
see page 47,
infra.

4. On a perusal of the above-mentioned document, we recorded the following Observations and Resolutions :—That the language of that extract was in the highest degree injudicious and improper ; and exclusively calculated to irritate the minds, and inflame the religious zeal of the class of musselmen to whom it is addressed. That the public safety, therefore, might seriously be endangered by the diffusion of this pamphlet. That the public faith had repeatedly been pledged, under the express injunctions of the Legislature, to leave the inhabitants of these dominions in the full, free and undisturbed exercise of their respective religions. That to permit the issue and diffusion of a publication containing the most direct and unqualified abuse of the principles and tenets of the religion of the country, proscribing its ordinances, and vilifying its founder and professors, would be a departure from that principle of toleration which the Legislature had prescribed, which this Government had uniformly professed, and to which its faith was solemnly pledged.

5. That it was the duty of Government, therefore, with a view both to the public safety and to the maintenance of public faith, to oppose the circulation and prevent the revival of such inflammatory publications. That the full extent of the measures which it might be necessary to adopt for this purpose, must depend upon the receipt of further information with regard to the manner and the degree in which the pamphlet had been circulated ; but that the object of immediate urgency was to suppress the further diffusion of it. That with this view, it would be proper immediately to apply to the authority of the Governor of Serampore (the press of the Missionaries being established under the license and protection of the Danish government) requesting his Excellency to prohibit the issue of any more copies of the pamphlet in question, or of any other publication of a similar description ; to require the Missionaries to deliver up all the remaining copies of it ; and to ascertain from the Missionaries to what extent, and in what manner, the pamphlet had been circulated, with a view to enable this Government to counteract its dangerous effects in those places within the limits of the British authority or influence to which it might have been conveyed.

6. In conformity to the preceding resolutions, we addressed a Letter to his Excellency the Governor of Serampore, of which a copy is enclosed for your honourable Committee's information.

(No. 2.)

7. We at the same time directed the secretary to send for the Rev. Mr. Carey (the principal member of the Society of Missionaries, and at present holding the situation of Professor of the Sanskrit and Bengallee languages in the College of Fort William) to interrogate him on the subject of the pamphlet, and to require him to employ every means in his power for the purpose of preventing the further diffusion of the pamphlet, and of withdrawing it from circulation.

8. We have the honour to transmit, enclosed, a copy of the Secretary's Report of his consequent conference with Mr. Carey.

(No. 3.)

No. 6.

Letter from
Gov^r Gen^l
2 Nov. 1807;
relating to
Missionaries.

9. Your honourable Committee will observe, that Mr. Cary disclaimed all knowledge of the pamphlet in question; stating, that although the Society of Missionaries was in the habit of issuing publications on the subject of the religion of the Hindoos, calculated to convince them of its errors and to convert them to Christianity, the society systematically avoided the language of irritation and abuse, of which he admitted the impropriety and inutility. That he was convinced, that although the pamphlet in question had certainly issued from the press of Serampore, and must consequently be supposed to have undergone the revision of one or more of the Society of Missionaries, none of the society were apprized of the improper language which was introduced into it; observing, that none of them being conversant in the Persian language, they might not have been aware of the force of the expressions which it contained; and that the pamphlet might probably be the composition of one of their proselytes, among whom were a few originally of the Mahomedan faith. Your honourable Committee will further observe, that Mr. Carey was ready to engage (if such should be the pleasure of Government) that no publications should issue from the press of Serampore, without being previously approved by Government; observing, that the Missionaries were disposed to conform, in all respects, to the wishes of Government; and expressing at the same time a hope that it was not our intention to prohibit them from endeavouring to convert the natives by the only means which they were disposed to employ—fair argument and persuasion.

(No. 4.)

10. From a Letter received from Mr. Carey, subsequently to this conference, (a copy of which Letter is also enclosed) it appeared that the pamphlet had been printed about two months; that about 300 copies had been distributed in the vicinity of Calcutta, and that no copy had been sent to any part of the country.

(No. 5.)

11. We have further the honour to transmit, enclosed, a copy of the Reply of his Excellency the Governor of Serampore to our Address above referred to; from which your honourable Committee will observe, that his Excellency engaged that the remaining copies of the pamphlet should be delivered up, and that similar publications should not be permitted to issue from the press of Serampore.

(No. 6.)

12. At our consultation in the secret department of the 8th of September, the Secretary reported to us, that having desired Mr. Blaquiere, one of the magistrates of the town of Calcutta, to adopt measures with a view to ascertain the proceedings of the Missionaries in disseminating pamphlets of the nature of that which was submitted to Government at the last meeting of council and in meetings stated to be held within the town of Calcutta, for the purpose of exposing to the native inhabitants the errors of their religion, and of persuading them to adopt the Christian faith, Mr. Blaquiere had attended the Secretary's office, and informed him, that being apprized of the practice adopted by the Missionaries, or their converts, of preaching to the multitude every Sunday at a house in the city engaged for that purpose, he had directed a person in his employ to attend one of those meetings, and that Mr. Blaquiere had delivered to the Secretary a Memorandum of what passed at that meeting, drawn up by the person who attended it. A copy of that Memorandum, we deem it proper to enclose; the Secretary proceeded to state from Mr. Blaquiere's verbal report, that Mr. Blaquiere had at the same time directed a Brahmin in his service to attend the Missionaries, and under a pretended desire to become a convert, to obtain copies of any publications which had been issued under the authority of the Missionaries; that the Brahmin accordingly waited on the Reverend Mr. Ward, one of the society, residing principally at Calcutta, and that Mr. Blaquiere had delivered to the Secretary eleven pamphlets written some in the Bengallee, some in the Hindostanny language, which, on that occasion, the Reverend Mr. Ward had delivered to the Brahmin.

13. The Secretary reported, that those pamphlets for the most part consisted of strictures upon the characters of the Hindoo deities, tending to place them in a hateful or disgusting light, and to deduce from those strictures the fallacy of the Hindoo mythology; of exhortations to the Hindoos, to abandon their idolatrous worship and embrace the doctrines of Christianity; of the translations of the Psalms of David and other parts of Scripture. That two of those pamphlets, however, one in the Bengallee, the other in the Hindostanny language and character, were addressed exclusively to the class of Mahomedans, and contained the same or similar abuse of the doctrines, books, and founder of the Mahomedan religion, as was contained in the Persian Pamphlet laid before the Board at the last meeting of council, and that these two pamphlets were stated to have been printed at Serampore in the year 1806.

14. Having taken into consideration the preceding communications, we recorded the following Observations and Resolutions: That the publications in question, and the practice of preaching to the multitude, described by Mr. Blaquiere, were evidently calculated to excite among the native subjects of the Company a spirit of religious jealousy and alarm, which might eventually be productive of the most serious evils: That the distribution of such publications, and the public preachings of the Missionaries and their proselytes at the very seat of Government, were acts tending to indicate that the proceedings of the Missionaries, in vilifying the religions of the country, were sanctioned and approved by the supreme authority; that the prevalence of such an impression would both augment the danger, and render more difficult the application of a remedy; that if these proceedings should be suffered to continue, until their effects should be manifested in the clamour and discontent of the people, any measure then adopted to arrest the progress of the evil, would necessarily appear to be the result of apprehension. That it was of the highest importance, therefore, to adopt, without delay, such measures as were calculated to

preclude

preclude a conjuncture so injurious to the authority and dignity of Government, and so hazardous to the prosperity and even the security of these dominions; and finally, that the obligation to suppress within the limits of the Company's authority in India, treatises and public preachings offensive to the religious persuasions of the people, was founded on considerations of necessary caution, of general safety, and national faith and honour.

That with this view we deemed it necessary to direct that the practice of public preachings at the house employed for that purpose by the Missionaries in the town of Calcutta, should be immediately discontinued; and to prohibit the issue of any publications from the press superintended by the Society of Missionaries, of a nature offensive to the religious prejudices of the natives, or directed to the object of converting them to Christianity; observing, that whatever might be the propriety of exposing the errors of the Hindoo or Musselman religion, to persons of those persuasions, who should solicit instruction in the doctrines of the Christian faith, it was contrary to the system of protection which Government was pledged to afford to the undisturbed exercise of the religions of the country, and calculated to produce very dangerous effects,—to obtrude upon the general body of the people, by means of printed works, exhortations, necessarily involving an interference with those religious tenets, which they considered to be sacred and inviolable.

16. That the press established at Serampore, being intended for the promulgation of works within the limits of the Company's dominions, it became indispensably necessary that its productions should be subject to the immediate controul of the officers of Government; that with this view the Missionaries should be required to remove their press to the Presidency, where the same controul that is established over presses sanctioned by the Government, could be most effectually exercised.

17. That it was, moreover, advisable to obtain from the Reverend Mr. Carey information with regard to the manner and places in which the pamphlets and treatises above mentioned, or any others of a similar description, which might not yet have come under the observation of Government, had been distributed; and also to require the Missionaries to employ every effort in their power to withdraw them from circulation.

18. In conformity to the preceding Observations and Resolutions, a Letter, of which the enclosed is a Copy, was addressed to the Reverend Mr. Carey, for the notice and guidance of the Society of Missionaries. A Letter, (of which a Copy is also enclosed) was at the same time addressed by our direction to the magistrates of Calcutta, apprising them of our determination to prohibit the practice of public preaching in the town of Calcutta by the Missionaries or their converts, and of the grounds of that determination.

19. Subsequently to these proceedings we received from his Excellency the Governor of Serampore, a further Report of the measures which his Excellency had adopted in consequence of the representations contained in our Address of the 1st of September. His Excellency at the same time transmitted a copy of a Memorial addressed to him by the Society of Missionaries, in reply to his Excellency's communication to the Society, on the subject of the Persian Pamphlet. Copies of both those documents, form enclosures in this dispatch.

20. Your honourable Committee will observe, that agreeably to our request, his Excellency required the Missionaries to deliver up all the remaining copies of the Persian Pamphlets, a requisition with which the Missionaries readily complied.

21. Your honourable Committee will observe in the Memorial of the Missionaries, a becoming acknowledgment of regret at the unintended introduction into the pamphlet in question, of expressions calculated to irritate the minds of the persons to whom it is addressed, and a statement of the circumstances which occasioned the publication of that objectionable pamphlet.

22. In our reply to the Letters of his Excellency the Governor of Serampore, after expressing the sense which we entertained of the attention to our application manifested by his Excellency, and of the disposition of the government of Serampore to meet the wishes of this Government, we noticed the additional information, which, subsequently to the date of our first Address to his Excellency, we had received relative to the diffusion of printed pamphlets in the Bengallee and Hindostanny languages, similar to the Persian Pamphlet, and to the practice of public preaching in the town of Calcutta, on the topics which formed the subject of those pamphlets, and communicated to his Excellency the measures which in consequence we had deemed it our duty to adopt. We observed to his Excellency, that the works printed at the press of the Missionaries, were expressly intended for promulgation within the limits of the British dominions, and that even the operations of the press were principally supported by the aid and encouragement afforded by the Asiatic Society and the College of Fort William: That the establishment of it at Serampore had no reference to the circulation of its productions within the limits of that colony, but that the press was exclusively directed to the same purposes to which it would be applied, if established at this Presidency; that under these circumstances, therefore, it appeared to us to be obviously regular, as well as highly expedient, that the press of the Missionaries should be placed under the immediate controul of this Government, in the same manner as the presses established at Calcutta; and that with this view we had signified to the Missionaries our expectation that the press should be brought within the sphere of our direct authority, by being transferred to this Presidency; we remarked at the same time, that this arrangement was entirely unconnected with the slightest doubt of his Excellency's disposition to exert his authority in preventing

No. 6.
Letter from
Gov^r Gen^l
2 Nov. 1807;
relating to
Missionaries.

(No. 7.)

(No. 8.)

(No. 9.)

(No. 10.)

No. 6.
Letter from
Gov^r Gen^l
2 Nov. 1807;
relating to
Missionaries.

(No. 12.)

preventing the issue of improper publications; that it was founded exclusively on those general principles which rendered it the duty of every government to reserve to itself the power of restraining irregularities within the limits of its own dominion.

23. For your honourable Committee's more detailed information, we have the honour to transmit, enclosed, a copy of our Address to the Governor of Serampore, of which the substance is above stated. (No. 11.)

24. A copy of the Rev. Mr. Carey's Reply to the Letter addressed to him by our authority, is also enclosed.

25. In consequence of the measures which, on this occasion, the obligations of our public duty had compelled us to adopt, the Society of Missionaries addressed to the Governor General a Memorial, containing a detailed statement of their situation, circumstances, views and proceedings, since the period of their establishment in this country, and soliciting the revocation of the order for the removal of the press from Serampore to this Presidency, on the ground of the serious injury which the society would sustain from the execution of that order.

(No. 13.)

(No. 14.)

26. We shall have the honour of stating to your honourable Committee, in a subsequent part of this despatch, such observations on this Memorial, as the tenor of it appears to render necessary; in the meantime we beg leave to refer your honourable Committee to the enclosed Copy of it, and also to a copy of his Excellency the Governor of Serampore's Reply to our Letter of the 15th September, (of which the substance has been stated in a preceding part of this despatch) soliciting the revocation of the order for the transfer of the press to Calcutta.

27. Your honourable Committee will observe, that the Governor of Serampore refers in his Letter to an enclosed English version of the pamphlet in the Bengallee language, of which the Persian Pamphlet was intended (as appears by the Memorial of the Missionaries addressed to his Excellency) to have been a translation, although, as observed by the Missionaries, the person employed in translating it, had materially departed from the original text.

28. His Excellency has observed, that on a perusal of the English version of the Bengallee Pamphlet, it did not appear to him that the expressions contained in it were so offensive to the religious prejudices of the natives as those contained in the Persian translation, and that the former had been in circulation since the latter end of the year 1804, or the beginning of the year 1805. His Excellency has further observed, that the Missionaries had been in the habit of preaching publicly in the town of Calcutta for nearly five years past, in which time no notice had been taken of their proceedings, nor, to his Excellency's knowledge, had any disturbance been the consequence of it.

29. With respect to this particular publication in the Bengallee language, although several of the most offensive epithets and expressions applied to Mahommud, to the religion, and to the Koran, which appear in the Persian Pamphlet, are omitted in the former, yet the general substance of the language is the same in both, and is certainly of a nature to excite the indignation and fanaticism of the bigoted class of Mussulmans; that it has not attracted the same notice as the Persian Pamphlet, may be ascribed to the language in which it is written; the oral language of Bengal being familiar only to a few of the lower class of Mussulmans, who are natives of the province, and of them a very small proportion are capable of reading that language.

30. The Persian language however being the general medium of correspondence throughout India, a work printed in that language, is open to the perusal of all ranks of people, and we deem it highly fortunate that the circulation of it has been limited to the town of Calcutta and its vicinity, and that means were afforded to us of seasonably restraining a more extensive diffusion of it.

31. With reference to the observation of the Governor of Serampore, regarding the practice of public preaching, it may be proper to state, that the late Governor General Sir George Barlow, having received information that one of the Society of Missionaries, was in the habit of preaching publicly in the streets of Calcutta, in terms abusive of the Hindoo religion; and that on several occasions the populace had manifested signs of irritation, and on one occasion especially, had proceeded to acts of violence, deemed it his duty to prohibit the Missionary from the prosecution of that practice.

32. We suspend the further remarks, which we deem it necessary to state to your honourable Committee, regarding the tendency of publications such as have been described, and of the practice of preaching publicly in the city of Calcutta, on subjects offensive to the religious persuasions of the natives, for the purpose of concluding the narrative of our proceedings on the present.

33. On a consideration of the circumstances stated by the Society of Missionaries, in their Memorial addressed to the Governor General, relative to the injury to which that Society would be exposed by transferring the press from Serampore to Calcutta, and under the influence of a desire to conform to the wishes of the Danish government, we resolved to revoke our requisition for the removal of the press. Adverting, however, to the obvious necessity of establishing a controul over the publication of works intended for circulation within the territories subject to the British authority, we still deemed it proper to require the Missionaries to submit to the inspection of the officers of Government, works of the above description previously to their publication.

34. In communicating this resolution to his Excellency the Governor of Serampore, we expressed our conviction that the Missionaries would be disposed to observe the restrictions imposed upon them by his Excellency, and by this Government, relative to the publication of works offensive to the religious prejudices of the natives; observing, however, that as the judgment of the Missionaries respecting the tendency of works which they might desire to publish, and which were intended for circulation within the territory subject to the British authority, might possibly differ from our own, we were satisfied that his Excellency would concur in the propriety of subjecting publications of that description to the controul of the British Government.

No. 6.
Letter from
Gov^r Gen^l
2 Nov. 1807;
relating to
Missionaries.

35. We further stated to his Excellency, that we were fully convinced of the rectitude of the intentions of the Society of Missionaries, and that the precautions which we had deemed it necessary to adopt against the unlimited employment of the press, proceeded exclusively from the duty imposed upon Government, of reserving to itself the authority to determine what publications might or might not expose the public tranquillity to hazard, or involve a violation of public faith, instead of leaving the decision of such important questions to the judgment of others.

36. A copy of the letter which we addressed to his Excellency on that occasion, and also a copy of the corresponding communication to the Reverend Mr. Carey, as the chief member of the Society of Missionaries, are enclosed for your honourable Committee's more detailed information.

(No. 15.)
(No. 16.)

37. We have since received a letter from the Reverend Mr. Carey, of which a copy is enclosed, expressing the gratitude of the Society of Missionaries for the revocation of the order for the removal of the press, and communicating the ready acquiescence of the Missionaries in the requisition to submit to the inspection of Government, works intended for circulation within the British territories, previously to their publication.

(No. 17.)

38. We now proceed to state to your honourable Committee such further observations as appear to be necessary, with reference to the general subject of this despatch, and especially to the contents of the Memorial addressed to the Governor General by the respectable Society of Missionaries.

39. We have great satisfaction in acknowledging the temperate and respectful spirit of that Memorial, and in expressing our entire conviction of the correctness of the statement which it contains, relative to the motives and objects of the zeal of the Missionaries for the propagation of the sacred doctrines of Christianity; and our duty as guardians of the public welfare, and a consentaneous solicitude for the diffusion of the blessing of Christianity, merely require us to restrain the efforts of that commendable zeal within those limits, the transgression of which, would in our decided judgment expose to hazard the public safety and tranquillity, without promoting its intended object; and would be incompatible with a just adherence to the obligations of political interest and of public faith, in the degree in which both are involved in the unequivocal toleration of every religious sect among the inhabitants of these dominions.

40. The Missionaries have related the progress and result of labours similar to their own, during a long course of years, and from the negative fact, that the zeal of the propagandists has not on any occasion produced the dangers which we apprehend, have inferred, that neither the publication of the works which have attracted our attention, nor the practice of public preaching, is calculated to produce them. But two material circumstances, which have escaped the observation of the Missionaries, appear to invalidate the force of this conclusion.

41. While the British Government in India continued to be a subordinate power, the efforts of the Missionaries in the work of conversion, were not likely to excite among the natives of India any apprehension either of the disposition or the power of the British Government to impair the stability of the prevailing systems of religion: possessing under the general system, and even under the specific laws of the British Administration, every degree of security for the free and undisturbed exercise of their religious ceremonies and devotions, they had no cause to connect the proceedings of the Missionaries with the acts of the Government; and, deprived of that connection, the mere personal labours of the former in the work of conversion, were inadequate to produce a general sentiment of religious jealousy and alarm, more especially because the efforts of the Missionaries were almost exclusively directed to the conversion of the class of Hindoos, who are free from that spirit of bigotry and fanaticism which distinguishes the class of Mahomedans.

42. In the present ascendancy of the British power in India, however, the natives may naturally be led to apprehend that the augmented efforts of the Missionaries exercised under the immediate protection of the Government, are supported and encouraged by its authority. They may be induced to imagine that the possession of unrivalled power, of a dominion extending over a great proportion of the continent of Hindoostan, and of an ascendant influence or controul over all the primary states of India, may suggest the accomplishment of an object, which the comparative inferiority of our power and influence had hitherto excluded from the contemplation of Government,—the gradual substitution of its religion for the actual religions of its subjects. Under these circumstances, therefore, the labours of the Missionaries are calculated in a far greater degree to excite alarm among our native subjects than they were at any former period of time.

No. 6. 43. The second point to which we have alluded, is the prosecution of the labour of conversion by the means of the press. Until works on religious topics addressed to the natives of India, were published in their vernacular language, the proceedings of the Missionaries were not of a nature to attract notice beyond the limits of their personal communication; but when works, expressly directed to the object of subverting the religions of the country, are published in languages intelligible to the natives, the proceedings of the Missionaries must attract attention in proportion to the promulgation of these printed works, and there is just reason to apprehend that a general spirit of irritation and alarm may consequently be excited in the minds of the native inhabitants of India.

44. We have already stated the cause which, in our judgment, has prevented such a consequence of the publications issued in the language of Bengal, and addressed to the class of Mahomedans. It is from the bigotry of that class, that the danger which we have described is principally to be apprehended; but even the jealousy and alarm of the Hindoos may be excited by a more general diffusion of publications calculated to subvert the foundation of their religious persuasions; and works of the latter description, combined with similar attacks upon the credit of the Mahomedan faith, may reasonably be expected to create in the minds of both classes, but especially of the Mussulmans, an apprehension of a systematic design to eradicate both the Hindoo and Mahomedan religion. These publications issuing from a press considered to be established under the protection and authority of the British Government, may readily be supposed to have been sanctioned by that authority, and the project of subverting the religions of the country would consequently be ascribed to the Government itself; and it will not escape the observation of your honourable Committee, that publications of this nature would afford a powerful instrument, in the hands of the disaffected or ambitious, to excite that religious jealousy in the minds of our native subjects, even if that effect should not be produced without the aid of exterior agency.

45. Of the disposition of the natives of this country, especially of the class of Mahomedans, to receive impressions of this nature, even on grounds much less forcible than those which the publications in question would afford, and of the fatal consequences of an excited spirit of religious fury, we have experienced a dreadful example in the massacre of Vellore, of which the industrious propagation of a belief that the British Government entertained the design of converting its native subjects to Christianity, was rendered the efficient instrument.

A. B. C.
See pages
65 & 72.

46. Of the nature of the publication which forms the subject of this despatch, your honourable Committee will judge from the enclosed translations of the most material among them. We beg leave especially to draw the attention of your honourable Committee to the translation marked (C.) the original of which is entitled "The Rise of Wisdom," and is addressed to the Hindoos generally, but particularly to the class of Brahmins.

47. Your honourable Committee will observe that this work, far from being composed in the language of persuasion and conciliation, contains no trace of argument or dispassionate discussion, but consists almost exclusively of denunciation, and reproach directed against that class which is revered as sacred by the whole body of the Hindoos; that its tendency is to set one part of our native subjects at variance with another; to excite the enmity of the Brahmins especially against the British nation, and to irritate the minds of all the other classes of Hindoos.

48. Although the limited circulation which this work may hitherto have obtained, its being excluded from general perusal by the abstruseness of metrical composition or the natural apathy of the Hindoos, has prevented a manifestation of the effects above described, yet it cannot be supposed that a work of this nature is calculated to convince the persons to whom it is addressed of the errors of their persuasion. The good sense of the Missionaries indeed has led them to admit that the language of opprobrium and abuse is calculated rather to create resistance than to promote conviction, and have professed to regulate their proceedings according to the impression of this truth. The error of their judgment therefore, so strongly manifested in the publications to which we have adverted, evidently points out the necessity of that controul which we have deemed it our duty to establish over the operations of the press of Serampore.

49. Your honourable Committee will be satisfied by the observations stated in this despatch, that the publications in question having hitherto failed to produce among our native subjects a sensation of alarm, by no means warrants a conclusion that a more extended circulation of such works in a form which would render their contents accessible to all ranks of our native subjects, would not create the danger against which we have deemed it our duty to guard, by the suppression of them.

50. On a view of all the circumstances stated in this despatch, your honourable Committee may be disposed to admit the expediency of adopting such measures as your wisdom will suggest, for the purpose of discouraging any accession to the number of Missionaries actually employed under the protection of the British Government in India in the work of conversion.

51. That meritorious spirit of religious zeal which animates those respectable persons who deem it their duty to exert their endeavours to diffuse among the misguided natives of India the truths and blessings of the Christian Faith, can seldom be restrained by those maxims of prudence and caution which local knowledge and experience can alone inspire,

and without which, the labours of the Missionaries become a source of danger, and tend to frustrate, rather than promote, the benevolent object of their attention.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sirs,

Your most faithful humble servants,

Fort William,
2d November, 1807.

(Signed)

MINTO,
G. HEWETT,
G. H. BARLOW,
J. LUMSDEN.

No. 6.

Letter from
Gov^r Gen^l
2 Nov. 1807;
relating to
Missionaries.

—No. 7.—

Copies of all DOCUMENTS enclosed in a Letter from the Governor General of *India* to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated the 2d November 1807; in so far as the said Documents relate to The MISSIONARIES:—And, Copy of the ANSWER from the Court of Directors to the said Letter, so far as relates to the said subject of The MISSIONARIES.

TRANSLATION of an ADDRESS from the Missionaries at Serampore.

To all Persons professing the Moohummudan Religion.

JOYFUL TIDINGS!

Behold, O brethren! We are come to convert you from a distant country.—You have many well-wishers in England, who are continually anxious for your welfare, and are constantly enquiring about the state of your religion, of which they have received much information. The intelligence which they have received, has been to them a source of sorrow, and they have seen with pain, that nothing but the affairs of this world is able to engage the smallest portion of your attention, which is never occupied by good and virtuous objects.

For this reason they earnestly urge you to consider, that the only object of this life is to prepare us for a better; according to the Arabic proverb,—“This world is the field to be sown, the harvest is to be reaped in a future state.” Until you shall reflect seriously on this subject, you will never so live in this world, as to deserve happiness hereafter. It is in your creed, that there is only one God the Creator of all things, and that He has not given equal understandings to all; that is to say, that there are many beings in nature, who are incapable of comprehending the attributes of God. The beasts and birds, for example, cannot distinguish good from evil, but you are capable of that distinction, and therefore an account will be demanded at your hands. The Creator hears and observes all that you say and all that you do; He knows all your thoughts; and in the last day, when He shall sit in judgment, you will know how you can obtain His approbation. Have you ever reflected that all created beings owe their lives and happiness to Him, and that it is your most important duty to give praise and thanksgiving to Him?

If you have not considered this subject before, reflect on it now, lest (which God avert) the Creator of life should say, after your death, “I have fed and preserved these men from all misfortunes, and they have not paid the smallest attention to my commands, let them be condemned for ever to the torments of Hell.”

You say that God, who communicated the Old Testament through the means of the prophet Moses, has there commanded all men to reverence their Creator, and to love their neighbours as themselves. This is the most excellent of all commands, for He is the most bountiful and the most merciful, and on Him only depends the happiness of mankind. All men are descended from the same common parent (Adam), and to indulge mutual enmity is to disobey the commands of God himself. It is indeed the source of the greatest evils, and of the displeasure of God himself.

The evils and misfortunes of life belong to God, who has said, that He will burn all sinners for ever in Hell fire. In the inspired books of Moses, it was written, that those who should not obey the commands recorded there, should suffer the pains of Hell. Alas! alas! for your miserable state, O you Mohummudans! who have perverted his commands, and thereby incurred the wrath of God, reflect seriously how deserving of punishment are those who do evil with their eyes open.

How will you ward off the torments of Hell, or how will you be able to bear those torments? How will you wipe off the stain of your evil actions, or how will concealment or deceit avail you,

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you, when called to judgment before God? Since you cannot move the ocean or the stars, which are among the least of His works, it is clear that you will fail in the accomplishment of these more arduous undertakings.

O brethren! we bring you the joyful tidings, that though you and we are great sinners, and have both of us incurred the displeasure of our God, yet He in his endless bounty and mercy has appointed an all-powerful Saviour and Intercessor to effect the salvation of you and of us. Through Him only we can be saved; and that happiness which we have lost, we may again recover through His means. On our death we must look for consolation to Him alone, &c. &c.

[It is conceived that the remainder of this Address may be omitted, as it contains no observations particularly insulting to the Moohummudan religion, or any expressions tending to inflame the religious prejudices and jealousy of the natives for the freedom of conscience which they have hitherto enjoyed.—I proceed to the next Address, which professes to give an account of the Life of Moohummud, who is described under the term (Zanlim) or, the Tyrant.]

An Account of a certain TYRANT, from his Birth to his Death:

His father Abdoolla died young and left his son an orphan. His son inherited nothing but five camels and a female slave, and he was born of the tribe of Kooreish, in the city of Mecca, 572 years after the birth of Christ: his father died when he was about 13 years old, at which period his uncle took upon himself the care of his education, and appointed a widow to attend him: after some time he married the widow, whose great wealth enabled him to obtain distinction among his countrymen, and subsequently he conceived the desire of setting up for a prophet. From motives of policy he frequented a certain hill every year, and after some years he conducted his tribe and dependents thither, and told them that he had been visited by an angel from Heaven, who informed him that God had made him a prophet. His wife and his cousin (Allee) believed him, and were converted. These were the absurdities and lies which he preached. When he attained his fortieth year, being three years after the promulgation of his infamous mission, certain persons (the lamp of whose judgment was extinguished) embraced his creed, and in the progress of time many others were induced to follow this example. At the age of 52 he told his followers, that one night during his abode in Mecca, he ascended into Heaven, accompanied by an angel, and having passed through Eer and Sulum, was admitted into the presence of God himself, with whom he even pretended to have held a conversation. Many of his followers quitted him on the instant of their hearing of this boastful conversation.

In this manner he continued to flatter and mislead men until he attained the age of 53 years; he then directed his counsellors to slay those who should refuse to embrace his faith, pretending that he had received the good news (of this permission to slay his enemies) from the Deity himself.

According to his desire, they began to practise evil, and all the inhabitants of Mecca having obtained intelligence of their tyranny and violence, prepared to put him to death. The origin and source of all this mischief being thus reduced to extremities, fled to Medecena with his friends and followers. After a short time he began a war on the inhabitants of Medecena, in which he was sometimes victorious and sometimes defeated. At last, however, he got possession of many cities, such as Mecca, &c. which he plundered with the hand of violence and tyranny, having converted the inhabitants to his own false religion.

Eleven years after his flight to Medecena, he quitted this world, and his followers subsequently took forcible and violent possession of many cities. During his lifetime he had composed some pages in Arabic (the Kooran) which he locked up in a chest; after his death the chest was opened by one of his followers, and these leaves were collected into a volume, which is still extant. His lost followers, under the influence of ignorance, consider the reading of this book as a means of salvation; but during his lifetime—[the Persian is here utterly unintelligible]—he sacrificed the lives of thousands to his reputation; and under all these circumstances of injustice, it is clear that no wise man will believe in his creed, which is only the source of mental darkness. He has borrowed in the Kooran much matter from many books, and thus the charge of theft [plagiarism] is proved against him. Moreover, the plainest atrocities are inculcated as necessary or expedient, according to the principles of his book; whereas every vice is prohibited in the Old and New Testament, and in the Psalms of David, nay the man who shall think evil, is there declared to incur the Divine wrath.

The book of those who are wandering in the paths of error (the Kooran) cannot in any point of view be considered as the word of God, for it is there said, that those three books (the Bible and the Psalms) were superseded by the commands of God; whereas it is declared in those divine books, that whoever shall act in a manner inconsistent with the precepts which they contain, is guilty of evil: moreover, it is stated in the Kooran, that the salvation of man is ensured by fasting and prayer, and the pilgrimage to Mecca; whereas it appears from the word of God (that is to say, from the Old and New Testament, and the Psalms of David) that good actions are not in themselves sufficient for the salvation of man, except through the means of God's goodness.

Even Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, David, and the other prophets, have repented of their sins, and rested their hopes of pardon on the Messiah alone. O my friends! there is

no hope of the salvation of man according to those three books, but only through the medium of Jesus Christ.

The aforesaid tyrant Moohummud has published a law directly opposed to that which is contained in the scriptures invented by himself, and infinitely remote from the comprehension of the wise. He has affirmed that the same lustful gratifications which arise in this world from an intercourse with women, will constitute the reward of good men in Heaven; he (the tyrant aforesaid) has also commanded, that those who shall not embrace his religion, shall be put to the sword and consigned to infamy.

Think, O brethren! of these evil actions, and then say whether this tyrant, or the Messiah, the Spirit of God, will be the intercessor between God and man. It is stated in the true Scriptures that the pure in spirit shall enjoy in Heaven the same kind of happiness which arises to men from the practice of virtue in this world. It is affirmed by the aforesaid tyrant, that the good or evil which men do, is to be ascribed to the decrees of fate; and led away by this fallacy, the ignorant take no pains to ascertain the truth, believing that every thing which happens to them must be ascribed to the principle of predestination.

It appears from the Scriptures, that all the good actions of men must be ascribed to God, and that evil actions owe their origin to the Devil. It also appears that those who believe in Christ, and act according to his precepts, will be saved from the world, and obtain the reward of everlasting life. Quit, O brethren! the lying religion which you have been taught to believe, and embrace the faith of Jesus Christ, who took on himself the sins of all men, and sacrificed his life to effect their redemption. Amen.

Printed at Serampore near Calcutta, in the year 1213.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonstone,

Secretary to Government.

(Copy.)

To his Excellency the honourable J. Krefting, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

WE deem it necessary to bring under your Excellency's notice, the enclosed translation of an extract from a Persian Pamphlet printed at the press established at Serampore, under the superintendence of the Society of Missionaries residing at that place, and circulated, as we are informed, among the Mussulmen inhabitants of this presidency by direction of that society.

2. It is superfluous to point out to your Excellency, the dangerous tendency of language so abusive of the Mahomedan religion and of its founder, as that which is contained in the enclosed document, when circulated among a people distinguished for their devoted attachment to their faith. It must be evident to your Excellency, that the style and tenor of that document can have no other effect than to irritate the minds, and inflame the religious zeal of the class of Mussulmen to which it is addressed; our duty as guardians of the public safety, therefore, would alone require that we should employ our utmost exertions to prevent the diffusion of a publication by which that safety may so seriously be endangered: but an additional obligation to oppose the circulation, and preclude the revival of such inflammatory productions, is imposed upon us, by the necessity of maintaining the public faith repeatedly pledged under the express injunctions of the legislature in England, to leave our native subjects in India, in the full, free, and undisturbed exercise of their respective religions. To permit the issue and diffusion of a publication containing the most direct and unqualified abuse of the principles and tenets of the religion of the country, proscribing its ordinances, and vilifying its founder and professors, would be manifestly a departure from that principle of toleration which the British legislature has prescribed, which we have uniformly professed and observed, and to which the faith of Government is inviolably pledged.

3. We have not yet formed our determination with regard to every specific measure which, with a view to the preservation of the public tranquillity, and to the vindication of our public faith, it may be necessary to pursue on the present occasion. But the object of most immediate urgency, is to suppress the further diffusion of this inflammatory pamphlet; with which view, we have judged it necessary to trouble your Excellency with the present Address.

4. We are satisfied that your Excellency will duly appreciate the importance of this object, as it affects the welfare of every European Settlement in India; and our experience of your disposition to promote the wishes of this Government, and our confidence in your Excellency's wisdom and discernment, leave no room to doubt your Excellency's acquiescence in the application which we have now the honour to submit to you.

5. The press of the Missionaries being established under the licence and protection of the Danish Government, we solicit the interposition of your Excellency's authority to prohibit the issue of any more copies of the pamphlet, which is the subject of this Address, or of any other publications of a similar description; and we further beg leave to suggest the expediency of requiring the Missionaries to deliver up all the remaining copies of the pamphlet in question. We further take the liberty to propose to your Excellency the necessity of ascertaining from the Missionaries to what extent, and in what manner, the pamphlet has been circulated, with a view to enable us to counteract its dangerous effects

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in those places within the limits of our authority or influence to which it may have been conveyed.

6. It is superfluous to express our entire conviction that this publication has been framed and issued without your Excellency's knowledge, and that if apprised of its nature and tendency, your Excellency's judgment and discernment would have induced you to exercise your authority for its suppression.

Fort William,
1st Sept. 1807.

(A true Copy.)

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

MINTO,
G. H. BARLOW,
J. LUMSDEN.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

(Copy.)

Wednesday, 2d September 1807.

In obedience to the orders of Government, the Reverend Mr. Carey was desired to attend at the Chief Secretary's chambers this morning.

Mr. Carey was first requested to state, whether he knew of a certain pamphlet printed in the Persian character and language, at the press of the Missionaries at Serampore, containing strictures on the Mahomedan religion, and circulated among the native inhabitants of this Presidency. In reply, Mr. Carey expressed his entire ignorance of any such pamphlet, observing, that neither he nor any of the society were conversant in the Persian language. He added, however, that he by no means meant to assert that no such pamphlet had issued from the press, but merely that he himself was not apprized of it, and he took occasion to advert to some tract or tracts on the subject of the religion of the Hindoos, which had been translated into the Hindoostanny language under the superintendence of the Missionaries, but disclaimed all knowledge of any such on the subject of the Mahomedan religion and in the Persian language.

The Secretary then informed Mr. Carey of the general nature of the pamphlet in question, and of the mode in which it had been brought under the notice of Government, and read to him the translation of that part of the pamphlet which immediately respects Mohommud and his religion.

Mr. Carey having observed that he did not perceive any particular impropriety in the general substance of what had been read to him, and that it appeared to him merely to contain arguments in favour of the Christian religion, opposed to that of Mohommud, the Secretary proceeded to point out to him the objectionable nature and dangerous tendency of the publication, by observations similar to those which are contained in the letter of the Right honourable the Governor General in council to the Governor at Serampore.

Mr. Carey said that he by no means approved the introduction of abusive language directed to the religion and its founder, that he was aware that no good end could be answered by it. That it was certainly calculated to irritate, and that to irritate an opponent was not the way to convince him of his errors. That such was not the practice of the Missionaries, in endeavouring to convert the natives to Christianity. Mr. Carey frequently repeated the expression of his own ignorance of the pamphlet in question, and added, that he could venture to declare that none of his brethren were apprized of the improper language which was introduced into it. That none of them understanding Persian, they might not know the force of many Persian words which it contained. That as a body, the pamphlet, as it now stood, could not be ascribed to them, and Mr. Carey intimated that it might be the composition of one of their proselytes, and that although to be printed at the press of the Missionaries, it must be supposed to have undergone a revision by one or more of their number, yet that probably it had not been revised with sufficient accuracy, and that in consequence of their ignorance of the language, the objectionable words had eluded observation.

These explanations were produced by the obvious enquiry, whether the Missionaries were not necessarily acquainted with, and responsible for, whatever issued from their press.

Mr. Carey observed, that the Missionaries were disposed in all respects to conform to the wishes of Government; that it was only necessary for them to know the will of Government to obey it, but that he hoped it was not the intention of Government to prohibit them from endeavouring to convert the natives, by the only means which they were disposed to use, namely, fair argument and persuasion: that all idea of compulsion was entirely out of the question,—that they merely employed arguments to convince the natives of their errors.—The Secretary here informed Mr. Carey, that he was not authorized to state the wishes or intentions of Government upon this point, but that so far he was at liberty to observe, that Government, as the guardians of the public safety, would consider it to be its duty to adopt such measures as were necessary to counteract whatever tended to endanger that safety. Mr. Carey adverted to the success which had attended their efforts, stating, that numbers of the Hindoo persuasion, from the Brahmin to the lowest cast, had been converted; that they had even succeeded in converting a few Mahomedans; instancing one, a syed or descendant of Mohommud,

Mohommud, who had embraced the Christian Faith, and had in consequence become, from an idle profligate character, a man of industry and exemplary sobriety and correctness of conduct. He observed, that in employing these means of conversion, it was impossible that they should speak well of the Mahomedan religion and its founder, for that would be to utter falsehood; but that they disclaimed the practice, and admitted the inutility, of employing abusive epithets, such as are contained in the pamphlet.

Mr. Carey (who acknowledged his influence over the Society of Missionaries) engaged, if it should be desired, that no publication should issue from the press at Serampore, without being first approved by Government.

The Secretary stated in reply, that he was not authorized to signify either an acceptance or rejection of that proposal.

Mr. Carey added, that he would adopt immediate measures to suppress the pamphlet, and withdraw it from circulation, if it had been circulated.

Mr. Carey was questioned regarding the correspondence of Missionaries with any gentlemen employed in the work of the mission in the interior of the country, and at the subordinate settlements, with a view to learn whether it was probable that the pamphlet had been transmitted to other stations, and to the coast.—From Mr. Carey's answers it did not appear that a regular and systematic correspondence, of the nature above mentioned, was maintained; Mr. Carey stated his opinion, that the pamphlet had not obtained any extensive circulation. He promised, however, to ascertain that point, and to put a stop to its further promulgation, both here and at any other place to which it might have been transmitted.

To these points Mr. Carey's immediate attention was particularly enjoined by the Secretary.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

(Copy.)

Dear Sir,

I FIND that a letter from the Right honourable the Governor General in council, has been sent to the Governor of Serampore, respecting the Persian Pamphlet which you mentioned on Wednesday last:—As that gentleman will make a report to Government on the affair, it would be improper for me to anticipate it by mentioning any particulars.

I may however observe, that on enquiry I am informed that the pamphlet was printed about two months ago; that about three hundred copies have been distributed in the vicinity of Calcutta, and that no copy has been sent to any part of the country.

I am, &c. &c.

4th September 1807.

(Signed) W. Carey.

(Copy.)

To the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General, &c. &c. and Supreme Council.

My Lord, and honourable Sirs,

1. I HASTEN to acknowledge the honour of your Lordship's letter of the 1st instant, which came to hand yesterday evening about seven o'clock.

2. Having made myself acquainted with the contents thereof, I immediately took the necessary measures, and prohibited the issue of any more copies of the pamphlet regarding the Mahomedan religion and its founder.

3. I beg leave to assure your Lordship and the gentlemen of the Council, that so far from my having any previous intimation of the circulation of such a pamphlet, I even was ignorant thereof till the moment I had the honour of receiving your letter.

4. As your Lordship's letter requires some correspondence on my part with the Missionaries residing here, I am under the necessity of deferring my final answer till a few days hence, when I shall have the honour to transmit my correspondence with them to the British Government. I only beg leave now to add, that all copies of the said pamphlet shall be delivered up, and no circulation whatever of such or similar papers will in future be permitted from the Missionaries press at Serampore.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

My Lord, and honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Fredericksnagore, }
3d September 1807. }

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

J. Krefting.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

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No. 7.

Copy of a Memorandum from Mr. Blaquiére.

Enclosures in
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ting to Mis-
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Sunday, 6th September 1807.

The ceremony was began by an elderly Bengally, on whose coming and standing in the pulpit, all the audience, who were sitting down before on benches, stood up, when the old man began preaching in the Bengallee language, beseeching his congregation to observe that Yudkistkena, who had never spoken a lie, was persuaded by evil men to utter a falsehood, for which he was sent down to Hell.

The preacher then observed, that even Brahmins and other people of respectability, live a sinful life abroad with women of the town, having at the same time wives at home; that they drink liquor in the public shops, and that in the commission of all these unrighteous acts, they are not forced by any one, but prompted by their evil inclination. He then questioned the difference between Brahmins and other men, seeing they are both liable to sin equally—that if both these classes are equally liable to sin, why then the Sudras and others are required to expiate their sins, and why not the Brahmins?—that Brahmins cannot forgive sins.

That the annual religious festivals are not expiatory of sin, but productive of it, &c. &c.

The people continued standing all the while that the Bengally preached.

Then began the singing psalms in the Bengally language to European tunes.

After this, an European ascended the pulpit, and preached a sermon in English.

The hearers were, some Armenians, some native Portuguese, and some native Portuguese women; two Bengallies that are converted, sat on a bench on the left of the pulpit. There was no other Bengally or Mahomedan sitting, but a croud of them was collected at the door. Among the hearers I did not see a single person of any respectable character, but such as I recognized lead an irregular life. I am given to understand, the Missionaries have some Christians in their employ who use persuasive means to make converts.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

(Copy.)

To the Reverend W. Carey.

Sir,

THE substance of your replies to the verbal communications which I had the honour to state to you on the 2d instant, by direction of Government, having been reported to the Right honourable the Governor General in council, I am directed to request that you will communicate to the Society of Missionaries the observations and suggestions contained in this Address.

2. Since the day of your attendance at the Chief Secretary's office, various pamphlets and treatises in the Bengallee and Hindostanny languages, containing strictures on the religions of the Hindoos and Mussulmen, and purporting to have issued from the press at Serampore, have been submitted to Government: among them are two pamphlets, one in the Bengallee, the other in the Hindostanny language, addressed exclusively to the class of Mahomedans; containing the same or similar abuse of the doctrines, books, and founder of the Mahomedan religion, as is contained in the Persian Pamphlet from which I read to you a translated extract.

3. The Governor General in council has also been informed that the practice of public preaching on topics of that nature, prevails at a house engaged for that purpose by the Missionaries, in the town of Calcutta.

4. The issue of publications and the public delivery of discourses of the nature above described, are evidently calculated to produce consequences in the highest degree detrimental to the tranquillity of the British dominions in India, and it becomes the indispensable duty of the British Government to arrest the progress of any proceedings of that nature. In the present instance, this obligation is enforced by the necessity of maintaining the public faith, which, under the express injunctions of the legislature, has been repeatedly pledged to leave the native subjects of the Company in India, in the full, free, and undisturbed exercise of their respective religions. To permit the issue and diffusion of printed treatises, and the delivery of public discourses in the languages of the country, replete with the most direct and unqualified abuse of the principles and tenets of the religion of the people, is manifestly authorizing an opposition to the full, free, and undisturbed exercise of it.

5. Upon these grounds the Right honourable the Governor General in council deems it necessary to desire that the practice of preaching at the house employed for that purpose in the town of Calcutta, be immediately discontinued.

6. The Governor General in council also deems it his duty to prohibit the issue of any publications from the press superintended by the Society of Missionaries, of a nature offensive to the religious prejudices of the natives, or directed to the object of converting them to Christianity; observing, that whatever may be the propriety of exposing the errors of the Hindoo or Mussulmen religions to persons of those persuasions who may solicit instruction in the doctrines of the Christian faith, it is contrary to the system of protection which Government is pledged to afford to the undisturbed exercise of the religions

religions of the country, and calculated to produce very dangerous effects, to obtrude upon the general body of the people, by means of printed works, exhortations necessarily involving an interference with those religious tenets which they consider to be sacred and inviolable.

7. The Governor General in council further observes, that the press now established at Serampore, being intended for the promulgation of works within the limits of the Company's dominions, it is indispensably necessary that its productions should be subject to the immediate controul of the officers of Government. With this view I am directed to desire, that you will signify to the Missionaries the expectation of the Governor General in council, that the press be transferred to this Presidency, where alone the same controul that is established over presses sanctioned by the Government can be duly exercised.

8. I am further directed to desire, that you will ascertain and report to Government in what manner and in what places the pamphlets and treatises to which this letter refers, or any other of a similar description which may not yet have come under the observation of Government, have been distributed; and also that the Missionaries will employ every effort in their power to withdraw them from circulation.

Fort William,
8th September 1807.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

No. 7.

Enclosures
Gov^t Gen^l's
Letter, 2 Nov.
1807; rela-
ting to Mis-
sionaries.

(Copy.)

To G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Superintendant General of the Police, and Magistrates for the town of Calcutta.

Gentlemen,

THE attention of Government having been lately attracted to a Persian Pamphlet printed at the press of the Society of Missionaries established at Serampore, and supposed to have been circulated among the native inhabitants of the town of Calcutta, containing the most direct and unqualified abuse of the Mahomedan religion and its founder; and Government having reason to believe that public discourses of a similar tendency are publicly delivered by the Missionaries, or their converts, in the town of Calcutta, Mr. Blaquiere was verbally requested to adopt measures with a view to ascertain the proceedings of the Missionaries in disseminating pamphlets of the nature above described, and in prosecuting the objects of conversion by the means of public preaching. From the result of Mr. Blaquiere's enquiries, it appears that numerous pamphlets, written some in the Bengalee and some in the Hindoostanee language, in terms highly abusive of the religious systems of the Hindoos and Mussulmans, have been printed at the press of the Missionaries at Serampore, and circulated among the native inhabitants of this city; and Mr. Blaquiere at the same time delivered in several pamphlets or treatises of the above description. Mr. Blaquiere further reported, that discourses on similar topics, were delivered every Sunday by the Missionaries or their converts, at a house within the town of Calcutta, engaged by the Missionaries for that purpose.

2. The Right honourable the Governor General in council, adverting to the dangerous consequences of these proceedings, has adopted the necessary measures for preventing the issue and distribution of publications, such as are above described; and the immediate object of this communication is to inform you, that the Missionaries have been required to discontinue and prevent the practice of public preaching at the house engaged for that purpose in the town of Calcutta.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Council Chamber,
8th September 1807.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec^y to Gov^t.

(Copy.)

To the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. and Supreme Council at Fort William.

My Lord, and honourable Sirs,

I HAD the honour, on the 3d instant, to address your Lordship and members of the Supreme Council at Fort William, in a letter to be considered as a preliminary reply to that of the 1st of September, wherein I gave myself the liberty to state what steps I had taken for the suppression of a Persian Pamphlet regarding the Mahomedan religion and its founder. I did in the same letter intimate the necessity on my part, to enter into a correspondence with the Society of Missionaries at this place, thereby to ascertain the number of pamphlets distributed by them, and in what manner, &c. &c. I further gave myself the honour to promise, that all the remaining copies of the said pamphlet should be delivered up, and no circulation whatever of such or similar papers be permitted in future from the Missionaries press.

2. The society of Missionaries having complied with the orders I deemed it proper to prescribe with regard to the said pamphlet, I have the honour, as a measure of the respectful attention I owe to you my Lord and honourable Sirs, now to transmit all the printed copies remaining in the hands of the said society, amounting to 1,700, out of 2,000, as only 300

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copies appear to have been distributed either at Chinsurah, Serampore, Calcutta, or the neighbouring villages.

3. The subjoined copy of a letter I received from the Missionaries on the 8th instant, will fully convince you my Lord and honourable Sirs, of my having disapproved of their conduct in the present instance; and as I fully coincide in the political principles laid down in your letter of the 1st instant, I can only assure the Supreme Council, that the government of Serampore will never permit any act to be committed which might in any degree give offence to the British Government, whose prosperity the Danish nation in particular always will regard as their ultimate wishes.

4. The answer of the Missionaries will also I hope be considered as satisfactory, and as a pledge to you my Lord and honourable Sirs, that they never in future will attempt to print any thing by which the preservation of order and tranquillity might be endangered; and as their sentiments in their reply to my letter, manifest the fullest regret on their part, I humbly request that no further specific measure may be taken, as I, on the least application from your Government, always will be ready to check abuses, which in the present case appears merely to derive from a misapplied religious zeal.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration and respect,
My Lord, and honourable Sirs,

Fredericksnagore,
the 10th Sept. 1807.

Your, &c.
(Signed) J. Krefting.

(A true Copy.)

Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the honourable Jacob Krefting, Esq. Governor of Serampore,
&c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

WE have been favoured with your Excellency's communication of the 5th instant, stating your having received a letter from the Right honourable the British Governor General and Council of Fort William, dated the 1st instant, which noticed a Persian Pamphlet lately circulated under our direction, as containing expressions tending to irritate the minds of the class of Mussulmans to whom it was addressed; expressing your sorrow at such a circumstance having occurred; prohibiting the further distribution of the said pamphlet; and requiring us to deliver up the remaining copies now in our hands; as well as to give you every degree of information relative to the actual distribution of the pamphlet in question.

2. On carefully examining this pamphlet, we feel it our duty to declare our sincere regret, that any expressions tending to irritate rather than convince the mind, should thus have issued from our press; and we feel that justice to our own characters requires us to state to your Excellency the circumstances under which it happened.

About three months ago we delivered to a Moonshi, formerly a Mussulman, but who had for some time professed an attachment to the Christian religion, a short abstract (in the Bengallee language) of the life of Mahomet, taken almost verbatim from Lale's preliminary discourse prefixed to his translation of the Koran, desiring him to translate it into Persian. The confidence we had in this man altogether, with the hurry of business, occasioned our putting the translation to press without a previous revisal; and we now find to our great regret, that he has departed from his original, not only by foisting in epithets which were not in the copy, but by making a number of alterations in the ideas themselves. We do not mention this for the sake of exonerating ourselves from blame (we are aware that such an act of negligence does not prevent its being our act) but merely as a fact in the history of the pamphlet. Should your Excellency wish it, we will send you either the original itself, which after much search we have found, or an English translation of it, that your Excellency may satisfy yourself of the truth of the fact.

3. We are happy to find, that of 2,000 printed of this pamphlet, 1,700 remain in our hands; the other 300, as far as we can ascertain, have been distributed either at Serampore, Chinsurah, or Calcutta, or the neighbouring villages. We suppose that none of them have gone to a greater distance. We hope, and indeed have reason to believe, that no apprehension need be entertained from those distributed, as from the indifference and disregard manifested by natives in general to things of this nature, it is more than probable that by far the greater part of them are thrown away or destroyed.

4. We cheerfully send your Excellency the remaining copies, and pledge ourselves that it shall never more issue from our press in any form whatever. Relative to similar papers in any future time, we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that our lively sense of the favour and countenance we have so long experienced from the Danish Government, both in Europe and India, and particularly from your Excellency, would alone prevent us from doing any thing which might in the remotest degree tend to give your Excellency pain. But it cannot be unknown to your Excellency, that we need no inducement of this kind to urge us to a conduct to the public tranquillity; we are thoroughly convinced that the Christian religion, so far from requiring the aid either of coercion or of irritating and

• opprobrious epithets, expressly disallows them; and we feel certain that no one was ever made a sincere convert to Christianity by means like these.

5. Indeed, were we in the course of our missionary labours here, to pursue a different line of conduct, we should not only violate those feelings of attachment and respect to the British Government, and the members who compose it, which none in India possess in a higher degree than ourselves, but act as contrary to the dictates of common sense, as to those of Christianity. If, as your Excellency justly observes, the safety of every European settlement be connected with the preservation of order and tranquillity in the British dominions in India, how much more deeply must our personal safety, and the safety of our families, be involved therein, since our very existence in this, a heathen country, is suspended on the prosperity of the British empire in India.

6. As a proof however of the real tenor of our conduct, we are happy in being able to appeal to evidence stronger than mere assertions,—your Excellency's personal knowledge. Nearly eight years have elapsed since we first had the honour of enjoying the patronage and the countenance of the Danish Government in India. We feel therefore peculiar satisfaction in appealing to your Excellency, whether our conduct, both as individuals, and as a Missionary body, hath not been agreeable to the sentiments we have just expressed; and we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that every view of the nature of Christianity, confirms us in the conviction of its being our duty to persevere in the use of the mildest, most inoffensive, and conciliatory methods in our intercourse with natives of every description, conscious that by these alone we can impress them with an idea of the true nature of Christianity. And we feel high pleasure in the thought, that while thus obeying the dictates of our own consciences, we have the happiness of perfectly coinciding with the wishes of your Excellency and of the Right honourable the Governor General of the British dominions in India.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W^m Carey,
W^m Ward,
Josh. Marshman,
W^m Moore,
Jos^{ph} Rowe,
Felix Carey.

Serampore,
Sept. 8th, 1807.

(A true Copy.)

Prinzling, Secretary to Government.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government,

(Copy.)

His Excellency the honourable J. Krefting, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letters under dates the 3d and 10th instant, the former in reply to our Address, the latter received on the 11th instant, communicating to us the result of the measures which your Excellency had been pleased to adopt in conformity to our request for the suppression of publications obnoxious to the religious persuasions of the natives of India, and enclosing a copy of an Address to your Excellency on the subject from the Society of Missionaries at Fredericksnagore.

2. We request your Excellency to accept the expression of our cordial acknowledgments, for the attention which your Excellency has manifested to the request contained in our letter of the 1st instant, and for the measures which your Excellency adopted, with a view to ascertain the extent to which the pamphlet reflecting on the Mussulman religion had been circulated, and to prevent the future distribution of works of that description.

3. We have duly received the copies of the pamphlet which your Excellency had the goodness to require from the Missionaries and to transmit to this Presidency.

4. Your Excellency's assurance of the disposition of the Government of Serampore to meet the wishes of the British Government on all occasions, is consistent with our experience, and demands our cordial thanks.

5. Subsequently to the despatch of our letter to your Excellency's Address, we received information of the distribution of other pamphlets and treatises in the Hindoostanny and Bengally languages, printed at the press of Serampore, containing strictures on the religions of the Hindoos and Mahomedans, equally offensive with those contained in the pamphlet of which we had the honour to transmit to your Excellency a translated extract. We were also informed that the Missionaries and their converts were in the habit of preaching publicly in the town of Calcutta on similar topics.

6. In our letter of the 1st instant, we observed to your Excellency, that we had not then formed our determination with regard to the specific measures, which, with a view to the preservation of the public tranquillity, and to the vindication of our public faith, it might be necessary to pursue on the present occasion. With the additional information
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above described, however, we have since resumed the consideration of the subject, and the measures which we adopted in consequence, were carried into effect previously to our receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 10th instant.

7. The works which are printed at the press of the Missionaries are expressly intended for promulgation within the limits of the British dominions, and even the operations of the press are principally supported by the aid and encouragement afforded by the Asiatic Society of the College of Fort William. The establishment of it at Serampore had no reference to the circulation of its productions within the limits of that colony, but is exclusively directed to the same purposes to which it would be applied if established at this Presidency. Under these circumstances, it appeared to us to be obviously regular, as well as highly expedient, that the press of the Missionaries should be placed under the immediate controul of this Government, in the same manner as the presses established at Calcutta. And with this view we signified to the Missionaries our expectation that the press be brought within the sphere of our direct authority, by being transferred to this Presidency.

8. We are satisfied that your Excellency will believe this arrangement to have been entirely unconnected with the slightest doubt of your Excellency's disposition to exert your authority in preventing the issue of improper publications, and will consider it to be founded exclusively on those general principles, which render it the duty of every government to reserve to itself the power of restraining irregularities within the limits of its own dominion.

9. For your Excellency's more detailed information, we have the honour to transmit, enclosed, a copy of the letter addressed by orders to the Rev. Mr. Carey, under date the 8th instant, communicating our desire that the press be immediately transferred to this Presidency, and prohibiting both the practice of public preaching at Calcutta, and the issue of publications directed to the object of converting the natives to Christianity.

10. The existence of a press at Serampore, being (as we have already observed) obviously unnecessary for the purpose of circulating works within the limits of that settlement, and exclusively applicable to the purposes of similar establishments of this Presidency, we confidently trust that your Excellency will not only concur in the expediency of the measure which we have adopted, but will withhold your consent to the establishment of any other press under the protection of the Danish flag.

11. We have perused with great satisfaction the Memorial of the Missionaries, and are entirely convinced of the rectitude and propriety of their intentions; but it will not escape your Excellency's observation, that the purposes of the press are liable to abuse without their knowledge and concurrence, since it appears from the tenor of the Memorial, that the Missionaries were not only uninformed of the objectionable nature of the Persian Pamphlet which has excited our attention, but that works of a similar nature in the Bengallee and Hindoostanny languages have been published at the press of Serampore, the contents of which were previously unknown to them.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

MINTO,
G. H. BARLOW,
J. LUMSDEN.

Fort William,
15th September 1807.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

To N. B. Edmonstone, Esquire.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 8th instant, requesting me to communicate to the Society of Missionaries at Serampore, the observations and suggestions contained therein.

2. In reply thereto, I have the honour to inform you, that I have communicated to the Society of Missionaries the contents of the said letter, agreeably to the request contained therein.

3. I have the honour to observe, in reply to the eighth paragraph, that I will endeavour to ascertain and report, for the information of Government, the places where these or any other pamphlets have been circulated. At present I am able only to say, that although pamphlets have been in circulation for several years, no one instance has come to my knowledge, of the least symptom of alarm having been excited either among Hindoos or Musulmans in consequence of such circulation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. Carey.

Serampore,
15th September 1807.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

To the Right honourable Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General of India, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. THE Society of Missionaries residing at Serampore, entreat permission to lay before your Lordship, with the greatest submission, a full and undisguised statement of their situation,

situation, circumstances, and views; humbly casting themselves on your Lordship's clemency, and imploring such relief as your Lordship's candour and wisdom and attachment to the Protestant religion may suggest.

2. Your Lordship's Memorialists beg permission humbly to represent, that in the year 1792 a number of ministers and others of the Baptist denomination, reflecting on the blessings they enjoyed through the Christian Revelation, and feeling it their indispensable duty to attempt imparting the same to the heathen, formed themselves into a voluntary society, by the name of the Baptist Missionary Society; and that your Lordship's Memorialists, influenced by the same views, by the advice of this society, engaged in a mission to India.

3. They entreat permission further to state, that one of your Lordship's Memorialists and his friend, since dead, landed at Calcutta in the year 1793; who being soon after entrusted by a gentleman high in the service, with the care of two indigo works in the district of Dinagepore, began to learn the Bengalee language, translate the Scriptures and dispense Christian instruction to the natives of that and the neighbouring districts; and although this was continued for six years, nothing appeared on the part of the natives but the highest satisfaction.

4. That the Right honourable Lord Teignmouth, being then Governor General of India, was pleased to grant these two Missionaries the covenants of that time, granted to British subjects in India.

5. They entreat permission further, humbly to represent that in the year 1799, four other Missionaries arriving at Serampore, were invited by his Excellency Colonel Bie, late Governor of Serampore, to settle in that colony, open an European school, set up their printing press, and instruct the natives of that settlement in Christianity, under the patronage of his Danish Majesty; and that your Lordship's Memorialists felt it their duty to accept his Excellency's invitation.

6. That in consequence of a representation made by his Excellency Colonel Bie, his Danish Majesty was pleased to direct the Royal College of Commerce at Copenhagen, to signify his pleasure to the Governor of Serampore, that the Society of Missionaries be considered as under his Majesty's protection and patronage, which they accordingly signified by a letter bearing date September 5th, 1801.

That, thus encouraged by the Danish Government, your Lordship's Memorialists proceeded to print the Scriptures in the Bengalee language; and, by preaching and diffusing religious tracts, to instruct the native inhabitants of that settlement in the Christian religion; and that his Excellency the late Colonel Bie was pleased, at the baptism of the first Hindoo convert, to honour the Missionaries with his presence.

8. That, after the Scriptures were published, many came to Serampore from different parts of the country to request copies, and to seek Christian instruction; and that a considerable number, at different times, have received Christian baptism.

9. That of those who thus came from a distance, some entreated your Lordship's Memorialists to accompany them to their respective homes, for the sake of instructing their neighbours and friends, who, though equally desirous of Christian instruction, were unable to take so long a journey; that in several instances they complied with these invitations, and invariably found these excursions attended with perfect quietness as well as safety to their own persons, although they appeared simply as Christian teachers; and the people whom they thus visited, were in several instances Mahomedans.

10. Your Lordship's Memorialists entreat permission farther to represent, that on occasion of the printing presses at Calcutta being placed under the controul of Government, the Most noble the Marquis Wellesley was pleased to enquire respecting the press at Serampore; but on being informed that, (official papers for the Danish Government excepted,) the Missionaries confined its operations to printing the Scriptures and religious tracts, and made it an invariable rule to print nothing of a political nature, his Lordship was pleased to express his satisfaction at the press of Serampore being thus employed.

11. That his Lordship was pleased soon after to accept a copy of the New Testament, translated by the Missionaries into the Bengalee language, and to express his approbation of the undertaking.

12. That in 1801 his Lordship was pleased to appoint one of your Lordship's Memorialists, teacher of the Bengalee and Sangskrit languages, in the College of Fort William.

13. That his Lordship was pleased soon after to direct the Missionaries to prepare and print the Psalms of David, and the Book of Isaiah, as a class-book in the Bengalee language, for the use of the college.

14. That on a subsequent occasion, his Lordship was pleased to assure one of your Lordship's Memorialists, that he was perfectly acquainted with all the concerns and operations of the Missionaries at Serampore, and felt great satisfaction at their affairs being attended with such a degree of success.

15. They entreat permission also to represent, that in the year 1803 a copy of the New Testament, and the Pentateuch, in the Bengalee language, were presented to His Majesty by R. Bowyer, esq. of Pall Mall, and that His Majesty was pleased graciously to accept them, and to direct that His Majesty's thanks be given to the Baptist Missionary Society.

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16. They humbly beg leave further to represent, that early in the year 1804, reflecting on the situation of the different countries around, as destitute of the Holy Scriptures, your Lordship's Memorialists felt it their duty to request the assistance of the public in Europe, in the work of translating and publishing the Scriptures in the languages of India.

17. That in the year 1805, a letter was received from the British and Foreign Bible Society, of which the Right honourable Lord Teignmouth is President, and the Bishops of London, Durham, Exeter, and St. David's, the Right honourable Lord Radstock, Admiral Gambier, Sir W. Pepperell, William Wilberforce, and Charles Grant, Esq. Vice Presidents; the following extract from which, they humbly entreat permission to submit to your Lordship.

London, July 23d, 1804.

"Resolved,—That George Udny, Esq. the Reverend David Brown, the Reverend Claudius Buchanan, and Messrs. Carey, Ward, and Marshman, be requested to form a Committee, and to correspond with the Society respecting the best means of promoting the objects of this Institution, with regard to the Eastern languages."

(Signed) John Owen,
Secretary.

18. That in the year 1806, your Lordships Memorialists published a Memoir, in India, relative to the translations of the Scriptures, of which copies were transmitted to the honourable the Court of Directors, the Right honourable the President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Right Reverend the Bishops, the Universities in Britain, and a number of public bodies and private gentlemen.

19. That in consequence of this Memoir, a considerable sum was subscribed by gentlemen at this Presidency to carry forward the work; and that subscriptions have been received on the same account from England and Scotland, and also from the United States of America.

20. Thus have your Lordship's Memorialists, humbly relying on your Lordship's clemency, laid open in the most unreserved manner the whole of their circumstances; conscious of no evil design, they have never attempted concealment, but have year by year laid the whole of their conduct before the public, both in Britain and India. And they entreat permission farther humbly to state, that in the course of their missionary labours, they have baptized upwards of a hundred natives, including Hindoos and Mussulmans; of these, the first ten were inhabitants of Serampore, and the rest such as came from different parts of the country seeking Christian instruction. Among these, twelve were Brahmins, sixteen of the Writer cast, and five Mussulmans. Your Lordship's Memorialists entreat permission to add, that neither the baptism of the Brahmins, nor Mussulmans, created any kind of alarm, although the circumstances attending them were perfectly well known to a great distance around.

21. Your Lordship's Memorialists humbly entreat permission further to represent, that in thus affording Christian instruction to natives, they were perfectly unconscious of acting contrary to the declared will of the British nation and Legislature, or to the existing regulations of the honourable Company. Conscious of the salutary effects in renovating the mind and regulating the passions, they wished to impart the blessing to their Hindoo fellow subjects, happy in the idea that in every real convert they were securing to their country a friend, a subject obeying from new principles, and cordially attached to the British nation by new and inviolable ties.

22. They entreat permission further to represent, that though perfectly acquainted with, and highly revering the principles which induced the British Legislature to guarantee to their Indian subjects the full and undisturbed possession of their different religious opinions, your Lordship's Memorialists were perfectly unconscious of violating those principles, inasmuch as the most solemn engagements of this nature in Britain are never supposed to preclude religious discussion; and from the liberal and generous nature of the protestant religion, they were led to imagine that a protestant nation, while utterly averse to coercion, could not but wish their Hindoo subjects might in some prudent and safe method receive Christian instruction.

23. They humbly entreat permission further to state, that this supposition was strengthened by perusing in Russell's collection of Statutes concerning the Incorporation, Trade, and Commerce of the East India Company, printed at London in 1786, and dedicated to the Right honourable Henry Dundas, an abridgment of the Charters of Incorporation granted to the several East India Companies, which abridgment, among others, contains an abstract of the charter granted to the honourable Company by his Majesty King William the Third, and bearing date September 5th, 1698; in which it is stipulated, page xx. of the abridgment, that "the ministers of the honourable Company are to learn the Portuguese and Hindoo languages, to enable them to instruct the Gentoos, &c. in the Christian religion."

24. Your Lordship's Memorialists humbly acknowledge to your Lordship, that the conduct of other protestant nations towards their Indian subjects, has also tended to confirm them in this supposition, particularly that of the United States of Holland, who, while they allowed their Cingalese, Malabar, and Malay subjects, the free exercise of their different religions, at the public expense translated the sacred Scriptures into the former and latter of these languages, and employed Missionaries and Catechists to instruct the natives in the Christian religion; from which conduct your Lordship's Memorialists have never heard that

that in one single instance any alarm or disturbance arose, but that, on the contrary, these converted natives were often of the highest political service to their respective governments.

25. That the conduct of his Danish Majesty Frederick the Fourth, who in 1705, at his own expense, sent Messrs. Zeigenbaly and Grundler to found the Protestant Mission at Tranquebar, tended still more to confirm their minds in this idea, particularly when connected with the subsequent conduct of the British nation towards that mission; for your Lordship's Memorialists entreat permission to represent, that on the return of the Missionary Zeigenbaly to Europe, nine years after the commencement of the mission, he was invited to a sitting of the Bishops and others, in the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; and that after his return to India, he was presented with a printer's press, to encourage him in the publication of the sacred Scriptures; that this press the Missionaries set up at Tranquebar, where it still remains employed for Missionary purposes, under the patronage of his Danish Majesty.

26. That the gracious condescension of his Majesty George the First, by no means tends to weaken those ideas; for, in addition to the encouragement afforded these Missionaries by his subjects, his Majesty was pleased to write them two letters, in the first of which, bearing date August 23d, 1717, his Majesty was pleased to express his satisfaction at the success of their labours, and to assure them of the continuance of his royal favour; and in the second, dated February 23d, 1727, twenty-two years after the mission had been founded (a period in which the dissemination of the Scriptures and the baptism of a multitude of the natives had fully developed its nature and tendency) his Majesty was pleased to express his satisfaction in terms still stronger, to assure them that a constant account of the progress of their mission would be acceptable, and to "pray that they might be assisted in this good work, that its perpetuity might not fail in generations to come."

27. Your Lordship's Memorialists humbly entreat permission further to represent, that the conduct of the honourable Company towards the Missionary servants lately deceased, has tended to convince them, that in attempting to afford Christian instruction to the Hindoos, they were not acting contrary to the will of the honourable Company. In confirmation of this idea, they entreat permission to refer to the cenotaph, which the honourable Company has been pleased to erect at Madras to the memory of this Missionary, directing that the inscription be translated into the different languages of the country, that the natives may understand the sense they entertain of his transcendent merit in "abstracting himself from temporal views, and for a period of fifty years going about doing good," in the character of a Christian Missionary.

28. Your Lordship's Memorialists most humbly entreat permission to appeal to your Lordship, whether their circumstances and employment in translating the Scriptures, and quietly dispensing Christian instruction, be not similar to those of Zeigenbaly and Swartz.

They acknowledge that their efforts bear no proportion to the labours of these excellent men, but entreat permission humbly to represent, that their motives and the nature of their labours are exactly the same.

29. They also entreat permission further to represent, that from the peculiarly delicate circumstances in which the efforts of the Missionary Swartz were made, among natives whose bigotry greatly exceeds that of the natives of this Presidency, and in the neighbourhood of the most inveterate and formidable Mahometan power which has ever opposed the British nation, they were led to suppose that if in these circumstances, attempts to instruct natives in the Christian religion were not injurious to the public tranquillity, but rather meritorious, they could not be of a different nature in this Presidency, freed from every powerful Mahometan neighbour, and when the natives, divided into numerous sects, indulge in literary and religious discussion to an almost unbounded degree.

30. That all they have had an opportunity of observing relative to the natives, has convinced them of this being their true state and disposition. They have found that in numerous instances discussion has been desired by their native teachers and approved by the multitude, even when it has ended to the disadvantage of their spiritual guides; that Christian instruction has been sought both by Hindoos and Mussulmans; that the prudent dissemination of Christian instruction for thirteen years, the baptism of more than a hundred of the natives, and the circulation of several thousand copies of the Scriptures, has created no alarm; nor excited among them the least dissatisfaction during the whole of this period. They entreat permission also to add, that one of your Lordship's Memorialists has been in the habit, for more than five years, of dispensing Christian instruction in Calcutta to his servants, and such other natives who choose to attend, without observing the most distant appearance of discontent.

31. Your Lordship's Memorialists humbly entreat permission further to intrude upon your Lordship's clemency, and to represent, that about a year ago a number of Americans and Protestant Portuguese, natives of Calcutta, stated to them that they wished for Christian instruction, but were too little acquainted with the English language to receive it at the English church, they therefore entreated your Lordship's Memorialists to afford it them in Bengalee, the only language in which they could receive it, one of them offering to fit up a part of his house for that purpose. Not imagining that by thus affording instruction to protestant natives, they were acting contrary to the will of Government,
your

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your Lordship's Memorialists felt it their duty to comply with this request. And it is with the deepest concern they learn that this has been mentioned to Government, as an attempt to inflame the minds of the natives, and disturb the public tranquillity.

32. They humbly beg leave to represent, that hearing instruction in their own language, natives have occasionally listened without, but that not the least appearance of dissatisfaction has been observed among those who have thus occasionally listened.

33. Your Lordship's Memorialists humbly implore permission to represent, that it is with the deepest concern they understand apprehensions for the public tranquillity have been entertained from the productions of their press.

34. They therefore humbly entreat permission to lay before your Lordship a correct list of the pamphlets which have issued therefrom, with a brief view of their contents:

1. "The Gospel Messenger," a short Bengalee poem, written to announce the translation of the Scriptures. By a Hindoo Pundit, favourable to Christianity as an object of discussion, but still professing Hindooism.
2. "The Dawn of Wisdom." By the same Pundit. Written to invite his countrymen to the investigation of Christianity.
3. "News relative to the Salvation of Men."
4. "A Summary of Christian Doctrine."
5. "The Words of Affection," a Summary of Christianity, with an invitation to the Hindoos to examine it.
6. "An Address to the Worshippers of Juggernaut,"—4 pages.
7. "The Difference," a comparison between Khrishna and Christ. A translation of this, and the 1st, 5th, and 6th Articles, have been published in England.
8. "The Sure Refuge," "Salutary Counsel," and the "Enlightening Guide," three short pieces addressed to his countrymen the Hindoos. By Pelumber Sing, an aged native Christian.
9. "An Address to Mussulmans," with an Appendix containing some account of Mahomet.

35. Your Lordship's Memorialists humbly entreat permission to represent, that these pamphlets, with a few Catechisms (two of them Dr. Watts's) include every thing they have printed in the native languages, except the Scriptures, a book of Hymns, and the elementary books printed for the College of Fort William. The appendix in the 9th article, is the Pamphlet, a Persian translation of which was laid before your Lordship. This is the only one which your Lordship's Memorialists have at any time addressed to the Mussulmans, as they have generally found them less fond of discussion than the Hindoos. They entreat permission to add, that the Address was written and printed in England several years ago, and was selected by your Lordship's Memorialists, on account of its conciliatory tendency; that the appendix was drawn up by your Lordship's Memorialists, about three years ago, at the request of a number of Mussulmans highly fond of religious discussion,—that none of those epithets were used respecting Mahomet, which appeared in the Persian translation, and that your Lordship's Memorialists never heard of any Mussulman being displeased by the perusal in the Bengalee of the original copy, although it has been read for nearly three years. They entreat permission however to represent, that on receiving the first information of your Lordship's pleasure, they withdrew it from circulation in every form.

36. They entreat permission to assure your Lordship, that nothing can be farther from them, than an indifference to the public tranquillity. Convinced as they are, by all the observations they have been able to make, that the British Government is the greatest national blessing vouchsafed by Divine Providence to India for many ages, and that the safety of themselves and their families, and of their native converts, depend in a peculiar manner on the permanent prosperity of the British Government, they entreat your Lordship to judge whether the dictates of religion do not concur with those of the soundest reason, in urging them to promote by every possible means, the peace, tranquillity and prosperity of the British Empire in India.

37. Your Lordship's Memorialists humbly entreat permission farther to represent, that they now have in the press translations of the Scriptures in the Sangskrit, the Bengalee, the Hindee, the Orissa, the Mahratta and the Guzzeratter languages, which they have pledged themselves to the public in Britain, America, and in India, to print at a stipulated price, a price precluding any profit arising to themselves from this work of public and gratuitous benevolence.

38. That for the sake of executing these works, and others which they are printing at a stipulated price for the College of Fort William and the Asiatic Society, and the accommodation of those concerned in them, they have been obliged to purchase and fit up premises at an expense of more than sixty thousand rupees, an expense involving them in debts which the most persevering industry and the most rigid economy has not enabled them in seven years wholly to liquidate. They humbly entreat permission further to state, that these premises, if abandoned, could be let only for a small monthly rent, and would indeed be ineligible to any single family, or to persons in a different line of business; while premises equally spacious and convenient could not be obtained in Calcutta for the monthly rent of a thousand rupees.

39. That in consequence of the difference in the price of house rent and other necessities of life naturally existing between the metropolis of India and a small country town, the wages of native workmen in the printing line at Calcutta, are nearly double those given at

at Serampore. Such works however as your Lordship's Memorialists have engaged in, with a view to public sale, relating chiefly to Oriental literature, are exceedingly limited and precarious in the sale, and will permit no addition being made to their price.

40. That your Lordship's Memorialists, with their wives and children, forming a family of more than thirty Europeans, are by their missionary circumstances laid under the necessity of adopting a degree of economy and frugality, practicable only in a retired country situation, as well as of training up their children (twenty in number) in the same course; they therefore entreat permission to represent to your Lordship's consideration, that these circumstances constrain them to contemplate a removal to Calcutta with the utmost dread, as involving the speedy and inevitable ruin of themselves and their families.

41. They beg leave therefore to cast themselves on your Lordship's clemency, and with the utmost deference to submit their circumstances to your Lordship's humanity and wisdom, humbly imploring the great Author of the Christian religion to pour down on your Lordship his choicest blessings, that your Lordship's Government, tranquil and happy to your Lordship, may be productive of the most beneficial and lasting effects to the millions confided to your Lordship's care; and that at a very distant period your Lordship may receive from his gracious hand a crown of glory that fadeth not away!

We have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Mission House, Serampore, 30th Sept. 1807.	(Signed)	<i>W. Carey,</i>	<i>Wm. Moore,</i>
		<i>Jo. Marsham,</i>	<i>Josh. Rowe,</i>
		<i>Wm. Ward,</i>	<i>Felix Carey.</i>

(Copy.)

To the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. Supreme Council,
Fort William.

My Lord, and honourable Sirs,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, dated the 15th instant. The necessity of a reference to the Missionaries, in order to enable me to answer your public letter, has precluded me from transmitting an earlier reply thereto.

2. It gives me great pleasure, my Lord and honourable Sirs, from the general tenor of this letter, to perceive your Lordship's acquiescence in the measures I have adopted, as well to ascertain the extent to which the pamphlets respecting the Mussulman religion have been circulated, as to prevent the future distribution of works of that description.

3. I am also informed, that the several copies I did myself the honour to send down to Fort William on the 10th instant have been received.

4. Your Lordship in council have been pleased to observe, that subsequently to the despatch of your first letter, information had been given of the distribution of other pamphlets and treatises printed at the press of Serampore, containing strictures on the religion of the Hindoos and Mahomedans, equally offensive with those contained in the first translated extract; moreover, that the Missionaries and their converts were in the habit of preaching publicly in the town of Calcutta.

5. Having considered it my duty to ascertain all facts with regard to this unpleasant affair, in order thereby to convince my superiors of the absolute necessity on my part to suppress the issue of all works regarding religious discussions from the press of Serampore, I have directed the Missionaries to furnish me with a translated copy of the pamphlet in the Hindoostanee and Bengalee language, which I have now the honour, enclosed, to transmit for your Lordship's inspection. The errors of the Mahomedan and Hindoo religion are (as cannot be denied) developed in this pamphlet; but I humbly beg leave to observe, that I do not find the expressions made use of so offensive, as those contained in the Persian pamphlet, in which the Mussulman religion and its founder are exposed in a manner I certainly did not approve of; I further beg leave to observe, that the Bengalee pamphlet alluded to in the 5th paragraph of your Lordship's letter, is not the production of yesterday, or of a late date, but has been in circulation since the latter end of the year 1804, or from the beginning of the year 1805. The habit of the Missionaries of preaching publicly in the town of Calcutta, on the topics of religion, is also nothing new, but will on due examination be found to have been practised there by them for nearly five years back, in which time no notice has been taken of their proceedings, nor has disturbance to my knowledge been the consequence thereof.

6. As it appears by the 9th paragraph of your public letter, that your Lordship in council entirely disapprove of the Missionaries issuing publications directed to the object of converting the natives to Christianity, I have, in order to evince the British Government of my utmost desire to manifest every practicable attention to the fulfilment of their wishes, prescribed such rules for the Missionaries, as will effectually preclude them from the possibility of acting contrary to your Lordship's political views in future. The press at Serampore is consequently suppressed. As far as may concern religious matters, the translation of the Bible and the New Testament is forbidden, until I can have the honour

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of your advice and sentiments, whether the circulation of the Bible in the Bengalee language is to be included in your Lordship's prohibition.

7. Having now, as I hope, given the strongest proofs of my readiness to meet your Lordship's wishes, and also my determination to restrain such irregularities as might give offence to the British Government in India, I humbly request that your Lordship in council will desist from urging the measure of having the press transferred to the Presidency of Fort William, a step which will not only cause the ruin of the Missionaries, but will likewise be highly prejudicial to his Danish Majesty's settlement Fredericksnagore, where the press is constantly made use of, as well with regard to the publishing of regulations within our own limits, as also for advertisements of all public and private sales.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the high consideration and respect with which I have the honour to be,

My Lord, and honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

Fredericksnagore,
the 30th September 1807.

(Signed) J. Kreftling,

(Signed) Printzling,
Secretary to Government.

Some Account of MOHUMMUD.

THE name of Mohummud's father was Abdulla; he died while young, and Mohummud was very poor, having only five camels and one maid servant. 571 years after the birth of Jesus Christ, Mohummud was born at Mecca in the Khoreish tribe. When he was 43 years of age, his uncle took care of him, and placed him in the service of a widow, whom he afterwards married; and by her wealth, became one of the richest men in Mecca.

From that time he, forming the idea of becoming a prophet, retired every year to a cave in the mountain Hara, and after some time, taking his family thither, told them that the angel Gabriel had appeared to him, and said "God has appointed thee to become a prophet." His wife and his uncle's son hearing this, believed it. Mohummud declared this at the age of forty, and very few became Mussulmans till after he was forty-three years of age, but by degrees his followers increased. When he was fifty-two years old, he told the people that one night he had gone from Mecca to Jerusalem with an angel, and from Jerusalem to Heaven, and had conversed with God; but when some of his followers heard this imposture, they deserted him. Mohummud, till he was fifty-three years of age, gained disciples by persuasion, after which, he declared that God had commanded those who would not embrace the Mussulman faith to be destroyed, and upon this, his enemies at Mecca sought to kill him, wherefore he fled to Medina. After this, he made war with his enemies, in which sometimes he prevailed, and sometimes they.

Seven years after his flight he sent messengers to the neighbouring princes, attacking those who despised his message. Eight years after his flight he conquered Egypt, Syria and other countries, and also made himself master of Mecca: eleven years after his flight he died, but all Arabia were Mussulmans before his death. After his death, his followers by war obliged Hindoostan and other countries to embrace the Mussulman faith. The leaves of the Koran had been found in a chest after his death, and Abubeckar, one of his followers, putting those together, formed the Koran as it now is.

Mohummud had nine wives, and occasioned the death of many thousands of people, on which account we say that he is not a true prophet, nor in any respect the friend of God, as a murderous robber cannot be the friend of the governor general.

Mohummud deceiving, said, "I received the Koran by degrees from the angel Gabriel." When he wanted to delude the people, he would say, "I have this command from God, through the angel Gabriel."

Many of the words of the Koran are found in other books; how therefore could Mohummud say, that he received the whole from God by the angel Gabriel?

We say that the Koran is not the book of God, because it does not prohibit all sin: it encourages men to commit adultery, to fight and to destroy others; but the Law, the Psalms and the New Testament, prohibit every sin and every sinful thought.

We say that the Koran cannot be the word of God, because Mohummud said, he was a prophet to establish the Law, the Psalms, and the Gospel; but in the Gospel it is written, that whoever adds any thing to these three by any other book, God will cast him into Hell. Why then did Mohummud write the Koran?

We say that the Koran cannot be the word of God, because in it is a very great mistake—the way of salvation. Behold, in the Koran it is said that men go to Heaven by these four works: alms, prayer, fasting, and pilgrimages to Mecca; but the Law, the Psalms, and the New Testament, firmly declare, that none can go to Heaven by his own works: and that Adam and Noah, and Abraham and Moses and David, and all the other prophets mentioned in the Law and the Psalms, repenting of their sins, rejected their own righteousness and trusted in the death of Jesus Christ. The Law, the Psalms, and the Prophets declare from beginning to end, there can be no other way of salvation besides dependance in the death of Christ. Therefore in the Law, the Psalms, and the New Testament, this the way of salvation

salvation is ascertained; but the Koran leaving this way, has instituted another. How therefore could Mohummud say that these three books and the Koran are equally the word of God? for God has instituted only *one* way of salvation.

We say that the Koran cannot be the word of God, for it is written therein that the happiness which people will obtain in Heaven, will be such as arise from a man's committing adultery with many women. But the Bible says, that the happiness of Heaven consists in constant purity of mind, in the joy of the heart and abhorrence of sin.

We say that the Koran cannot be the word of God, because it is said therein, that every thing comes by fate, from which, all say when they have sinned, "we do just what God causes us to do;" and thus have no fear respecting sin. The Bible says, that man sins voluntarily, and that God never causes man to sin.

As the Hindoos having forsaken God, worship idols, that is, praise, serve, and sacrifice to Devils; so you likewise forsaking God, perform prayer, oblations, &c. before peers; but what are peers besides idols? And as the Hindoos having made an image, call it Krishoo Doorga, and worship it, so you, calling a Darga the soul of a departed saint, offer to praise and worship it; therefore, both they and you, leaving the true God, serve another. There are also among you other customs of the worshippers of Devtas particularly, you regard cast, which the Mussulmans of other countries do not; disregarding the purity or impurity of the mind, you, like the worshippers of Devotas, regard only the purity or impurity of the body; at the feast Sabrat you perform the Shraddha for fourteen generations, and mentioning their names, pray to the peer for their salvation. At the time of Bukreed, he whom you call Rozdar, making a place in the earth, remains therein only through pride, and for the sake of a little gain. At the time of the Mohurum, you make images of Hussen and Hosein, and worship and praise them, and the people ranging on the *two* opposite sides of Hussen and his adversary, take weapons and fight, and sometimes *many* are killed. At the festival Bara, you making a number of images, worship them, and indeed at all your festivals you make illuminations and other unmeaning shows, and not praying to God in secret, read your prayers in public, merely to be seen by men; and indeed they who read the Koran, instead of reading in private, that their minds may be fixed on God, read with a loud voice in public, only to be heard by men; and he who gives alms, only does it to be seen of men. Where many are collected, there you, on an elevated seat, sit and dispense your alms.

By all these and many other proofs, we know that the way of the Mussulmans shaster is certainly wrong, for of those who are great sinners, no one has a wish to leave sin, nor to obtain a pure heart through the favour of God; but innumerable sinners, believing in Christ, have forsaken sin and obtained purity of heart.

O beloved Mussulmans! why are you absorbed in this destructive delusion? Pray to Jesus Christ,—no one can serve you but he alone: He has been more gracious to you than any one, for to save your souls he gave his own; and the sins of all who trust in him, he hath borne in his own body; and he by the Holy Spirit prepares their minds for the enjoyment of the eternal happiness of Heaven.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

J. Marshman.

(True Copy.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,

Secretary to Government.

(Copy.)

His Excellency the honourable J. Krefting, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter, under date the 30th ultimo, in reply to our Address of the 15th of that month, and to repeat the expression of our cordial thanks for the additional proof which the contents of it afford of your Excellency's disposition to promote the wishes of this Government. Actuated by a corresponding solicitude to accede, on every practicable occasion, to any proposition on the part of your Excellency, directed either to your individual accommodation or to the interests of the Danish Government, we have great satisfaction in revoking the requisition for the transfer of the press of the Society of Missionaries from Serampore to this Presidency.

2. We have no doubt that the Missionaries will be disposed to observe the restrictions imposed upon them by your Excellency, and by this Government, relative to the publication of works offensive to the religious prejudices of the natives; but as the judgment of the Missionaries respecting the tendency of works which they may desire to publish, and which are intended for circulation within the territory subject to the British authority, may possibly differ from our own, we are satisfied that your Excellency will concur in the propriety of requiring the Missionaries to submit to the inspection of the officers of the British Government, works of the above description, previously to their publication.

3. We are fully convinced of the rectitude of the intentions of the Society of Missionaries; and the precautions which we deem it necessary to adopt against the unlimited employment of the press, proceed exclusively from the duty imposed upon Government of reserving to itself the authority to determine what publications may or may not expose the public tranquillity

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tranquillity to hazard, or involve a violation of the public faith; instead of leaving the decision of such important questions to the judgment of others.

4. Your Excellency having been pleased to refer to us the question, whether a translation of the Bible in the Bengallee language, is included in that description of books of which we are solicitous to prevent the circulation, we have the honour to state, that we are not aware of any objection to the promulgation of the Scriptures in that language, unaccompanied by any comments on the religions of the country.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort William,
5th October 1807.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) MINTO,
G. H. BARLOW.
J. LUMSDEN.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

(Copy.)

To the Reverend W. Carey.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you, that on a consideration of the circumstances stated by the Society of the Missionaries, in a Memorial addressed to the Right honourable the Governor General, under date the 30th ultimo, relative to the injury to which the Society would be exposed, by transferring the press from Serampore to Calcutta, the honourable the Governor General in council has been pleased to revoke the requisition to that effect, communicated to you in my letter of the 8th ultimo; the Governor General in council, however, deeming it his duty to establish a controul over the publication of works intended for circulation within the territories subject to the British authority, thinks it necessary to require the Missionaries to submit to the inspection of the officers of Government, works of the above description, previously to their publication.

2. On this occasion, I am directed to state, that the Governor General in council is fully convinced of the rectitude of the intentions of the Society of Missionaries; and that the precautions which Government deems it necessary to adopt against the unlimited employment of the press, proceed exclusively from the duty imposed upon Government of reserving to itself the authority to determine what publications may or may not expose the public tranquillity to hazard, or involve a violation of the public faith, instead of leaving the decision of such important questions to the judgment of others.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort William,
5th October 1807.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone.

(Copy.)

To N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour of receiving yours of the 5th instant, stating that the Right honourable the Governor General in council had, in consideration of circumstances, been pleased to dispense with the requisition relative to transferring the press to Calcutta, communicated in your letter of the 8th ultimo, although deeming it his duty to establish a controul over the publication of works intended for circulation within the British territories, his Lordships in council had thought it necessary to require the Missionaries to submit to the inspection of the officers of Government, works of the above description, previously to their publication.

2. The Society of Missionaries desire me on this occasion to communicate to you, that they cannot but feel duly affected with this instance of the consideration and goodness of the Right honourable the Governor General in council, and entreat you to convey to his Lordship in council their deep sense of this favour.

3. The Missionaries desire me also to express the sense they have of the goodness of the Right honourable the Governor General in council, in entertaining so favourable an opinion of the rectitude of their intentions, and to add, that conscious of their earnest wish to promote the public tranquillity by every means in their power, they shall feel happy in complying with the wishes of the Right honourable the Governor General, as expressed in the first paragraph of your letter.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Mission House,
Serampore, 20th October 1807.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. Carey.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

A.

DISTINCTION.

O BELOVED Hindoos! attend to language of affection. Why do you constantly say that Crishn and Christ are the same? I will point out the Distinction, and do you judge, for he is a brute, who will not make enquiry. Let him be espoused who upon enquiry shall be found to be the true Lord; be not fearful in so doing.

Crishn was incarnated for the destruction of Cangsa—Christ incarnated to ransom sinners. Crishn was incarnated on account of a war. Know verily that Christ is the redeemer of all. Crishn called the attention only to worldly prosperity—Christ instilled doctrines for redemption in the next world. Crishn only studied his own comfort; the distress of sinners never occurred to his mind; he passed his time in gambols with the milkmaids and playing the flute.—Christ always spurned at his own comfort, and with his own body washed away the distress of sinners: He gave sight to the blind, life to the dead, speech to the dumb, hearing to the deaf: He is God, who has compassion and mercy. Beloved brethren! hear and judge. When Crishn fought with the Demon Saloo, he was not capable of protecting himself, and if India had not assisted him, Crishn would have been killed by the hands of the Demon Saloo.—The Lord Christ of his own mercy wiped away sins for the salvation of sinners. He endured endless sufferings in body to avert the punishment of sinners in hell.

When the bosom friend of Crishn fell into misfortune, Crishn was unable to go to his assistance.—Christ was capable of all things, at all times; and on all those who put their trust in him, he has bestowed salvation. When sinners come, he takes them under his protection, and they obtain salvation for ever from the torment of hell.

He is the true Redeemer and Omnipotent. Brethren, take heed and judge. Crishn was very angry when he suffered reproach: he

abused India on account of the flower Parijaut—Christ was firm under the greatest reproach, and studied to return blessings.

Crishn was the instigator of a very great war between two parties and therein an army of eighteen* Aeshauhini was killed—Christ shed his own blood to atone for sinners, and thereby innumerable sinners have obtained salvation.

He whose forgiveness is infinite is the true God. O beloved Hindoos! judge of this: Crishn caused his pious friend Judhisthir to speak falsehood, for which Judhisthir was cast into hell. But how much distress did Christ suffer for his enemies, to procure them eternal happiness in heaven.

Those who worship Crishn do not ever obtain purity in mind. But many wicked sinners who have undertaken to serve Christ, have renounced sin and become pure in mind—He who teacheth wicked sinners to become faithful.

Hear, O beloved brethren! he is the true Redeemer. Why do you worship one who has neither compassion, mercy, the power to save, religion, or power,—why is he your all?

What salvation can he bestow on you, who plungeth his own friend into sin,—can he who has not power to save himself, redeem you?

O beloved Hindoos! worship him who is infinite mercy, who has compassion, holiness and power: He is the Redeemer of all, who is called Christ: He has power to grant salvation to the greatest sinners.

He calls and says, receive my words and be delivered from terrible hell, you shall obtain the remission of sins. O holy minded and true, in the next world he will give you the eternal riches of heaven. Hear, brethren hear, why do ruin your own souls, why do you not accept of such inestimable salvation? If you accept it, you will quickly be wafted over the ocean of sin; but if you do not, you will never obtain salvation.

Printed at Serampore,
1807, or 1213.

(True Copy.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

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1807; relating to Missionaries.

B.

The FORERUNNER of the HOLY BIBLE.

HEAR, O worldly men! hear with an attentive mind, how you may obtain salvation from terrible hell. None of you seek for that; your thoughts are constantly employed about money, about all these trifles, and this world; every one of you is incessantly contemplating this world; all these things will be necessary but for a short time; after death you will by no means have property. Know all of you, that on being born you must die, and that after death you must either go to heaven or to hell, and without remission of sins you cannot go to heaven; with downcast coun-

tenance you will be cast into awful hell. What is hell like, or what sort the torments in it? Be informed, no one of you thinks of making himself acquainted with that. Insufferable hell is filled with everlasting fire, which will never be extinguished. On falling therein, brethren, there is no further preservation, the end of eternity is a beginning to it. Ye are afraid, but afterwards fall into this awful hell. Beware, beware of this inextinguishable fire, make Christ your asylum, take an asylum, for without that, no one of you will obtain salvation. Both Hindoos and Mussulmen

* An army consisting of 21,870 chariots, 21,870 elephants, 109,350 foot soldiers, 65,610 horses.

No. 7.
Enclosures in
Gov^r Gen^l's
Letter, 2 Nov.
1807; rela-
ting to Mis-
sionaries.

Mussulmen have many sasters, the object whereof we have strictly examined, and there is no work of time redemption among them; they are sasters for the amusement of children, they are like tales.

In the Hindoo sasters there is an account of ten incarnations; let me plainly state them, and listen. In the first place there was Narayn in the form of a fish, for the protection of Sateebroto.

The second was a tortoise, for the support of the earth; the third a boar, to lift it up; the fourth was the man lion, to destroy the demons; in the fifth, the dwarf took Bali to hell; in the sixth, Parrusram destroyed the Khitrees; in the seventh, Ramchunder killed Kabon; in the eighth, Christna killed Cangu; and in the ninth, Buddha manifested the Buddhites. And if the story of the nine incarnations be true, still there is no redeemer. What will you do, how will you be redeemed from sin?—but we will point out a remedy.

We formerly had a similar sastra, but when we obtained the Great Sastra, we renounced that. Allow us to give you some information concerning it. If you be desirous of a remedy, attend and hear.

At that time, when the Almighty had finished the creation, he gave a mighty order to all men. He gave an account of heaven and hell. He pointed out the distinction between right and wrong. Hear all of you my infallible order, what I say, I will do, that is certain. If any be pure and practise holiness, I will give them matchless glory in heaven; but if any one sin, I will certainly cast him into eternal fire.

This is the primary order of God, after which mankind became wicked, and God knew it, but there was no redemption, and he ordered that some remedy should be provided. Through his mercy there was a provision for the redemption of sinners. If any person should assume birth on earth, and take upon himself the torment of sinners, those sinners who sincerely believe in him should be redeemed; and there was an incarnation of Jesus, the protector of the unprotected, full of the splendour of God, having been separated from his body in a column of splendour before him. He said, "I will take birth on earth, and suffer all the torment of sins on my body. Whatever sinners take refuge under my protection, you will grant them salvation." God said, "Yes, this is my promise, I will redeem them. Mortals are under thy protection." After which, the Lord was conceived in the country of Judea, according to prophecy, in the womb of a woman. During his life on earth, he took the name of Jesus Christ, and he performed many miracles in various places. The blind received sight, the dead, life: he did many such miracles, he was so great. And he fulfilled the sayings of the prophets, and was killed by the hands of the people of his own nation, and gave up his life under various kinds of torment, and after three days he arose again;

and because he suffered torment in his body for sins, therefore he was denominated Saviour of Sinners.

Christ did not die like people in general; he suffered much torment, and died miraculously.

When he took upon himself to suffer for us, his torment was intolerable; amidst these sufferings, he called out and said, "O God! why hast thou forsaken me, and left me in the hands of sinners?" And they spit upon him, vexed him and mocked him, and put a crown of thorns upon his head, and fixed his feet and hands upon a cross with nails, and when they had inflicted severe punishment upon him, they killed him; they pierced his breast with nails, and exhausted him, and when he shed his blood, they caused him to drink vinegar mixed with galls, and having tormented him in this manner, they killed him; they fastened two thieves, one on his right hand and one on his left, and when they had disgraced him in this manner, they killed him. In this manner died the Saviour of the World. On his own body he suffered the torment of sinners; and it was requisite for him to do so; without that, God would not have redeemed mankind. He paid the ransom of all sinners, and according to the security which he gave, so it came to pass. His death was the preservation of our life; his sufferings were the source of joy to the whole of us; the sufferings of Jesus Christ atoned to God for the torment of eternal Hell fire. God accepted of all that, and the faith of Jesus Christ, for the sake of sinners. He accepted of the death of Jesus Christ in exchange for the eternal death of sinners. As righteousness was the garment of Jesus Christ, so let us make faith in him our vesture. We go before God after death. Can you go in the presence of God? You cannot go before God by taking the name of Ram Chrishu Sheeb, or any other deity, seeing all those sinners was an abomination to the Lord. They will suffer eternal torment in awful Hell; but it is a great consolation to his mind to hear of the works and name of Christ.

Christ is now with God for the redemption of sinners who worship him. Those who die worshippers of him on earth, he cheerfully takes to the mansion of Heaven. Hear, hear, O people! hear my words. A copious work on this subject, named the Gospel, was first in the Hebrew and Greek: from these, the English made a translation of it; but not they alone; various other nations made a translation of this great and principal Sastra. The French, Dutch, Germans, Danes, Armenians, and various others, copied it. It went to America and Africa, and all other countries, and to all the principal islands. This holy book went to all these countries, and even in Malabar it was translated into Hindoe. Whoever obtained this holy book renounced all previous sastras, and espoused it. It has now been translated into the Bengally language, and printed. Any one who wishes to hear this work, may come to Serampore, and we will read it to him.

Printed at Serampore, 1806—1213.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,

Secretary to Government.

C.

Book called "The RISE of WISDOM."—(In verse.)

1 Hear a mortal with an attentive mind,
this discourse about Salvation, a mysterious
subject.

2 If you be not saved, and fall downward,
thy misery then, O brother! will be great.

3 Who can describe the extent of that
misery? it cannot, O brother! be conjectured
by the deepest reflection.

4 You know nothing of it, you have not
heard of it, how can you know then the
reality of it?

5 In that unquenchable fire which is be-
yond the power of description or contempla-
tion, they who are in hell are crying and
lamenting.

6 What will be the remedy, O brother! if
you fall into it, the torments are manifold,
where will you find an end to them?

7 The sufferings of hell, O brother! are
endless; there is no end to them, and they
are extremely severe.

8 Many of you have the sastras compiled
by men, and say, "if we commit deadly sins
now,"

9 "We shall remain some time in hell,
and having received due punishment, be
born again on earth."

10 All these are vain hopes, false and de-
ceitful; no wise man entertains them.

11 You do not know the distinction be-
tween Righteousness and Sin, or Heaven and
Hell; you have become ignorant, from the
use of the misleading shastras.

12 Moreover, the shastras of this country
say, that men who reason the truth of the
Vedas, will be born Chandalas.

13 Through this fear nobody investigates
them, in consequence of which, this pernicious
shastra is not exposed.

14 The Brahmans, with a view to their
private gain, never allow the Shastras to read
them.

15 The ignorant Shastras, who are not
remarkable for understanding, dance about
by command of the Brahmans, as the mon-
keys of a monkey dancer.

16 They put the most implicit confidence
in the words of Brahmans, not knowing that
the Brahmans are deceitful and wicked.

17 The Brahmans composed written works
for their own gain, to deceive the Shastras.

18 Hear, hear, O Brahmans! we speak to
you all. It is but just to assist those who
are under your protection.

19 All the Shastras race that are here, serve
you as your servants.

20 They are perfectly confident that they
will obtain salvation from the feet of Brah-
mins.

21 But you have propagated false and
deceitful shastras, in order to take their
property.

22 What conduct is this that you practice,
O Brahmans! how can you practice so much
fraud through covetousness for wealth?

23 Had you taken the money of the
Shastras by practising any other mode of
fraud, so many of them would not then be
doomed to hell.

24 They take your words to be the doc-
trine of righteousness, while you do evil
actions and deceive them.

25 Let riches be lost, and even put life
out of the question; but you have made them
depart from righteousness, and doomed
them to hell.

26 Many have fallen in that vast and
unextinguishable fire of hell, and are in-
cessantly crying out, O save, save, save!

27 Now what are they to do, say, O Brah-
mins! what remedy is there for them?

28 You diffused a false doctrine for the
sake of wealth, and have effected the total
ruin of all.

29 You have thrown a vast number of the
most excellent of the creation, into hell
fire; do not suppose your ancestors have
escaped safe.

30 They are likewise suffering great tor-
ments in hell, with their families.

31 You will not believe that now, you
are intoxicated with pride, and hearing you
will not hear.

32 Discontinue this deception, O Brah-
mins! free yourselves from pride, never put
deception and guile into practice any more.

33 All these Shastras are ignorant, and
have no understanding; they immediately
do whatever you tell them.

34 They are entirely under your protec-
tion; what great advantage is there in de-
ceiving the protected?

35 For the sake of trifling gain to destroy
those who have no other asylum left, is
certainly a great injustice.

36 Hear, O Brahmans! you will never de-
rive any good by deceiving all those igno-
rant people.

37 For a transient pleasure in this world,
do not thus consume in hell those who have
taken your protection.

38 Who else has such refuges? for the
Shastras say, the Brahmans are gods.

39 Say, O Brahmans! what honour is there
greater than this, they reverence you as
gods, while you are the most despicable of
men.

40 They have such faith in your words,
that they all say, all the holy places are con-
centrated in the foot of a Brahman.

41 They receive the water of your feet, and
believe it to be the Supreme God himself;
and apply some of it to their breast, some on
the head, and drink part of it.

42 All the Shastras have ever been under
your subjection, as dogs are ever attendant
on European gentlemen.

43 They do whatever the European gentle-
men direct them, and throw themselves into
water on a signal given.

44 All men serve you in this manner; the
women also, confiding on what you say, com-
mit themselves to flames on the death of their
husbands abroad.

45 They take your words to be the most
essential; they believe them, and sacrifice
themselves.

46 Speak, O Brahmans! such you have seen
occur

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occur in the world, still you have not the smallest grain of compassion.

47. You are ever meditating how you will obtain their property, by rehearsing deceitful shastras to them.

48 What sort of men are you, and what sort of usage is yours; is there not the smallest degree of pity and compassion in you?

49 They put confidence in your words and believe them; but how are they to know that you are treacherous?

50 You are deceivers; malicious, artful, pernicious and profligate, and thus destroy those who are under your protection.

51 What do you think in your own minds? speak, speak, O Brahmins! declare the truth.

52 Perhaps you say, "We are born Brahmins, eminent above the four classes, and are very great men."

53 "We will pass our days here, practising fraud, and ascend heaven in a car in glory."

54 "We are tutors of all, being of the Brahmin tribe, and the Lord of creation will not write down our sins."

55 "But should there be sins laid against us at any time, we will say the Gayatri once, and wash them away."

56 With such sentiments, and practising fraud, you conceive that the dangers of this life are to be surmounted.

57 You are perhaps confident of this thought, "We are the most rare race of created beings in this world."

58 "We shall never be subject to torments for sin; we shall go to heaven after death in the most easy manner."

59 This hope shall vanish. Hear, O Brahmins! you are all the meanest of mankind in this world.

60 All other people committed sin through ignorance, but your sufferings shall be greater than theirs.

61 You are deceivers, the betrayers of confidence and profligate; you have destroyed others by deception.

62 You now hope to go to heaven in an easy way; never entertain such a vain hope.

63 You are the greatest sinners in this world, and have moreover deceived every one by deception.

64 There is not deception only, but breach of confidence; who else can be greater sinners than you?

65 Treachery in this world is but a slight matter; they do not practise it in the next world, therefore your hopes are vanished.

66 What have you done, O Brahmins! what have you done! you have afflicted those who took refuge with you, and have thrown yourselves into hell.

67 Why have you committed such foul actions, O evil minded! if you desist now, you will be saved.

68 Do not be angry, O Brahmins! we are giving you good advice; be attentive and hear a wonderful story.

69 You do not daily compose, we suppose, such useless shastras as are extant now.

70 You are now obtaining the means of your livelihood through all these shastras and ancient books.

71 You know yourselves, that your ancestors composed all these.

72 They wrote all these false shastras for the purpose of elevating their own tribe.

73 Such is the root of this your trade; you deceive, take money, and preserve your tribe and families.

74 Hear—we speak to you by entreaty—never commit such foul actions.

75 Do not be guilty of sin, we tell you, O Brahmins! and do not burn yourselves in hell so easily.

76 Hell-fire is dreadful, in which there is nothing but torment; and what those torments are no body can describe.

77 In hell the torments are infinitely greater than can come within conception.

78 Those sufferings are eternal. Hear, O Brahmins! he who once comes under them,

79 Has no relief from the same at any time, he is without remedy; know this for truth.

80 Your ancestors lived before you, and died in the practice of these deceitful shastras.

81 Who can describe their misery, O brethren! they are lamenting in hell, from which there is no relief.

82 You will not believe all this now, but you will know it immediately after you quit your bodies.

83 When your souls quit your bodies, your understanding will be as radiant as the sun.

84 Then your soul will see all clearly, and perceive all that you have been, either good or bad.

85 After death the righteous are exceedingly happy, but the sinners are unhappy in the same degree.

86 Hear, O despicable Brahmins! and be attentive, if you are in the practice of these acts.

87 No sooner you are dead than your souls shall quit your bodies, and have a clear understanding.

88 Whatever you have done shall then clearly appear; you will be exceedingly astonished and tremble inwardly.

89 You will then see all these things yourselves, and know that there is no remedy.

90 You will then see that there is no place to flee to, you will lament and fall downward.

91 "What have we done—what has happened to us—why did we sin?"—You will reflect thus yourselves and be afflicted.

92 "O there is no remedy left for us!"—You will say thus, and all of you go to hell.

93 The vast hell-fire is burning in great flames; the fire of hell is not trifling.

94 That hell from which there is no relief, is the wrath of God; it has no end, nor is there any likeness thereof.

95 Such will befall those who are thrown into it, there is death, but the torments are great.

96 The body will not be consumed at once, but will burn by slow degrees as sawdust.

97 When it has burnt for an eternal length of time, even then not a single hair of the body shall be consumed to ashes.

98 Nothing can be said of the torments in hell, such dreadful sufferings shall be your lot, O Brahmins!

99 Do not be angry, O Brahmins! I will relate you something else—attentively hear it.

100 You do not know all this, but you think and say, "We act according to our own shastras."

101 "Our shastras are great, they are dictated by God, there is no doubt of this."

102. "We perform the acts enjoined by religion, and he who acts otherwise shall go to hell."

103 "We perform the morning avocations, bathe in the morning, and say the morning prayers, and perform the religious ceremonies; and also perform the noon and evening ceremonies without interruption."

104 "We are always pure, and never commit any sin; we say the Gayatric in the day and night."

105 "We have frequented many holy places, and bathed in the Ganges; we have lived at Benares for a long time."

106 "We have atoned by expiations the sins we committed willingly."

107 "We have many times bathed in the Ganges, by which act men are rendered free from sins."

108 "Some of us have families and manage household affairs, and perform the anniversary funeral obsequies of our departed parents, and other religious acts."

109 "Some of us become Sanysis, and roam about the world, having abandoned our wives."

110 "We variously worship the images and other things that we make, and also worship Crishna."

111 "Having performed such pious acts, we shall after death go to heaven in a celestial car."

112 "But should we have ever committed any sin, we have made an equivalent expiation, which is an atonement enjoined by religion."

113 "Sins are washed away by expiations, we shall therefore easily go to heaven, there is no doubt."

114 "But should any die without performing expiatory acts, he shall receive the rewards and punishments of his good and evil acts."

115 "He shall receive the punishment due to his sins in hell, and come back again and be born on earth."

116 "We perform the expiations enjoined, and shall go to heaven cheerfully after death."

117 "We have done all this, and shall certainly go to heaven;" but Carey says, "You have all fallen in a great error."

118 All these shastras were not composed by God; men wrote them for their private gain.

119 These are not shastras, but vulgar stories, and you never examine them.

120 If you investigate all those shastras, they will immediately appear to be vulgar stories.

121 There was some one vulgar and profligate person, he was evil minded, and acquired knowledge by personal exertions.

122 He composed those deceitful shastras, became himself a sufferer, and made others sufferers also.

123 Your pride is very great in the confidence of such shastras, the very hearing of which is considered sin.

124 Do you come, I will discuss your shastras, and convince you these are vulgar deceptions.

125 Relate the particulars of shastras, O Brahmins! a true shastra describes the path which leads to God.

126 Your doctrine says, "a man who dies in this world,

127 "Goes either to heaven or hell, in order to suffer for his actions, and after some time is born again."

128 "After having passed eighty hundred thousand different wombs, he is born of the human kind;

129 "And having performed good actions, he receives final salvation: after which, he has no more trouble."

130 This is the language of a child, and a mere tale—how can such things be probable?

131 Answer all the questions which I put to you, O Brahmins! and your deception will immediately appear.

132 God is eternal; you do not know his end; his greatness is boundless, and his attributes infinite.

133 The universe consists of fourteen worlds, which the immense Male holds in the cavity of a single hair.

134 Such immense Males are created by Lacks every moment—who can ascertain such sports of deity?

135 Consequently no one can say whether God has a shape, or whether he is shapeless.

136 His mercy is eternal, so is his wrath, and his commands are equally so.

137 If God be such, and his commands be so, his anger and his mercy are both infinite.

138 Why do you not understand heaven and hell to be so likewise? righteousness and sin are never otherwise.

139 If one become righteous, he goes to heaven through God's kindness, but he commits the sinner to hell in his wrath.

140 Say, O Brahmins! if God be eternal, his kindness is also eternal, there is no doubt.

141 His anger is also such; it cannot be otherwise; and punishment of hell is likewise of the same kind.

142 If the act which he has forbidden, be called sin, it is a matter of the greatest importance, and not a trifle.

143 His prohibition is durable, as he is himself infinite and beyond conception.

144 God made hell alone to be the place of punishment for such sins.

145 It is boundless and without end, from which there is no exoneration, even in endless duration.

146 Say, O Brahmins! if any falls into it, how can he be delivered from it by trifles?—state the reasons for it.

147 He will receive an endless punishment for an endless transgression,—say, O Brahmins! how can salvation be got by a little?

148 If condign correction be received, it will not decrease even in endless and eternal time.

149 Do not put your trust in false religion, O people! for you shall certainly be undone by it.

T

150. Speak

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ting to Mis-
sionaries.

150 Speak, O Brahmins! how can you say that if one sins, he shall remain for some short time in hell.

151 In the confidence of this deceitful promise of yours, no body has the fear of sin in his heart.

152 I say a word, hear it all men; he who is born of flesh and blood,

153 And is subject to covetousness, forgetfulness, &c. is incessantly inclined to commit sin.

154 Independently of this, they receive hope from you that they will inhabit heaven after a short time.

155 They therefore attach the minds to sin, from which the wicked never return again.

156 People remain joyful in the delights of sin, and commit it by millions, in various modes.

157. In this manner every one gladly commits sin every moment until death.

158 They pass their time in the commission of sin; but Carey says, they will fall into great trouble after death.

159 When the soul quits the body and is off, she will be far from covetousness, stupefaction, desire and anger:

160 She will immediately have a clear understanding, and plainly see what is sin, righteousness, good and evil:

161 She will then see no remedy, and lament, and beat her head in despair.

162 Say, O Brahmins! what remedy shall she adopt—she will know you to be the cause of her ruin.

163 The Sudras are ignorant, their intellects is like that of beasts, and they do not examine this guile.

164 Your religion also directs, hear all men, the worship of the gods for the expiation of sin.

165 If a prince or a sovereign wishes to derive any moral good, you direct him to worship the Gods, and satisfies the Brahmins.

166 You say, worship the God of gods Mahadwa, (great God) who bestows salvation to sinners.

167 Hear, O Brahmins! hear with attention, this is most excellent advice; every one has said so.

168 The God of gods, Mahadwa, is himself God, and not otherwise, it is true.

169 Sins can be cleansed away by the worship of God, but put your belief in his commands, O men!

170 In the worship of God, there is approach to truth; but they did not teach you such, and deceived you.

171 You perform the worship thereof, with various articles, and think thereby to be saved from the torments of hell.

172 The ignorant Sudras say, "perhaps it is so, and he who worships this Phallas shall be saved."

173 Hear, O mean Brahmins! what are you? I do not know what sort of people you are.

174 Mahadwa, (the great God) is a word excellent in sound, Mahadwa certainly signifies God.

175 His form, O Brahmins! is unalterable: he is all-luminous, and he alone perfectly happy.

176 Who can relate his greatness and his attributes,—you know what Pushadauta said in Mahimna.

177 Who can tell his greatness and attributes! they are beyond words and conception.

178 Such a God of gods, and Creator of the world, you treat with indecency.

179 You deceive the people, and profane the gods, and say that all this is ordained in the shaster.

180 Hear, O mean Brahmins! you are all shameless. What occasion has God for male and female organs of generation?

181 For the sake of the world, he created male and female beings.

182 Carey says, Tell me, O Brahmins! what will be the case,—how will you get clear of the torments in hell?

183 When sin is committed, there is no relief from terrible hell—how will you receive deliberance from that dread?

184 Your shasters say, on the authority of the orders, that sins are cleansed away by expiation.

185 This is no great wonder, it is true. Suitable punishment is given for transgression.

186 If any one commit sin, and performs an equivalent expiation, he is saved.

187 The commission of that which is prohibited by God, is, sin—his fire is eternal,—who knows the truth thereof?

188 As God is, so is his command; and know it for truth, that his prohibition is also the same.

189 Then know that sin is an important thing; it is everlasting, and certainly has no bounds.

190 Say, O Brahmins! that if sin be everlasting, what expiation equivalent thereto has been enjoined by the shastras?

191 You say, that if any one commit sin, he can be delivered from it by expending a few couries.

192 Say, O Brahmins! how have you judged in this matter? can couries of trifling value be an equivalent to eternal sin?

193 The treatise that you have written on expiations, is only to deceive for the sake of gain.

194 Say, O Brahmins! how you consider the case? consider this to be a shameful act.

195 Out of covetousness for a pittance of riches, you are deceiving and throwing people into hell.

196 The people are stupid, and void of understanding as beasts; they take your words to be the truth of all truths.

197 You deceive all these mean people. What good act do you perform?

198 What you relate to the people as a shastra, is not so, but guile and deception.

199 You also say that the Ganges is a deliverer of sinners; if men bathe in it they are free from sin.

200 Say, O Brahmins! what are the criterions of one delivered from sin; to whom do we call cleansed sin?

201 In the shastra it is said that all men are full of sin; know of nobody is free from it.

202 Evil actions and evil disposition are the cause of sin; and covetousness, insensibility, and so forth, are promoters of sin.

203 These

203 These are in every man; all men are sinners; there is no man ever free from sin.

204 The following is the characteristic of one cleansed from sin; it is said in your doctrine, if any person is ever free from sin,

205 He is immediately endowed with a divine wisdom; and these are the criterions of a divine wisdom:

206 He always considers sin to be like that which is forbidden to be eat, and with him a pious act is like unto a delicious dish.

207 On the sight of sin, he runs away immediately: these are the criterions of one free from sin.

208 He never has an inclination to sin: say, O Brahmins! who ever became so?

209 He who always bathed in the Ganges ever since his birth, was never from his evil intentions.

210 Evil intentions and evil actions are always equally the same to him; his mind is always the same, and never otherwise.

211 Say, O Brahmins! if the Ganges washed away sins, sinners would receive divine wisdom immediately after bathing in it.

212 All the shastras are nothing but guile and deception; they are false fabrications of yours for your private gain.

213 What abject people are you, confess, O Brahmins! you even define God to be abject.

214 You say that the Ganges is the deliverer of sinners, and that the great Vishnu himself became fluid.

215 The great Vishnu is himself God, and becoming liquid, took up his abode in Nahma's vase.

216 He afterwards took up his abode on the head of Shiva; and thus the great becoming liquid is the deliverer of sinners.

217 You then describe him as a female, and set forth that he was the concubine of Raja Santanee Raja.

218 What an indecent expression is this, O Brahmins! We know not why you are so vulgar.

219 You deceive men and speak profanely of God; what sort of men are you, O Brahmins!

220 You do not entertain any fear, O eminent Brahmins! respecting that dreadful hell which shall be your lot.

221 You are inebriated with the intoxication of sublunary things, and do not see with your eyes; but dreadful hell cannot be escaped from after death.

222 Nothing can be said of the sufferings thereof; you will even suffer the most excruciating torments.

223 You do not think of these matters yourselves, O Brahmins! you are drunk with the intoxication of sports, and dance both night and day.

224 What do you dance, and what do you sing, or what is your common usage? Hear, there is certainly an awful will after death.

225 Dreadful will be your distress after death; you will fall into hell, and cry out, O save! O save!

226 Who can describe all those sufferings, O Brahmins! such great affliction will be the lot of you all, O brethren!

227 The eye of your understanding is blind; you have no consideration; and con-

sequently, O Brahmins! you do not think of the matter.

228 Hearing these particulars respecting you, many of us were touched with great sorrow.

229 We consulted together, and came from Europe on ships.

230 Our coming here with an afflicted mind is only for the sake of averting your evil.

231 Hear, hear, O all men! hear the truth! We are sensibly afflicted with grief on your account.

232 You and we are all born from the same stock, and therefore verily know that we are brothers.

233 If our brother falls into distress, the other brothers of his are never easy.

234 We see your distress in the same manner, and cannot close our eye-lids through grief.

235 Hearing all this in Europe, we have come here at different times.

236 We have seen here, after our arrival, more than we heard in Europe.

237 What is this that you do, O Brahmins? you make an image, and say, this is the most immaculate.

238 You bring heaps of eatables, and place the same before it, and worship it.

239 Say, O people, what is this style of judgment? You ridicule God! O licentious!

240 These terrible sins shall never be washed away, O people! What perdition is this that you effect without cause?

241 You will certainly receive punishment for all these acts, and not be saved from hell, out of which there is no release.

242 There is an immense fire in awful hell; they are crying and lamenting there.

243 There is no remedy when one falls into it; its torment does not decrease even in eternal duration.

244 Therefore, then shall be mighty affliction after death; but if care is taken now, it can be averted.

245 If your fear of hell be great, we can tell you the remedy thereof.

246 If you be attentive and hear, and if you keep this word in mind,

247 We can tell you a remedy, if you will abandon deception and fraud.

248 Hear all men; keep your mind steady; the words conveying the means to obtain salvation, are an ocean of nectar.

249 Attentively listen, all ye men, and we will recount the particulars how sins can be washed away.

250 Such was also the usage in our country in ancient times, afterwards teachers came there themselves.

251 They came and communicated this news, from which were received means to obtain salvation.

252 They brought happy tidings to our country, and thence was published the Book of Righteousness.

253 Such was also our religion before; after receiving the Book of Righteousness we were satisfied.

254 You are in the same manner great sinners, you do not in the least reflect on righteousness or sin.

255 You are all void of sense, and have no eyes to your understanding, and consequently are not at all uneasy about sin.

256 If

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256 If you receive this Book of Righteousness, the eyes of your understanding will be opened, and you will see all.

257 Be attentive and hear with a steady mind; we will tell you the truth of happiness, a wonderful discourse.

258 Be attentive and hear; we will tell you how you shall be saved, and be washed from sin.

259 You are first anxious to commit sins, and afterwards consider of what has passed.

260 Quit all the worships that are in your country, and do not perform them any more, any of you.

261 Whatever worships and prayers you have made agreeably to your shastras, consider as useless and futile from this day.

262 All your doctrines are guilt and deceit, and are for the private gain of Brahmins only.

263 Forsake them now, and make your mind firm, and hear the word of Wisdom with a fixed mind.

264 Christ descended on earth for the purpose of expiating sins, as is written in the Book of Righteousness the Evangelists.

265 Believe in him and obey his commands; he alone is the protector of the friendless to save.

266 Who he is, where he is, whose son he is, and why he was born here,

267 How he was born, with all these

matters, men, are to be learnt from the Evangelists.

268 From which we will briefly relate you something, so that this Book of Righteousness be made public.

269 All the acts are therefore fulfilled. O sinners! come now to Christ.

270 The sinner who verily believes in him shall have nothing to fear of hell.

271 In order to expiate for great sinners, Christ received the torments of sin on his own body.

272 Christ suffered and quitted life, and became an ample expiation for sins.

273 Therefore, hear, O men, there is no more fear; come to Christ in order to be saved.

274 Obey his facile commands, and you sinners shall be saved through his righteousness.

275 We therefore have no more to fear, success and welfare are certainly ours.

276 Do not fear any more, O sinners! bear love to Christ, and you will be saved.

277 Do not entertain any fear of cast or race, these are finite and of short duration.

278 Cast never goes with any body after death, is was instituted here by Brahmins for the sake of gain.

279 Be acquainted with the Book of Righteousness, and Christ the essence of all. God says, every one shall be saved through him.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone, Secretary to Government.

Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors, to the Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal; dated 7th September 1808.

PARA. 1. WE have received by the General Stuart, your letter of the 2d November last, addressed to the Secret Committee, on the subject of certain publications which had issued from the Missionary press at Serampore, and detailing the proceedings which you had thought it advisable to adopt with regard to them.

2. Whatever is connected with an attempt to introduce Christianity among the natives of British India, cannot but be felt as a subject of the greatest importance, and of the greatest delicacy, and we lament that circumstances should have occurred in any part of our territories, to call for the interference of our Government in matters of that description. We are anxious that it should be distinctly understood, that we are very far from being averse to the introduction of Christianity into India, or indifferent to the benefits which would result from the general diffusion of its doctrines; but we have a fixed and settled opinion, that nothing could be more unwise and impolitic, nothing even more likely to frustrate the hopes and endeavours of those who aim at the very object, the introduction of Christianity among the native inhabitants, than any imprudent or injudicious attempt to introduce it by means which should irritate and alarm their religious prejudices. That the publication which first excited your attention, as well as the paper which you transmitted to us, marked C. entitled "The Rise of Wisdom," is calculated to produce those effects, we conceive can admit of no doubt, and we entirely approve of your endeavours to interrupt the circulation of them. Indeed the Missionaries themselves seem to regret and to condemn their publication; perhaps some doubt might be fairly entertained whether a considerable part of the paper marked B. was of a nature to have excited similar feelings, if the other publications did not prepare the mind to receive with some jealousy any works which issued from the same press. In suggesting the possibility of this doubt, we by no means intend to convey any disapprobation of that prudent precaution which led you to prevent the further publication of this last, together with those which appear to us to be more unquestionably exceptionable. It is a matter of great difficulty to draw the line which should at once describe and characterize the publications which might be permitted to be considered as inoffensive; and at the same time distinguish them from those which a proper precaution would suppress; and at this distance from the scene of Government, we can only state to you those general principles which we are desirous should direct your conduct upon this point; for this purpose, we would refer you to a passage in our political letter to Fort St. George of the 29th May 1807, in which we briefly intimated, in the following terms, our sentiments of what the character and conduct

duct of Christian Missionaries in India, and the carriage of the Company's Government towards them ought to be. "When we afforded our countenance and sanction to the Missionaries who have from time to time proceeded to India for the purpose of propagating the Christian religion, it was far from being in our contemplation to add the influence of our authority to any attempts they might make; for on the contrary we were perfectly aware that the progress of real conversion would be gradual and slow, arising more from a conviction of the purity of the principles of our religion itself, and from the pious example of its teachers, than from any undue influence, or from the exertions of authority, which are never to be resorted to in such cases." In the same spirit we would still wish to affirm as a principle, the desireableness of imparting the knowledge of Christianity to the natives of British India; but we must also contend, that the means to be used for that end, shall be only such as shall be free from any political danger or alarm.

3. With these two positions, which appear to us to be fundamental on the subject in question, the 39th Para. of your despatch now before us, in substance corresponds, for you there, after acknowledging "your entire conviction of the correctness of the statement, which the Memorial of the Missionaries contains, relative to the motives and objects of their zeal for the propagation of the sacred doctrines of Christianity," observe, "our duty as guardians of the public welfare, and even a consentaneous solicitude for the diffusion of the blessings of Christianity, merely require us to restrain the efforts of that commendable zeal within those limits, the transgression of which would, in our decided judgment, expose to hazard the public safety and tranquillity, without promoting its intended object." Agreeing then with you in general views on this question, and impressed with the necessity of leaving the application of these principles to the discretion of the Government upon the spot, we feel that we have but little further to suggest to you upon that part of the subject.

4. We observe with great satisfaction the temperate and respectful conduct of the Society of Missionaries, in the discussions which took place on the subject of the publications to which your attention was directed, and of the measures which you felt yourselves called upon to adopt; and we entirely approve of the permission which you granted to them of continuing their press at Serampore. Their residence at that place would probably be attended with little additional inconvenience to your Government, and we conclude, moreover, that the British authority has long ago been established at the different Danish settlements in India. We are well aware that the progress of the Missionaries, both Catholic and Protestant, for a long period of years, has not been attended with injurious consequences: their numbers have not been sufficient to excite alarm, and their general conduct has been prudent and conciliatory; and we have no reason to suppose that the mere circulation, in a peaceable and unobtrusive manner, of translations of the Scriptures, is likely to be attended with consequences dangerous to the public safety.

5. The paramount power which we now possess in India, undoubtedly demands from us additional caution upon this subject; it imposes upon us the necessity, as well as strengthens our obligation, to protect the native inhabitants in the free and undisturbed profession of their religious opinions, and to take care that they are neither harassed nor irritated by any premature or over-zealous attempts to convert them to Christianity.

6. In conveying to you our approbation of the controul which you had determined to exercise with regard to such publications as might issue from the press of the Missionaries, we trust that it will be found not only salutary to the interests of Government, but even satisfactory to the considerate part of the Missionaries themselves. They must be aware that it is quite consistent with doing all justice to the excellency of the motives on which they act, to apprehend that their zeal may sometimes require a check, and that it may be useful and necessary to introduce the controul or superintendence of Government; whose responsibility for the public tranquillity, will force it to direct its views to those political considerations, which the zeal of the Missionaries might overlook.

7. If, indeed, you had foreseen that the Missionaries would have shown that entire and ready submissiveness to Government, which their conduct has manifested, we think you would have doubted of the expediency of holding, under the circumstances you have described, a public proceeding upon their transactions; and we would only suggest, that if on any future occasion any fresh precautionary measures should become indispensable, and the interference of Government be again required, it would be desirable, in the first instance at least, to see whether a private communication from the Governor General might not effect all that is desired, without bringing into view the instrumentality of Government. Its authority cannot be seen actively to controul any of their proceedings, without exposing it to the inference of specially sanctioning and countenancing such publications and such conduct as it does not prevent, and thereby making the Government in some degree a party to the acts of the Missionaries, and making the Missionaries appear in the character of the agents of Government.

8. In adverting to your prohibition of the public preaching in Calcutta to the Hindoos and Mahomedans. At the time when we approve of this measure of precaution, we do not understand you to object to the Missionaries decently performing, at their usual places of residence, the duties of their religion, in chapels or rooms, at which admittance may be given to their Converts or to other Christians. We presume that the number of chaplains

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which we have appropriated for the performance of religious duties at Calcutta, is sufficient for all the British or other inhabitants of that place who comprehend the English language; but we do not recollect it to have been your intention to preclude other Christians there from hearing Divine Service performed in a language which they understand.

9. Having thus explained to you, as briefly as possible, the principles on which we wish you to act with regard to the Missionaries, it remains for us only to advert to your suggestion, that we should "discourage any accession to the number of Missionaries actually employed under the protection of the British Government in India in the work of conversion." You are of course aware that many of the meritorious individuals who have devoted themselves to those labours, were not British subjects, or living under our authority; and that none of the Missionaries have proceeded to Bengal with our licence.

10. Entertaining the sentiments which we have expressed in the preceding parts of this despatch, we are very far from disapproving of your having refrained from resorting to the authority vested in you by law, and enforcing its provisions in all their strictness against the Missionaries, and we rely on your discretion, that you will abstain from all unnecessary or ostentatious interference with their proceedings. On the other hand, it will be your bounden duty vigilantly to guard the public tranquillity from interruption, and to impress upon the minds of all the inhabitants of India, that the British faith, on which they rely for the free exercise of their religion, will be inviolably maintained.

No. 8.

Copy of a LETTER from the *Bengal* Government to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated the 7th December 1807, together with the several Enclosures accompanying the same; on the subject of MISSIONARIES: also, Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 7th September 1808; in reply to the said Letter.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

THE Governor General has judged it to be his duty to communicate to the Board, a Letter and Memorial addressed to his Lordship by the Reverend Mr. Buchanan, one of the Chaplains of this Presidency, in consequence of the measures adopted by this Government, relatively to the proceedings of the Society of Missionaries for the propagation of the Gospel, (the details of which we had the honour to report to your honourable Committee in our despatch of the 2d ultimo.) That Memorial containing animadversions on the measures to which we have adverted, introduced in a manner which we consider to be personally disrespectful to the Governor General, as well as disrespectful to the Government, and ascribing to both, motives and principles of action, of a nature injurious to the character of the British Administration in India; we deem it proper to transmit to your honourable Committee the enclosed copies of that Letter and Memorial, and at the same time to state such observations as the tenor of the latter appears to us to render necessary.

2. Of the acts which Mr. Buchanan has stated as the acts of the British Government in India, and the circumstances of which Mr. Buchanan has explained and censured under the present Governor General's supposed ignorance of them, the principal are those which formed the subject of our despatch to your honourable Committee of the 2d ultimo; and all are referred ostensibly to the prejudices and counsel of the officers of Government; and Mr. Buchanan has ascribed to the late and present Government, the adoption of measures directed to the object of opposing the progress of Christianity in India, on the foundation of opinions inculcated by its officers. The comments on the late measures of the present administration, contained in Mr. Buchanan's Memorial, are founded on the disrespectful and unauthorized presumption, that the Governor General, regardless of the first principle of his public duty, has blindly submitted to the guidance of the subordinate officers of Government, and adopted measures of the highest importance, without a previous consideration of their origin and tendency, and even without a previous knowledge of the nature of them; and your honourable Committee will observe, that Mr. Buchanan has described to his Lordship, as points of information, acts and opinions sanctioned by his own official signature as Governor General in council.

3. It cannot however escape observation, that the real design of the Memorial is to impute to the Government those principles of action which are ostensibly ascribed to its officers; and under any circumstances, it is incumbent on us to obviate a misconception of the motives and objects of the recent measures of this Government, which a perusal of the Memorial might occasion, if the errors of its statements should remain unexplained.

4. With this view it is not necessary to enter into a discussion of the accuracy of all the facts alleged by Mr. Buchanan. It will be sufficient to notice those leading points of the Memorial on which is founded the extraordinary imputation of a systematic design, and an actual attempt, on the part of the present Administration, to support the interests of the religions of this country, by preventing the diffusion of Christianity within the limits of the British dominions in India.

5. Mr. Buchanan has contrasted the encouragement afforded to the propagation of Christianity under former Governments, with a supposed opposition to it under the last and present Administrations. It will be found however, that those proceedings of the Missionaries which have attracted the attention of this Government, are of a character entirely new, or such at least as had not come under the observation of Government. We allude to the practice of public preaching in the native language at the seat of Government, and to the circulation of printed works in the same languages, on topics and in terms grossly offensive to the religious prejudices of our native subjects.

6. With respect to the practice of public preaching to the unconverted natives of this country, on topics of this nature, we deem the prohibition of it to be consistent with the principles and practice of those countries in which the most liberal toleration is established for all religions, and consonant specifically with the principles and practice of the British Government and nation. In England, persons who profess the Roman Catholic faith, may assemble and assist at the performance of the rites of their religion in their own chapels, without opposition or molestation from the Government. So may the Jews celebrate the rites of their religion in their own synagogues; but we do not conceive the Catholic or Jewish Priests have ever claimed a right to preach publicly, not to their own flocks, but indiscriminately to His Majesty's protestant subjects, discourses for the express purpose of converting that whole protestant and Christian nation to the Catholic or Jewish religion, much less, publicly to revile and insult, in the most opprobrious and offensive terms, the tenets and ministers of the Church of England. If any indiscreet enthusiast of either of the persuasions above mentioned should hold a conduct so imprudent and so unjustifiable, and the magistrate should intervene and silence him, as he unquestionably would, we are persuaded that so reasonable an interposition of the magistrate would neither fall within the real and odious principle of persecution, nor experience that unmerited reproach from the mouths of the rational and ingenuous members of the religion attempted to be propagated in that manner. The late prohibition of public preaching in the native languages at Calcutta, was given occasion to, and rendered indispensable, by parties similar to those which we have just described, and was called for, also, by some peculiarities in the present times too obvious to need explanation, as well as by some actual indications of solicitude and incipient irritation in the minds of the native public of this city in consequence of those provocations.

7. Whether some regulation may not be devised, under which the celebration of public worship, and the decent performance of the Christian rites, may be allowed to native Christians, is an interesting point, to which we are neither indifferent nor inattentive. The indiscreet mode in which those duties were lately administered, coupled with other considerations of an occasional and we trust temporary nature, required in our judgment for the moment, the immediate suspension of a practice, which, in the form then given to it, threatened consequences prejudicial to the public repose, and not less adverse to the success of the pious purpose proposed by the Missionaries themselves.

8. In India, considerations of public safety are superadded, in a more than ordinary degree, to the obligation contracted by Government of protecting the rights and privileges of the subject; and we cannot doubt that the wisdom of every former administration in India, would have suggested the necessity of prohibiting this practice, if known to prevail in the manner in which it recently prevailed in the seat of Government.

9. Mr. Buchanan, by the tenor of his Memorial, has permitted a conclusion to be drawn, that printed works, of the nature described in the 5th paragraph of this despatch, have been circulated under former Governments without opposition or controul, and that the suppression of them is an innovation in principle, as well as in act, upon the practice of preceding administrations. The existing restrictions upon the press in India, however, have been in force during a long course of years, and it cannot be supposed that any former administration would have deemed it consistent with the public safety, or with the obligation of public faith, as pledged to the native subjects of the Company, for the unmolested exercise of their religions, to permit the circulation of such inflammatory works as those which we have lately had occasion to bring under the notice of your honourable Committee. In support of this opinion, we deem it proper to state the circumstances of a transaction which occurred during the administration of Marquis Wellesley, analogous to the proceedings of the present Government in suppressing the public discussion, either by preaching or by printed works, of topics offensive to the religions of our native subjects.

10. In the year 1804, the following subject of disputation, in the college of Fort William, having been proposed, viz. "The advantage which the natives of this country might derive from translations, in the vernacular tongues, of the books containing the principles of their respective religions, and those of the Christian faith:" the prepared discussion of which subject was reported to involve topics offensive to the religious prejudices of the class of Mahomedans: a number of the most respectable and learned of the Mussulman inhabitants of Calcutta addressed a Memorial to the Governor General, Marquis Wellesley, remonstrating

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strating against this supposed infringement of the unequivocal toleration which they acknowledged with gratitude the Government had till then afforded to the unmolested exercise of the religions of its subjects. In reply to this Memorial, a declaration was addressed to the memorialists, in the name and by the authority of the Governor General, in which, after adverting, as a fundamental principle of the British Government, to the solicitude with which Government not only abstained from all interference in the religious concerns of its Mussulman and Hindoo subjects, and from any endeavour to disturb their faith or to impede that full and free exercise of their respective religions which they enjoyed under the Mussulman Government, but even afforded additional facilities to them in the observance of all the rites, ceremonies, and duties of their respective persuasions; and after explaining to the memorialists the error of their apprehensions regarding the object and design of the disputation which had been proposed, and the real purpose of the disputations annually holden in the college of Fort William, and assuring the memorialists that the examination of any question whatever connected with the interests of religion, and especially the degradation of the religions of this country and the propagation of the Christian faith, were entirely foreign to the objects of the institution, the Governor General signified to the memorialists, that although, on perusing the proposed thesis, he perceived no principle of an objectionable tendency, yet that with a view to prevent the possibility of any apprehension on the part of the natives of this country that it might be the intention of the British Government to depart from the system of unlimited toleration which it had hitherto uniformly observed, the moment that the Governor General was apprized of the subject of the proposed thesis, he issued orders positively prohibiting the disputation upon that thesis; and copies of this declaration were circulated to all the principal stations under this Presidency and to the foreign Residencies, with a view to enable the officers and representatives of Government to counteract at those stations any eventual alarm of the nature of that which had been excited at the Presidency.

11. From this transaction may be inferred not only the effect which public discussions respecting the religions of the country are calculated to produce, but also the solicitude of that very administration to which Mr. Buchanan has specially appealed as encouraging the propagation of the Christian faith in India, to suppress discussions such as those which we have deemed it our duty to prohibit.

12. The composition of works directed to the object of converting the natives to Christianity, so naturally leads to discussions of that nature, that the evils resulting from the latter, must necessarily be hazarded by an unrestrained toleration of the former, and our decision upon this new question has been regulated not by any innovation or former established principles, but by those maxims of prudence and precaution which the condition of the British establishment in this country requires, and the neglect of which, would in our decided judgment, not only expose to hazard the stability of the British dominion in India, but would impede the accomplishment of the very object which animates the pious labours of the Society of Christian Missionaries in the work of conversion.

13. These consequences must be hazarded in a peculiar degree by a supposed connection between the efforts thus employed for the conversion of the natives, and the measures of the Government, which, on grounds already stated, have been rendered by the highest prescriptive authority, and by the uniform practice of the British Government in India, systematically distinct; and in our despatch to your honourable Committee, of the 2d ultimo, we have explained the circumstances which, in the present condition of the British power in India, more than at any former period, would tend to establish in the minds of the natives a belief of that conviction under the unlimited toleration of those proceedings on the part of the Missionaries which we have deemed it our duty to repress.

14. The expediency and necessity of protecting our native subjects in the undisturbed enjoyment of their religious opinions and usages, and of carefully withholding the influence of Government for the support of the endeavours of Missionaries to convert the natives to Christianity; in other words, the real principles of action and maxims of precaution which have regulated the proceedings of this Government with respect to the Missionaries and to the productions of their press, have been recognized and inculcated in the most forcible and explicit terms, in the following extracts from the letter of the honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of Fort St. George, dated the 29th of May, on the subject of the mutiny at Vellore.

“ In the whole course of our administration of the Indian territories, it has been our known and declared principle to maintain a *perfect* toleration of the various religious systems which prevailed in it, to protect the followers of each in the *undisturbed* enjoyment of their respective *opinions* and usages, and neither to *interfere* with them ourselves, nor to *suffer them to be molested by others*.”

“ When we afforded our countenance and sanction to Missionaries who have from time to time proceeded to India, for the purpose of propagating the Christian religion, it was far from being in our contemplation to add the influence of our authority to any attempts they might make; for on the contrary we were perfectly aware that the progress of real conversion would be slow and gradual, arising more from a conviction of the principles of our religion itself, and from the pious examples of its teachers, than from any undue influence or from the exertions of authority, which are never to be resorted to in such cases.

15. Your honourable Committee will be satisfied, by the tenor of our present despatch, and of our despatch of the 2d ultimo, that these are precisely the principles which have regulated our

our late proceedings with regard to the Missionaries, and that Mr. Buchanan, in ascribing to us a disposition hostile to Christianity, has assumed a latitude of censure equally disrespectful in its nature and unwarranted by facts.

16. With respect to the injurious position stated in Mr. Buchanan's Memorial, that under the proceedings sanctioned by this Government, the tendency of publications directed to the object of converting the natives is submitted to the decision of a Mahomedan or a Hindoo, it is obvious to remark, that Government itself is competent to judge of it through the medium of translation; that the intervention of a native is not necessary to enable us to obtain information regarding the contents of any publication in the Persian, Arabic, Hindostanee or Bengalee languages; and that our late proceedings with regard to the works, of which translations were enclosed in our despatch to your honourable Committee of the 2d ultimo, was the result of our own judgment of the nature and tendency of those works.

17. The intimation contained in Mr. Buchanan's Memorial, that this Government has established a new and specific imprimatur with respect to works on theology, appears to us to require some observations relative to the nature and effect of the restrictions on the press, which since their original establishment have continued to operate without relaxation.

18. This intimation, although bearing reference to those publications of the press of Serampore, which we have judged it necessary to prohibit or restrain, appears to be principally founded on the requisition noticed at the commencement of Mr. Buchanan's Memorial, on the subject of submitting certain discourses on the prophecies, which Mr. Buchanan proposed to publish, to the inspection of Government previously to their publication; it is proper therefore to explain the circumstances of that transaction.

19. The superintendant of the Company's press having received from Mr. Buchanan the draft of an advertisement, which announced the intended publication of Mr. Buchanan's Sermons preached in the Presidency Church, on the Prophecies, deemed it his duty to obtain the sanction of Government to the publication of those sermons, and consequently to the insertion in the Government Gazette, of the advertisement announcing their intended publication, and accordingly communicated the draft of the proposed advertisement to Government through the channel of its officers. Upon this reference, the Chief Secretary was directed to request, that Mr. Buchanan would send the manuscript for the inspection of Government, previously to its publication, and under this order, the publication of the advertisement also was of course suspended. This transaction is considered by Mr. Buchanan to amount to a suppression of the Sermons on the Prophecies, because a condition was attached to the publication of them, which Mr. Buchanan erroneously supposed to be the revision of them by the officers of Government, a condition to which he could not conscientiously accede.

20. Mr. Buchanan however must be supposed to object to the revision of those discourses by the Government itself, as the condition of their publication, because the charge of establishing an imprimatur on works of theology, if it does not refer to the revision of the Government, is founded, as far as relates to the discourses in question, on an erroneous construction of the Chief Secretary's requisition, which expressly declared that the manuscript was to be submitted to the inspection of Government.

21. Not having had an opportunity of perusing those discourses, we can form no judgment of the propriety of their publication. The printing an exposition of the sacred prophecies would certainly, as such, have met with no opposition from us, nor would the prophecy, most disrespectfully and improperly stated by Mr. Buchanan as a particular object of alarm to us, viz. the final conversion of all mankind to the Christian faith, have rendered the publication in our judgment objectionable. At the same time, if in commenting on that prophecy, Mr. Buchanan should have been found to have introduced into his discourses strictures on the religion of the Mahomedans and Hindoos, of the nature of those which in the form of works published for the perusal of the natives of this country, we had deemed it our duty to suppress, or to have enlarged on the topic of the immediate and general conversion of our subjects in the East to Christianity, we should probably have judged the promulgation of such remarks from the pulpit of the Presidency and the press of Government, to be unseasonable and inexpedient, in the present conjuncture of affairs.

22. Of this nature only are the restrictions which we desire to impose on the publication of theological works in this country. Those restrictions obviously form a part of that general controul which, in the actual state of our dominion in India, it is indispensably necessary to impose on the productions of the press, for the security of the public interests and the preservation of the public tranquillity in this important branch of the British empire; such restrictions have virtually existed during the whole period of the British supremacy in India; the occasion for the active exercise of them has only recently occurred.

23. Religious discussions, as being calculated in a peculiar degree to affect the public tranquillity, are the direct and proper objects of a general controul, which has been established over the productions of the press, for purposes of national interest and public security; and in India more than in all other countries, the controul of religious publications is indispensable for the public safety.

24. This necessity cannot be exemplified in terms more just or more forcible than in the following extract from a work published by Mr. Buchanan in England, and entitled, "A Memoir on the expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment in India."

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"The Mahomedans profess a religion which has ever been characterized by political bigotry and intemperate zeal. In this country that religion still retains the character of its bloody origin, particularly among the higher classes. Whenever the Mahomedan feels his religion touched, he grasps his dagger. This spirit was seen in full operation under Tippoo's government, and it is not now extinguished."

25. The practical effect of this sanguinary spirit of bigotry, as exemplified in the mutiny of Vellore, and in the events which succeeded it, can hardly escape observation; for although Mr. Buchanan, on the ground of his personal communication with some of the natives on the coast, is of opinion that the insurrection at Vellore had no connection with the Christian religion directly or indirectly, immediately or remotely, we are compelled to form a different judgment from the mass of authentic evidence and information on that unhappy event, recorded on the proceedings of Government; and we are satisfied that a persuasion (a most erroneous one indeed, but a firm and sincere persuasion) in the breasts of a great proportion of the Sepoys who were thus betrayed into the execution of the massacre of Vellore, and of those who subsequently manifested a spirit of insurrection, that a design existed on the part of the British Government to operate a general conversion of the inhabitants of India to Christianity, was one of the most efficient causes of that horrible disaster. Responsible therefore to our Sovereign, to our immediate superiors, and to our country, for the security and tranquillity of this empire, we should have neglected a primary obligation of our public duty, if at any period of time, but especially while such impressions were recent, we had permitted the circulation within the British territories, of works reviling the religions of our subjects, and distinctly declaring a desire to convert them to the Christian faith. Under the influence of the same sentiments and circumstances also, we cannot but question the prudence of publishing, with the sanction of the supreme British authority in India, the approaching and instant conversion of the inhabitants of this country to Christianity.

26. The imposition of a restraint, therefore, on the promulgation of writings of the above description, is but the application of a long authorized and existing controul over the conduct of the press, to the most important of the objects for which that controul was originally established; and consequently, as far as the public safety is concerned, works on theology, like works on other subjects, must be considered to be subject to a civil revision.

27. It is true, that no direct controul over the press of the Missionaries at Serampore, had been specifically declared to exist, or had ever been exercised by the British Government, because no abuse of that press had attracted notice. But under the peculiar circumstances of the settlement of Serampore, and of the press established in it, our right to controul the productions of the Missionary press cannot be disputed.

28. The population of Serampore cannot afford employment to a press in any degree sufficient to support the charges attending it. The only purposes connected with the concerns of the Danish Government, or of the inhabitants of Serampore, to which the press of the Missionaries was applied, were (as stated by the Governor of that settlement, in his letter of the 30th of September) the publishing of regulations and advertisements of public and private sales. All works printed at that press were necessarily intended for circulation in the British territories, and were so circulated, and the pamphlets which attracted our notice were sent to this Presidency and its vicinity, for distribution among our native subjects.

29. The Missionaries themselves are all British subjects; Mr. Carey, the chief member of the Society, holds the situation of Professor of the Shanscrit and Bengalee languages in the College of Fort William, and the leading members occasionally reside at this Presidency. The Danish Government permitted, and motives of convenience induced them to establish their press at Serampore. But the press is principally supported by the aid and encouragement afforded by the Asiatic Society and the College of Fort William. It is consequently to all intents and purposes a British press, and its productions must necessarily be considered by the community at large to issue under the patronage and sanction of the British Government. The same considerations therefore which require the exercise of an efficient controul over the presses established at this Presidency, are equally applicable to the press at Serampore. When its productions were found to be of a nature hazardous to the public tranquillity, it became the absolute duty of this Government to give effect to that controul; and adverting to the inconvenience, and in some degree the inefficiency, under which the controul of a press established in a foreign jurisdiction must be exercised, we deemed it advisable to simplify and facilitate the execution of that system, by requiring that a press, the productions of which were to circulate exclusively in the British territories, should be transferred to those territories, and be brought fairly and ostensibly within the scope of that observation which was entitled to controul it. We therefore desired the Missionaries to remove their press to Calcutta, apprising the Danish Governor at the same time, that we had deemed it necessary to signify that desire to the Missionaries, and stating to him the grounds of the measure.

30. The right of the British Government to exercise a controul over the press of Serampore, and for that purpose to require the transfer of it to the Presidency, was not contested by the Governor of Serampore, who far from resisting the demand for its removal, on the plea of the sovereignty of his nation, as erroneously asserted by Mr. Buchanan, merely solicited the revocation of that demand, on the ground of the distress to which the Missionaries would be exposed by our exacting a compliance with it; stating an additional inducement, in the convenience which the Government and inhabitants of Serampore experienced from the use of the press, in publishing regulations and advertisements of public and private sales.

31. We at the same time received from the Missionaries the Memorial, of which a copy formed an enclosure in our despatch to your honourable Committee of the 2d ultimo, wherein the Missionaries represented the peculiar circumstances of their property at Serampore, and explained the very serious and distressing consequences to the individuals composing the Mission, as well as to the body itself, and to a considerable number of families connected with them as servants and dependants, which would result from the removal of the press from Serampore. Being satisfied of the truth of these representations, and nothing being further from our views and disposition than to effect in the smallest degree either the interests of the Missionary body, or the personal comfort and convenience of those worthy individuals, we withdrew without hesitation that part of the measure, and remained satisfied with the assurance of the Missionaries, that the works to be hereafter printed at Serampore, should be previously submitted to the revision and sanction of our Government.

32. The attention with which we listened to the representations of the Missionaries, concerning the distress which the removal of their press would occasion, was acknowledged by them in terms of fervent gratitude; and in reply to our letter communicating to the Governor of Serampore our compliance with the solicitation of the Missionaries, his Excellency expressed "his most grateful acknowledgments for the moderation we had so generously manifested" on this occasion.

33. It will be evident, from the facts and observations which we have stated to your honourable Committee, that no innovation has taken place in the principles and practice of this Government relatively, to the controul of the productions of the press; that no new and specific imprimatur has been established for works on theology, but that the restrictions which virtually existed with regard to publications in general, were practically applied to theological works, only when works of that class, containing strictures on the religions of the country in terms the most irritating and offensive, by being circulated among our native subjects, exposed the public tranquillity to hazard.

34. Mr. Buchanan's indecent comments on our reply to the reference of the Governor of Serampore, relative to the translation of the Bible (which reply Mr. Buchanan has communicated to the Governor General, as a point of information, and as a subject of concern to his Lordship) merely suggest the expediency of remarking, that we should deem it our duty to oppose the publication of any strictures on the religions of the country, such as we have already suppressed, whether promulgated in the form of separate tracts, or of prefatory notes to a translation of the Holy Scriptures.

35. Our solicitude for the suppression of publications of that nature, combines with a vigilant attention to the public safety and tranquillity, a regard for the successful propagation of the truths of Christianity among the misguided natives of these distant countries, by the only means which can promote its success,—the operation of example in the conduct of its preachers and professors in the principles which it inculcates, and in the effects which it produces on the dignity of individual character, and on the general happiness and welfare of mankind; united also with the means of instruction, when instruction is desired; but unconnected with the language of irritation, with revilings against the religions of the country, and with prophetic denunciations of their immediate subversion.

36. We shall conclude this discussion by observing, that it has never been in the contemplation, either of the present or the preceding administration of this Government, to controul or impede the pious labours of the Missionaries, while conducted in the manner which prudence dictates, and which the orders of the honourable Court have distinctly prescribed. But when the mistaken zeal of the Missionaries exceeded those limits which considerations of public safety, and even a solicitude for the propagation of Christian knowledge among the misguided natives of these countries, have wisely imposed; when publications and public preachings, calculated not to conciliate and convince but to irritate the minds of the people, were brought to the notice of Government, the interposition of the ruling power became necessary to preclude the apprehended effects of these dangerous and unprofitable proceedings.

Fort William,
7th December 1807.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) MINTO,
G. HEWETT,
G. H. BARLOW,
J. LUMSDEN.

(ENCLOSURES.)

To the Right honourable Lord Minto, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I BEG leave respectfully to submit to your Lordship some particulars regarding the present state of the Christian Religion in Bengal, which I have thought it my duty to communicate for your Lordship's information at this time.

I trust your Lordship will do me the justice to believe that it is with the utmost reluctance I trouble your Lordship with a letter on such a subject so soon after your entrance on this Government, when as yet few, if any, of the circumstances noticed in it can have come to your Lordship's knowledge.

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I have no other view in soliciting your Lordship's attention to them, but the advancement of learning and religion. Perhaps no one has addressed your Lordship on the subject since your arrival, and there are certainly many particulars regarding their present state, which it is of importance your Lordship should know.

Being about to leave India, I feared lest I should hereafter reproach myself, if I withheld any thing at this time which I conceived might be useful, particularly as I have been further encouraged to address your Lordship, by your Lordship's known condescension in receiving any communications which are honestly intended.

Calcutta,
9th November 1807.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
With much respect, your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) C. Buchanan.

To the Right honourable G. Lord Minto, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. I HAD the honour to receive a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government, under date the 11th September, desiring that I would submit, for the inspection of Government, the manuscript of some Sermons on the Prophecies, which I intended to publish. I shall willingly submit these discourses to your Lordship's perusal, and shall be happy to receive such observations on them as your Lordship's learning and candour may suggest; but I cannot submit them to the judgment of the officers of the Government. My reasons for declining to comply with the wishes of Government in this respect, it is incumbent on me to state; and I feel confident your Lordship will consider them to be satisfactory.

2. It will not have escaped your Lordship's observation, even in the short period since your arrival, that some of the officers of your Lordship's Government do not manifest any zeal for promoting the knowledge of the Christian Religion in India: they consider that a zeal in this respect would not be consonant to a wise and prudent policy. I am willing to believe that they advise according to the best of their judgment; but a principle pure and just in itself, if it be not tenderly exercised in reference to their important obligations, may become extravagant or pernicious. For instance, not to promote Christianity may, in certain circumstances, be prudent; but to repress Christianity will not, I think, in any case, be defended. It is not necessary to observe to your Lordship how much the minds of Europeans assimilate to the native character after a long residence in this country, and how difficult it is for men, even of good sense and honest intentions, while involved in the mist of this prejudice, to view the Christian Religion.

3. During the administration of the Marquis Wellesley, the spirit of promoting learning and religion in India, was general and ardent; but after the departure of that nobleman, a great revolution took place. A spirit directly adverse to the diffusion of religion in India, most unexpectedly broke forth, just as if it had been confined by his presence. This spirit appeared long before the insurrection in Vellore. I mention this, lest your Lordship should suppose that it originated with that event; for I understand that the "Massacre at Vellore" has been unaccountably adduced as some sanction to the principle of opposing the progress of the Christian Religion in Bengal. I had opportunities of judging of the causes of that event, which were peculiar. I was in the vicinity of the place at the time; I travelled for two months immediately afterwards in the province adjacent, with the sanction of Government; and I heard the evidence of Christians, Mahometans, and Hindoos, on the subject. That the insurrection at Vellore had no connection with the Christian religion, directly or indirectly, immediately or remotely, is a truth which is capable of demonstration.

4. The spirit so hostile to the progress of Christianity in India, appeared first in operation about two years ago, and has been acquiring strength ever since. It has exhibited itself in a series of acts, the recital of which will sufficiently illustrate to your Lordship the temper of mind which produced them. These acts are, however, not to be considered as the official and acknowledged measures of the respectable persons who preceded your Lordship in the Government. Sir George Barlow has often expressed his approbation of the means used for the diffusion of Christianity in India, and he sincerely desires its success. These measures have not been generally considered as the offspring of his unbiassed judgment. Besides, most of them are extra official, and with some of them he is perhaps yet unacquainted. They will probably appear to your Lordship to have been dictated by a timorous policy, proceeding from minds somewhat agitated by the responsibility of a weighty empire, viewing at the same time Christianity as an innovation in India, and magnifying that innovation, perhaps, into a revolution. The acts which have plainly manifested this alarm are many. It will suffice to notice to your Lordship the four following:

5. First. The withdrawing the patronage of Government from the translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Oriental tongues.

The translation of the Scriptures had commenced in the College of Fort William, at the expense of Government. When the honourable the Court of Directors directed a reduction of the expenses of that institution, it was resolved to make provision for the continuation of the translation of the Scriptures by public subscription, and to exonerate the Government entirely. It was accordingly proposed that a Committee of the College and of others should superintend the translations, and controul the expenditure. This measure had been recommended by certain of the bishops and by some noble persons in England, who wished to aid us in the translation of the Scriptures, and the countenance

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nance of the college, was merely desired, with the view that the important work might be conducted strictly in the principles of the national church, and not fall entirely into the hands of dissenters, as it has since done. Your Lordship will be surprised to hear that this proposition was rejected. Government withdrew its patronage from the work entirely, and even refused to give its countenance to the subscription. The immediate consequence of this unexpected blow, was the loss of ample funds; for there appeared at the time, throughout all India, a disposition to encourage a literary undertaking which was deemed so honourable to the nation.

Considering the difficulty of obtaining fit instruments for the conduct of such a work, the religious and moral importance of the work itself, and its advantages to the general interests of oriental literature, your Lordship will believe, that this forfeiture of public encouragement, under such auspicious circumstances, has ever been viewed with regret by the friends of learning and of religion in Europe and in India.

This disappointment, however, has had one favourable result; it accelerated the establishment of "the Christian Institution in the East," which carries the translation of the Scriptures, in some of the languages, into regions far beyond the controul of the Bengal Government.

6. Second. Attempting to suppress the translation of the Scriptures.

An attempt was next made to suppress the translation of the Scriptures entirely, and this attempt had almost succeeded.

To suppress the translation of the Scriptures, is to suppress the Scriptures. I can make no further observation on this, in addressing your Lordship.

7. Third. Suppressing the encomium of the honourable the Court of Directors, on their venerable Missionary the Reverend Mr. Swartz.

The honourable Court had sent out to Fort St. George a marble monument to be erected in the church of St. Mary, to the memory of Mr. Swartz, inscribed with a suitable epitaph, and they announced it, in their general letter dated 29th October 1806, as a testimony of the deep sense they entertained of his transcendent merit, of his unwearied labours in the cause of religion and piety, and of his public services at Tanjore, where the influence of his name and character was for a long course of years productive of important benefits to the Company. The honourable Court further adds: "On no subject has the Court of Directors been more unanimous, than in their anxious desire to perpetuate the memory of this eminent person, and to excite in others an emulation of his great example." They direct finally, that "translations shall be made of the epitaph into the country languages, and published at Madras, and that the native inhabitants shall be encouraged to view the monument."

The Christians in Bengal were of course rejoiced to hear of the honourable testimony to the apostolic Swartz, and they expected that it would be acknowledged here, as at Fort St. George and Bombay; but they were disappointed; there was no recognition of the venerable Missionary in Bengal. The epitaph was not inserted in the Calcutta Gazette, nor was the slightest notice taken of the circumstance and lest it might be supposed; that it was omitted by accident, the official notice of the Governor in council at Fort St. George, which appeared subsequently relative to the day of commemoration, was also suppressed.

But what followed was yet more painful. Your Lordship will judge of the feelings of the Christians in this place, when they read in the Government Gazette of the week following, an article whose obvious tendency was to bring the labours and character of the Christian Missionary into contempt.* Thus while the honourable the East India Company were adorning the sepulchres of their Missionaries, and embalming their memory in the South, their own servants were treating the character with indignity in the North. We were at first alarmed, lest this might be the signal for the other papers to commence an attack on the humble and defenceless Missionaries; but we were happy to find, that not one of the seven papers of this Presidency followed the example of the official Gazette.

As it is not probable that any of the particulars above-mentioned, have as yet come to your Lordship's knowledge, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the enclosed printed paper (A.) published by the authority of the Government of Fort St. George.

8. Fourth. Restraining the Protestant Missionaries in Bengal, from the exercise of their functions, and establishing an imputation for theological works.

Men's minds were prepared, by the preceding circumstances, to expect little indulgence to Missionaries, but they were certainly not prepared to expect the event which followed.

The success of the protestant mission in Bengal, had long been a source of uneasiness to those officers of Government who do not think it right to convert the natives. Some of the native Moonshees attached to the public officers, well knowing, from long acquaintance, their masters sentiments on this subject, have not failed from time to time to urge them to countenance their petitions, and to lend their voice in accusing the Missionaries. Some clamour of this kind was raised at two different times within the last seven years; but it passed away without offence to the Christian religion. The complaint of the Moonshees against the Missionaries, on the present occasion, is not, I understand, so obvious as the former;

* The Mission to Greenland and Labrador, whose civilizing efficiency on the rude inhabitants of those regions, has long been a theme of admiration to the Christian world, is held forth in that paper to public ridicule; and the simple narrative of the pious well-meaning Missionaries, is declared to "exhibit a degree of canting fanaticism well worthy of the followers of Cromwell."—Calcutta Gazette, 17th September 1807.

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mer; they complain that the Missionaries have, in a certain paper, "applied abusive epithets to Mahomet." The Missionaries certainly mistake the proper method of convincing the minds of men, if they use epithets of abuse; the successful method of preaching, is by argument and affectionate address; and I presume this has been their general method during the fourteen years of their mission, else we cannot suppose their labours would have been followed with so much success.

At the same time Christian teachers are not to speak with reverence or courtesy of Juggernaut or Mahomet: they must speak as the Scriptures speak, that is, of false gods as false gods, and of a lying prophet as a lying prophet. The Mahometans apply abusive epithets and vulgar curses to the idolatry of the Hindoos and to the faith of Christians; and these epithets are contained in books, and Government might, on the same principle, have been assailed with the petitions of Christians and Hindoos against the Mahometans. If the natives choose to go to hear the preaching, or to read the books of the Missionaries, it is their pleasure to do so—it is no concern of Government. These poor Missionaries are not official characters: they have no power, no authority, no riches; and this the natives well know. They are like the first apostles, contemned and despised by all casts; and if they are bereaved of the countenance of their own Government, they are bereaved indeed.

The complaint, however, of the Mahometans has produced a very serious event. The protestant Missionaries in Bengal were prohibited, by order of government dated 8th September last, from preaching to the natives.

The Protestant Mission being situated at Serampore, a town belonging to the King of Denmark, the English Government requested the Danish Governor to give up the Mission press, and ordered the Missionaries to remove to Calcutta. The Danish Governor resisted this demand, on the plea of the sovereignty of his nation; and the English Government revoked their requisition. The English Government then issued an order prohibiting the Missionaries from printing any books, "directed to the object of converting the natives to Christianity." On this, a question was proposed officially to the British Government by the Danish Governor, a question which your Lordship will be concerned to think should ever have been necessary. It was this: "Whether, among the books prohibited by the British Government, the Bible in the Bengalee language was included?" The answer to this question your Lordship will read with yet more concern. It was the following: "We are not aware of any objection to the promulgation of the Scriptures in the Bengalee language, unaccompanied by any comments on the religions of the country:" that is, the English Government were not "aware that there was any objection to the publication of the Bible, yet they were not certain." At all events, it must have "no comment on the religions of the country:" that is, it must not be said of the Bible—"this is the word of the true God, and more worthy of belief than the Veda of Brahma:" nor must any illustration of its truth be noticed by reference to the Hindoo doctrines, for instance, by appealing to their own ideas of a Trinity, of an atonement, and of the "man twice born."

After some consideration, the English Government qualified, (but did not revoke,) their prohibition respecting works "directed to the object of converting the natives," and informed the Missionaries officially that, "whatever they printed for the future, must be submitted to the inspection of the officers of Government:" and here the matter ended. An official imprimatur is established for the theological works of the protestant Missionaries; and preaching to the natives beyond the limits of the Danish town, is entirely prohibited: and this, of course, amounts to nearly a total suppression of the mission.

The chief inconvenience of the imprimatur imposed is, not that religious books shall be submitted to the officers of Government, but that they must be submitted to the "native" officers of Government. If, indeed, the Christian officers of Government understood the Bengalee, Arabic, Orissa, Mahratta, and Chinese languages, then might the Missionaries expect that Christians would revise their works; but a Hindoo must revise the Bengalee, and a Mahometan the Arabic. Those very Mahometans who impeached the Missionaries in the first instance, will necessarily be employed next to revise their theology. Was it ever heard that a Hindoo or a Mahometan gave a candid judgment of a Christian book? They will, of course, obliterate all passages which offend their own superstitions, and particularly those quotations from Scripture which speak of lying prophets, or the sin of idolatry.

I now beg leave to request your Lordship's attention to the plea on which these proceedings against the Protestant Missionaries have been grounded. It is this; "that the public faith has been pledged to leave the natives in the undisturbed exercise of their religions." This is a proper pledge of our legislature. It is proper not to disturb the natives in the exercise of their religion; nor has this pledge ever been broken, directly or indirectly. It is proper not to interfere with, or by violence to prevent, the superstition of the natives, if not criminal in itself, or affecting the public peace. But if, by the expression "not disturbing the natives in the exercise of their religion," be meant that "we are not to use means for diffusing the knowledge of Christianity among them," then it is to be observed that this pledge has been violated by every Government in India, and has been systematically broken by the honourable the East India Company from the year 1698 to the present time. The fact is, they have pledged themselves to a conduct just the reverse. The East India Company hold this country by a Charter, which expressly stipulates that they shall use means to instruct the Gentoos, &c. in the Christian religion. William 3d, September 1698. And this stipulation is in perfect accordance with their pledge of not disturbing the natives in the exercise of their superstitions by force, inasmuch as it is a very different thing to apply arguments to the mind and to inflict wounds on the body. It is their duty to civilize their

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their barbarous subjects, and to teach them humanity, and for that purpose, to address their understandings and their affections. At the same time it is their duty not to disturb the exercise of their superstition by compulsory acts; and the legislature has stipulated for the performance of both duties; and the first duty is as positive as the second. They first stipulate to do good, and they next stipulate not to do evil; and in consequence of this stipulation, the honourable Company have constantly aided the Christian missions in India, and at this time, they devote a considerable sum annually to their support. The Protestant Mission in Bengal commenced in 1758. The honourable Company's ships brought out the annual supplies for this Mission, and before the year 1770, religious tracts were translated into the Bengalee language; and Hindoo Christians preached to their countrymen, in the time of Hastings, in the town of Calcutta. This Mission continued its labours till about the year 1790, when the supply of Missionaries from Europe failed. It was succeeded by the present Mission at Serampore in 1793.

The Calcutta Mission was of extensive use in disseminating Christian principles through northern India. They sent Arabic New Testaments to the court of Shah Allum, the Mahometan King of Hindostan, then resident at Allahabad. The priests of his Majesty returned their thanks to the Missionaries, and requested that "the supply might be continued." It was continued for a time, and an investment of Arabic bibles is soon expected, under the sanction of the honourable Company, for a similar purpose. Little of the influence of Christianity in India has come, as yet, to the knowledge of the public. Englishmen in general know as little of the state of Christianity in India, as of the state of Hinduism. Two Christian Missions were at the same period tolerated by Shah Allum, one of which had existed since the time of Akbar the Great, and both of which exist unto this day.

At Seringapatam, under Hyder Sultaun, the Mahometan Prince of Mysore, the most complete toleration was permitted. In the Appendix to the enclosed Pamphlet, your Lordship will see with what ardour the preaching of Swartz was received at Seringapatam, and how the noble Mahometans and Hindoos desired to learn from him what was the "right prayer." Romish Missions were tolerated by Hyder, at the same time. Tippe Sultaun was more intolerant than his father. He was at times a persecutor, yet he did not quench Christianity; and Missions now flourish in various parts of the Mysore country.

After these authorities, we certainly shall not refer to the Mahometan Moonshees in Calcutta, for their opinion on the general relations of religious toleration in India.

I do not know whether your Lordship has been informed, that there are two Roman Catholic Missions in Bengal and the provinces adjacent. They have existed for a long period of time, and have been tolerated by the Mahometan, Hindoo, Seik, Nepaul, and Tibet Governments. They have preached and published what they pleased, without any official restriction that we have ever heard of, and they now continue to follow their functions under the protection of the English Government, while the Protestant Missionaries are restrained and their theology is subjected to an official licence.

The proceedings against the Protestant Mission will naturally be supposed at home to have been called forth by some public commotion in Bengal, or by the bad moral character of the Missionaries. As to the first, they will be happy to hear, that we are now, and long have been, in a state of almost torpid tranquillity; and as to the character of the Missionaries, the Government has acknowledged them to be men of quiet demeanour, of pious intentions, and as deserving countenance and respect for their literary labours.

It has been the usual conduct of Asiatic Governments to let Christianity alone. In the annals of the British administration in India, has there been no instance of the suppression of a Christian Mission? Our empire here subsists by the discrepancy of religious opinion. It is not good policy to strengthen the Hindoo religion, or to strengthen the Mahomedan religion; but it is good policy to strengthen the Christian religion, because it is as yet the weakest. It is certainly our duty not to oppose it, for if this counsel "be of God, we cannot resist it." And it would now be as easy to oppose the rushing of the Bore into the river Ganges, as to oppose the entrance of Christianity into the province of Bengal.

9. After the perusal of the foregoing pages, your Lordship will be prepared to understand the cause of the late alarm regarding the Prophecies; not a public alarm indeed, but the alarm of some of the officers of your Lordship's Government.

Having had occasion lately to preach a series of discourses on the Christian Prophecies in the Presidency Church, some of the congregation expressed a wish that I would permit them to be printed, observing, that they had before made a similar request without effect; but as I was now about to return to Europe, they hoped I would bequeath to them these few discourses.

When it was understood by the officers of Government, that the Sermons on the Prophecies were to be published, they were alarmed—your Lordship will scarcely divine the cause—it was this:—It seems these Prophecies declare, "that all nations shall be converted to the religion of Christ." But if this be true, it was argued, what bad news to the Mahomedans and the Hindoos. In short, the advertisement announcing the intended publication of the Prophecies, which was sent to the Government Gazette, was suppressed; the advertisement itself was delivered in with trepidation to Government, and an order was immediately issued to the printers of the other papers, forbidding them to publish the alarming notice. In consequence of this order, it has been publicly understood that the Christian Prophecies are suppressed by authority.

I now beg leave to submit it to your Lordship's judgment, whether, in the view of the temper of mind displayed above, it would be proper in me to subject my compositions to the opinion and revision of the officers of your Lordship's government. Might there not be some danger

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danger in committing the Christian Prophecies to be altered and new modelled by men who favour the disciples of Mahomet and Brahma? I incline not to commit them to the hands of those officers, from another consideration: it would be a bad precedent. I would not that it should be thought, that any where in the British dominions, there exists any thing like a civil inquisition into matters purely religious.

It is now nearly two months since I received the letter from Government on this matter, and I have not yet communicated my intentions. I now beg leave to inform your Lordship, that I do not wish to give Government any unnecessary offence. I shall not publish the Prophecies.

At the same time I beg leave most respectfully to assure your Lordship, that I am not in any way disappointed by the interference of Government on this occasion. The supposed suppression of the Christian Prophecies has produced the consequence that might be expected. The public curiosity has been greatly excited to see these Prophecies: and to draw the attention of men to the Divine predictions, could be the only object I had in view in noticing them in the course of my public ministry. Another consequence will probably be, the Prophecies will be translated into the languages of the East, and thus pave the way, as has sometimes happened, for their own fulfilment.

10. Your Lordship will be enabled better to understand the real nature of this alarm regarding the Prophecies, when you are informed of the alarm which was excited about half a year before your Lordship's arrival, by the ancient "Christian Tablets."

In consequence of the enquiries, sanctioned by the Marquis Wellesley, into the history and literature of the Syrian Christians of Travancore, some ancient manuscripts were announced, and also certain "Brass Tablets" of great antiquity, containing the privileges of these ancient Christians, asserting their rights of nobility, and declaring withal that they had a King. Your Lordship can hardly conceive the apprehensions which were excited by this discovery, in the minds of those who have been lately alarmed by the Prophecies. Even at the first, it was accounted an ominous mission to go "to rake up the ashes of Christianity" in the very midst of the Hindoos: But when it was announced that there were "glowing embers," nothing less seemed to be expected than that all Hindostan would shortly be "in a flame." For if it was true that Christianity once flourished in Hindostan, it followed that it might flourish again. It was devoutly wished "that these Christian Tablets might sink to the bottom of the sea," and even the curiosity of the Hindoo antiquaries was quenched in this horror of Christianity.

That your Lordship may be assured that this alarm was real and not fictitious, it is only necessary to add, that when the article of literary intelligence published in the Bombay Gazette, containing the account of these ancient Christians, and of these "brass plates" (which account was certainly interesting to the Christian world in general, and to men of letters in particular) arrived at Calcutta, it was suppressed by authority as something dangerous to the State, and the Bishop of Llandaff's Letter on the Civilization of India had nearly shared the same fate.

11. It appearing, from the recent events above noticed, that the diffusion of Christianity in Bengal is plainly obnoxious to some of the officers of government, serious apprehensions are now entertained, that the attempt to suppress the translation of the Scriptures will be renewed: I cannot believe that the attempt will be made during your Lordship's Administration. If however any sinister event should afford a pretext for reviving it, I humbly request that the Chinese translation of the Scriptures may be spared; suffer me, my Lord, to intercede for the Chinese. There are three English youths, who have been for two years past under the tuition of the Chinese professor and his two Chinese assistants, and they have now acquired a very considerable proficiency in the Chinese language; and it is my intention to call them to England for public purposes, in three years hence, if their studies be not interrupted. This class has been organized and maintained at a great expense. It is the only regular Chinese class in the world, out of the limits of the Chinese empire; and it will probably be the source of the first regular instruction in the Chinese language in Great Britain.

12. If your Lordship should judge it expedient to investigate any of the facts contained in this Letter, I shall be happy to afford any further evidence or explanation that may be required, before I leave India.

I have the honour to be

My Lord,

With the highest respect, your Lordship's

Most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed)

C. Buchanan.

Calcutta,
7th Nov. 1807.

Extract of LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal; dated 7th Sept. 1808.

No. 8.

Letter from
Court of
Directors,
7 Sept. 1808;
on the subject
of
Missionaries.

Para. 12. SINCE the preceding paragraphs were written, your letter of the 7th December 1807, to the Secret Committee, has been received, with copies of the Letter and Memorial addressed to the Governor General by the Reverend Dr. Claudius Buchanan.

13. We desire to express our entire satisfaction at the explanation which you have thought it necessary to give to your proceedings; and as most of the observations which would naturally have occurred to us on the perusal of those documents, have already been stated in this letter, we deem it unnecessary to enlarge further on the subject.

14. With every disposition to make due allowance in favour of ardent zeal in the cause of religion, it would have been impossible for us to avoid noticing the improper style of Dr. Buchanan's Address to the supreme Authority in India, if his subsequent departure from thence had not in some degree relieved us from that necessity. We shall content ourselves at present, with remarking that Dr. Buchanan, as well as all other Ecclesiastics who promulgate the doctrines of Christianity in India, and who bestow such just and merited encomiums on the conduct of the Missionary Schwartz, would do well to adopt it as the model of their own, and would always recollect that discretion and moderation in their language and actions, are most consistent with the mild spirit of our religion, and are indispensably requisite for those who are employed in prosecuting the laborious work of Conversion.

No. 9.

Copy of a PROCLAMATION of Lord William Bentinck as Governor of Madras; dated the 3d of December 1806.

Extract Fort St. George Secret Consultations; 2d December 1806.

PROCLAMATION.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, having observed, that in some late instances an extraordinary degree of agitation has prevailed among several corps of the Native Army of this coast, it has been his Lordship's particular endeavour to ascertain the motives which may have led to conduct so different from that which formerly distinguished the Native Army. From this enquiry it has appeared, that many persons, of evil intentions, have endeavoured, for malicious purposes, to impress upon the Native Troops, a belief that it is the wish of the British Government to convert them by forcible means to Christianity; and his Lordship in Council has observed with concern, that such malicious reports have been believed by many of the Native Troops:—

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, therefore, deems it proper, in this public manner to repeat to the Native Troops, his assurance, that the same respect which has been invariably shown by the British Government for their religion and for their customs, will be always continued; and that no interruption will be given to any native, whether Hindoo or Mussulman, in the practice of his religious ceremonies.

HIS LORDSHIP in Council desires that the Native Troops will not give belief to the idle rumours which are circulated by enemies of their happiness, who endeavour with the basest designs to weaken the confidence of the troops in the British Government. His Lordship in Council desires that the native troops will remember the constant attention and humanity which have been shown by the British Government in providing for their comfort, by augmenting the pay of the native officers and sepoys, by allowing liberal pensions to those who have done their duty faithfully, by making ample provision for the families of those who may have died in battle, and by receiving their children into the service of the honourable Company, to be treated with the same care and bounty as their fathers had experienced.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL trusts, That the native troops remembering those circumstances, will be sensible of the happiness of their situation, which is greater than what the troops of any other part of the world enjoy; and that they will continue to observe the same good conduct for which they were distinguished in the days of General Lawrence, of Sir Eyre Coote, and of other renowned heroes.

THE native troops must at the same time be sensible, that if they should fail in the duties of their allegiance, and should show themselves disobedient to their officers, their conduct will not fail to receive merited punishment, as the British Government is not less prepared to punish the guilty, than to protect and distinguish those who are deserving of its favour.

IT IS DIRECTED, That this paper be translated with care into the Tamul, Telinga, and Hindostany languages; and that copies of it be circulated to each native battalion; of which the European officers are enjoined and ordered to be careful in making it known to every native officer and sepoy under his command.

IT IS ALSO DIRECTED, That copies of the paper be circulated to all the magistrates and collectors under this Government, for the purpose of being fully understood in all parts of the country.

Dated in Fort St. George, the 3d December 1806.

PUBLISHED, by ORDER of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL.

(Signed)

G. Buchan,

Chief Secretary to Government.

— No. 10. —

Copies of all REGULATIONS AND ORDERS, issued, and now in force, under the *Bengal* Government; respecting the WEAVERS; as well in regard to their connection with the provision of the Company's Investment, as in respect to their employment by Individuals.

A. D. 1793. REGULATION XVII.

A REGULATION for re-enacting, with alterations and amendments, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 20th July 1792, for empowering Landholders and Farmers of Land to distrain and sell the personal Property of under Farmers, Ryots and Dependant Talookdars, and (in certain specified cases) their Sureties, for Arrears of Rent or Revenue; and for preventing Landholders and Farmers of Land, confining or inflicting corporal punishment on their under Farmers, Ryots and Dependant Talookdars, or their Sureties, to enforce payment of arrears.—PASSED by the Governor General in Council, on the 1st May 1793, corresponding with the 21st Bysaak 1200 Bengal Era; the 6th Bysaak 1200 Fussily; the 21st Bysaak 1200 Willaity; the 6th Bysaak 1850 Sumbut; and the 19th Ramzaan 1207 Higeree.

FROM the Regulations not defining the nature and extent of the coercion which landholders and farmers of land might legally exercise over their under farmers, ryots, and dependant talookdars, to enforce payment of arrears of rent or revenue, many landholders and farmers, availing themselves of the sanction of former usage, had recourse to the most oppressive means for realizing arrears, and frequently employed the same severities for the purposes of extortion; whilst others, doubtful what measures they were empowered to adopt to enforce payment from defaulters, and apprehensive of subjecting themselves to prosecution for oppression, refrained from all compulsion, and were often defrauded of arrears to which they were justly entitled. These defects in the Regulations tending to screen oppression and dishonesty on the one hand, and to discourage moderation and good faith on the other; and it being as essential to the prosperity of the country and the punctual collection of the public revenue, that landholders and farmers of land should have the means of compelling payment from defaulters without being obliged to have recourse to the Courts of Justice, and incurring the delay and expense necessarily attending a law process for the recovery of every arrear, as that under farmers, ryots, and dependant talookdars, should be protected from oppression and unjust demands; the Governor General in Council, with a view to the attainment of these important objects, passed certain Regulations on the 20th July 1792: THE RULES and ORDERS contained in those Regulations are hereby re-enacted, with alterations and amendments.

II. Zemindars, independent talookdars, and other actual proprietors of land, and farmers of land who hold their farms immediately of Government, are empowered to distrain without sending notice to any court of justice or any public officer (excepting the after notice directed to be given in the cases of defaulters employed in the provision of the Company's Investment or the manufacture of salt, as specified in Section XXXI,) the crops and products of the earth of every description, the grain, cattle, and all other personal property whether found in the house or on the premises of the defaulter, or in the house or on the premises of any other person within or without the limits of the estate or farm of the distrainer, belonging to their under renters and ryots and the talookdars paying revenue through them, for arrears of rent or revenue, and to cause the said property to be sold for the discharge of such arrears. The same powers are likewise vested in dependant talookdars for the recovery of arrears of rent from their under farmer and ryots, and also in under farmers who farm lands from zemindars, independent talookdars, or other actual proprietors of land, or dependant talookdars, or farmers of land who hold their farms immediately of Government, to enable such under farmers to enforce payment of arrears of rent or revenue from their ryots, under farmers, or dependant talookdars. The several descriptions of landholders and farmers of land above specified, are to exercise the powers hereby vested in them under the following rules and restrictions.

III. Persons vested with the power of distraint shall not distrain or sell the lands, houses or other real property of their under farmers and ryots, or the talookdars paying revenue through them; nor goods or advances belonging to the Company in the hands of any

What person, may distrain. Whose and what property is liable to distraint and sale.

What property is not liable to distraint and sale.

No. 10.

Regulations and Orders, of the Bengal Government, respecting the Weavers.

Reg. XVII.
1793.

Distrain and sale of it illegal and void.
Penalty.

What property is not to be distrained, if other sufficient property can be attached.

Penalty.

When under farmers, &c. are to be considered to have defaulted.

Sureties not exonerated by the distrain of the property of Defaulters.

Penalty for attaching property if no arrear be due.

Attachment not to take place if the defaulter shall tender the arrears upon demand.

Distrainers to furnish the person they may depute to distrain, with a Writing specifying the amount of the arrear and the date on which it became due.

Copy of the writing with list of the property distrained, name of the place where it is lodged and notice that it will be sold indorsed thereon, to be delivered to the defaulter, or left at his place of residence in case of his absence.

Penalty.

Under farmers, &c. who have not given security for their rent or revenue, and who may contest the arrear, how to procure the attachment of their property to be withdrawn.

To execute a bond with security to try the demand in the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah, in fifteen days.

Attachment to be withdrawn upon the execution of the bond.

weaver, manufacturer, or other persons employed in the provision of their Investment; nor the loom, thread, unwrought silk or materials of manufacture of any weaver or manufacturer; nor the tools of any tradesman or labourer standing towards them in the relation of under farmer, ryot, or dependant talookdar. All such distrains and sales are declared illegal and void. The defaulter shall stand acquitted of the arrear for which the distress may be levied, and the property shall be restored to him, or the distrainer shall be compelled to make good to him the value of it, if it shall be personal property, and shall have been destroyed, damaged or injured, or shall not be forthcoming, and the distrainer shall be further obliged to pay to him damages adequate to the loss which he may prove to have sustained in consequence of such attachment or sale, with all costs of suit.

IV. The ploughs and implements of husbandry, the cattle actually trained to the plough, and the seed grain of under farmers, ryots and dependant talookdars, shall not be distrained for arrears, provided the defaulter shall possess, and the distrainer shall have it in his power to attach, other cattle, grain, or property, sufficient for the discharge of the arrear. Distrainers are enjoined to attend strictly to this rule, and every deviation from it shall be punished by an award to the party aggrieved of damages adequate to the injury he may have sustained, with all costs of suit.

V. Under farmers, ryots, and dependant talookdars, shall not be considered to have defaulted until the arrears have been ineffectually demanded from them and also from their surety, if they shall have given security, and the surety shall be forthcoming; and when, as the last resource, an attachment shall be issued against the property of a defaulter, the responsibility of the surety shall not be thereby in any degree diminished.

VI. If any person vested with the power of distrain shall attach, or cause to be sold the property of any under farmer, ryot or dependant talookdar, for arrears of rent or revenue, and it shall appear upon trial that no arrear was due, the distrainer shall be compelled to restore the property to the owner, or to make good to him the value of it, if it shall have been sold, damaged, injured or destroyed, or shall not be forthcoming, and to pay to him as damages a sum adequate to the value of such property, and all costs of suit.

VII. If the defaulter shall tender the arrears demanded of him in the presence of two creditable witnesses to the person deputed to attach his property, such person shall receive the arrears, and shall not proceed to the attachment.

VIII. Distrainers shall deliver to the person whom they may depute to attach the property of a defaulter, a writing under their seal and signature specifying the amount of the arrear for which the attachment may be issued, and the date on which such arrear became due. The person so deputed shall produce this writing as his authority for making the attachment, and on the day on which he may attach the property, shall deliver a copy of it to the stated defaulter, endorsing thereon a list or inventory of the property attached, and the name of the place where it may be lodged or kept, with a notice that it will be sold on the fifteenth day commencing from the day following the day on which the attachment took place, or, if the property attached shall consist of crops or other ungathered products of the earth, within fifteen days calculating from the day following the day on which such crops or products may be stored, as directed in Section XIII.; unless the arrear and expenses of the attachment shall be previously discharged, or he shall contest the demand, and procure the attachment to be withdrawn in the manner hereafter specified. If the defaulter shall be absent, a copy of the above writing with the prescribed endorsement shall be fixed up or left at his usual place of residence before the expiration of the third day, calculating from the day of the attachment. If any person vested with the power of distrain shall cause any property to be attached, without furnishing the agent whom they may employ for that purpose with the writing above directed, or if such agent shall be furnished with the writing prescribed, and shall omit to deliver a copy of it with the required endorsement to the defaulter, or, in the event of his absence, to leave such copy at his usual place of residence within the period limited, the distrainer shall not be entitled to recover the arrear for which the distress may have been levied, and he shall be compelled to restore the property to the defaulter, or the value of it, if it shall have been sold, damaged, injured or destroyed, or shall not be forthcoming, and to pay all costs of suit.

IX. If an attachment for arrears shall have been issued against the property of any under farmer, ryot, or dependant talookdar, who may not have given security to the distrainer for the payment of his rent or revenue, and such under farmer, ryot, or dependant talookdar, shall dispute the justness of the demand, and within five days commencing from the day following the day of the attachment, or if the property attached shall consist of crops or other ungathered products of the earth, within five days calculating from the day following the day on which such crops or products may be stored as directed in Section XIII, shall enter into a bond before the judge of the zillah, the cauzy of the pergunnah, or the distrainer, with good security, binding himself to institute a suit in the dewanny adawlut of the zillah within fifteen days from the date of such bond for the trial of the demand, and to pay whatever sum may be adjudged to be due from him, with interest upon it at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to be calculated from the date on which the arrear that may be awarded became payable to the date of the decree, with all costs of suit, the distrainer shall immediately withdraw the attachment and restore the property to the defaulter. If the stated defaulter shall fail to execute the bond within

the

the period prescribed, the distrainer shall be at liberty to keep the property under attachment, and to cause it to be sold in the manner directed in Section XXII, unless the arrear with the expenses of the attachment shall be discharged previous to the day of sale. If the defaulter shall execute the bond, but omit to institute the suit in the dewanny adawlut by the time prescribed, the distrainer shall demand payment of the arrear from the surety, and in the event of his not discharging the amount immediately, the distrainer shall be at liberty to issue an attachment against the personal property both of the surety and the defaulter, or the personal property of either of them, and to cause it to be sold, unless the arrear and the expenses of the attachment shall be discharged previous to the day of sale.

Reg. XVII.
1793.

Distrainer how to recover the arrear upon the defaulter failing to institute the suit by the time limited in the bond.

X. If an attachment for arrears shall have been issued against an under farmer, ryot, or dependant talookdar, who may have given security for the payment of his rent or revenue, and such under farmer, ryot, or dependant talookdar, shall dispute the justness of the demand, and the surety, within five days commencing from the day following the day of the attachment, or if the property attached shall consist of crops or other ungathered products of the earth, within five days calculating from the day following the day on which such crops or products may be stored, as directed in Section XIII, shall deliver a writing, attested by two witnesses, to the judge of the dewanny adawlut, the cawzy of the pergunnah, or the distrainer, engaging that either he or the stated defaulter will institute a suit in the dewanny adawlut of the zillah, within fifteen days from the date of such writing, to try the demand, and to pay the amount that may be adjudged against them, with interest upon it at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to be calculated from the date on which the arrear that may be awarded became payable to the date of the decree, with all costs of suit, the distrainer shall immediately withdraw the attachment. If the surety shall fail to execute such writing within the prescribed period, the distrainer shall continue the property under attachment, and cause it to be sold in the manner directed in Section XXII, unless the arrear and the expenses attending the attachment shall be discharged previous to the day of sale. If the surety shall execute the writing, but fail to have the suit instituted either in his own name or that of the defaulter within the limited period, the distrainer shall demand payment of the arrears from the surety, and in the event of his omitting to discharge the amount immediately, the distrainer shall be at liberty to issue an attachment against the personal property both of the surety and the defaulter, or the personal property of either of them, and to cause it to be sold in the manner directed in Section XXII, unless the arrears and the expense attending the attachment shall be discharged prior to the day of sale. If the surety of the stated defaulter shall refuse or omit to enter into the writing required, or if he shall happen to be at a distance so as to render it impossible for him to execute such writing within the prescribed time, and such defaulter in either of these cases shall give the security required from the defaulters specified in Section IX, the distrainer shall withdraw the attachment, and as far as regards the said arrear, such distrainer, defaulter, and surety, shall be considered in every respect in the same predicament as the distrainers, defaulters, and sureties, mentioned in the said section. Landholders and farmers of land are prohibited distraining or selling the property of the sureties of their under farmers, ryots, and dependant talookdars (nominal sureties excepted as described in Section XXVII) under any pretext whatever, but in the cases specified in this Section and in Section IX. In all other cases landholders and farmers of land are to have recourse to the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah for the recovery of any claims which they may have on the sureties of their under farmers, ryots, or dependant talookdars. If any person shall distrain or sell the property of a surety, excepting in the cases above authorized, such surety, provided he be desirous thereof, shall be discharged from his engagement, and the distrainer shall be compelled to restore the property to him, or to pay to him the value of it, if it shall have been sold, damaged, injured or destroyed, or shall not be forthcoming, with all costs of suit.

Under farmers, &c. who have given security for their rent or revenue, and who may contest the arrears, how to procure the attachment to be withdrawn.

Surety to execute writing to try the demand in the Dewanny Adawlut within fifteen days.

Attachment to be withdrawn upon the execution of the writing.

Distrainer how to recover the arrears upon both Surety and Defaulter failing to institute the suit by the time limited in the bond.

Under farmers, &c. how to proceed to get the attachment withdrawn in case of the absence of the Surety, or of his refusing to execute the writing required.

Property of Sureties not liable to distraint or sale, except in the cases herein authorized.

Claim on Sureties on other cases how to be removed.

Penalty for the illegal distraint or sale of the property of Sureties.

XI. If the defaulter shall tender payment of the arrear demanded of him in the presence of two creditable witnesses, after his property shall have been attached, and prior to the day fixed for its being put up to sale, and also of the necessary expenses attending the attachment, the distrainer shall receive the amount of such arrear and expenses immediately upon the same being tendered, and shall forthwith release the property. In case of any dispute arising respecting the expenses of the attachment, it shall be determined by the cawzy of the pergunnah in which the distress may have been levied. The courts of dewanny adawlut are, upon complaint made to them, to punish any distrainer who may act contrary to this Regulation, by awarding against him, in favour of the party injured, damages according to the circumstances of the case, with all costs of suit.

Attachment to be withdrawn if the defaulter shall tender the arrear and expenses of attachment previous to the day of sale.

Penalty.

XII. Distrainers shall not drive or convey distrained cattle or other property out of the limits of the pergunnah in which it may have been attached. The distrainer shall either leave the property upon the premises in the charge of any person he may think proper, or drive or convey it with due care to a proper place as near as possible to the premises within the limits of the pergunnah.

Property distrained not to be taken out of the Purgunnah.

Where to be kept.

XIII. Distrainers who shall attach the crops or any ungathered products of the earth belonging to their under farmers, ryots, or the talookdars paying revenue through them, shall cause such crops or products to be reaped or gathered in due season, and store the same in proper houses, barns or granaries upon the premises, or if there shall be no such places on the premises, in any barn or proper place which can be procured as near thereto

Distrained crops and ungathered products of the earth when to be reaped or gathered and where to be stored.

Reg. XVII.
1793.

Distrained Cattle not to be worked, nor goods or effects used. Distraint to provide food for Cattle or live Stock. Expense how to be defrayed.

Penalty for distrainers neglecting to take due care of the property distrained.

Distress to be proportionate to the arrear. Penalty for excessive distress.

Distress to be levied between sunrise and sunset.

Penalty for attaching property after sunset and before sunrise.

Transfer of a Defaulter's property to prevent distraint, invalid. Penalty for persons to whom such transfers may be made.

Punishment for under farmers, &c. resisting an attachment, or forcibly or clandestinely taking away their property after it has been attached.

Punishment for persons not being the owners, forcibly or clandestinely taking away property which has been attached.

What places Distrainers may force open to attach the property of Defaulters.

Zenana or women's apartments not to be entered whether the doors be open or shut. Dwelling houses not to be forced open. Punishment for entering women's apartments or forcing open dwelling houses.

Penalty for entering any dwelling house, or breaking open any place not occupied by or in the possession of the defaulter, should no property belonging to him be found therein.

Mode of appraising and selling distrained property.

as possible within the limits of the pergunnah. The expense of reaping or gathering and storing such crops or products shall be paid by the owner upon his redeeming the property, or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold.

XIV. Distrainers shall not work the bullocks or cattle, or make use of the goods or effects distrained. They shall provide the necessary food for the cattle or live stock, the expense attending which shall be paid by the owner upon his redeeming the property, or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold.

XV. If property distrained shall be stolen, or lost, or be damaged, injured or destroyed by the weather, or otherwise, whilst in the possession of the distrainer, owing to his not having taken the necessary precautions for the due keeping and preservation of it, he shall make good the loss or damage to the owner.

XVI. The distress levied shall not be excessive, or in other words the property seized shall be, as nearly as possible, proportionate to the amount of the arrear. If any person vested with the power of distraint shall attach any property, the value of which shall be disproportionate to the arrear, and it shall be proved that he could have seized other property of less value, and which would have been sufficient for the liquidation of such arrear, the court of dewanny adawlut shall award to the owner damages according to the circumstances of the case, with all costs of suit.

XVII. All attachments shall be made after sunrise and before sunset. If any person vested with the power of distraint shall seize or attempt to seize the property of any defaulter after sunset and before sunrise, for the discharge of arrears of rent or revenue, such distrainer shall not be entitled to recover the arrear; and, if the property shall have been attached, shall be compelled to restore it to the defaulter, or the value of it, if it shall have been sold, damaged, injured or destroyed, or shall not be forthcoming, with all costs of suit.

XVIII. If any under farmer, ryot, or dependant talookdar, shall make a fraudulent conveyance or transfer of his property to prevent the attachment of it for arrears, the court of dewanny adawlut, upon proof thereof being made before it, shall cause the property to be delivered up to the distrainer, and compel the person to whom such transfer or conveyance shall have been made, to pay to the distrainer damages adequate to the value of one half of the property, with costs of suit.

XIX. If any under farmer, ryot, or dependant talookdar, shall resist the attachment of his property, or shall forcibly or clandestinely take it away after it shall have been attached, the court of dewanny adawlut shall cause him and all persons who may be proved to have been his aiders or abettors, to be imprisoned in the gaol until he shall restore the property to the distrainer, or the arrear shall have been liquidated by the distraint and sale of other property, or otherwise discharged, with the expenses attending the attachment, and costs of suit.

XX. If any person, not being the owner, shall be convicted of forcibly or clandestinely taking away property that has been distrained, the court of dewanny adawlut, upon proof thereof being made before it, shall cause such person or persons to be imprisoned until they restore the property, or make good the value of it to the distrainer, and pay to him as damages a sum equal to the value of such property, and all costs of suit.

XXI. Distrainers are empowered to force open any stable, cowhouse, barn, golah, granary, or other building, and to enter any dwelling house, the outer door of which may be open (excepting the apartments in such dwelling house which may be appropriated for the zenana, or residence of women) and to break open the door of any room in such dwelling house, for the purpose of attaching any property belonging to a defaulter which may be lodged therein. But nothing contained in this regulation shall be construed to authorize persons vested with the power of distraint, or their servants or agents, to enter the zenana, or apartments of women, whether the doors or passages leading thereto be open or not; nor to force open and enter any dwelling house, the outer door of which may be locked or barred. Persons entering the apartments of women, or forcing open the outer door of any dwelling house, shall be imprisoned for six months; the distrainer shall not recover the arrear for which the attachment may have been issued, and he shall be compelled to restore to the defaulter any property that may have been attached, or the value of it, if it shall have been sold, damaged, injured or destroyed, or shall not be forthcoming; and the court shall further award against such distrainer heavy damages, with all costs of suit. And if any person shall enter a dwelling house, or break open any stable, cowhouse, barn, golah, granary, or other building, not occupied by or in the possession of the defaulter, to distrain property belonging to him, and no such property shall be found therein, the distrainer shall be liable to prosecution by the occupant or possessor for entering such house or breaking open such stable or other building, and the court shall award to him damages according to the circumstances of the case, with all costs of suit.

XXII. After the expiration of the fifth day and before the elapse of the eighth day calculating from the day following the day on which the attachment of the property of a defaulter shall have taken place, or, if the property attached shall consist of crops or other ungathered products of the earth, after the elapse of the fifth day, and before the expiration

tion of the eighth day commencing from the day following the day on which such crops or products were stored, as directed in Section XIII, the defaulter shall apply to the cauzy of the pergunnah to have the same appraised and sold. Upon the receipt of such application, the cauzy shall immediately fix up in the head cutcherry of the pergunnah a list of the property attached, with a notice of the day on which it will be sold, which shall be the fifteenth day commencing from the day following the day on which the attachment took place, unless the property shall consist of crops or other ungathered products of the earth, in which case the sale shall be made on the fifteenth day calculating from the day following the day on which such crops or products may be stored, as directed in Section XIII. The cauzy shall nominate two creditable persons competent by their profession, trade or occupation, to appraise the property. The persons so appointed shall appraise the property according to the current price which the several articles may then bear in the country, and shall deliver the particulars of the appraisement in writing, and attest the same with their seals and signatures, and shall make oath before the cauzy, that they have appraised the property according to the best of their knowledge and judgment. The cauzy shall affix his seal to the paper of appraisement, and shall cause it to be stuck up in the cutcherry. The property shall be brought to the cutcherry on the morning of the day of sale, in order that it may be examined by the persons intending to bid, unless it shall consist of grain or other products of the earth, the removal of which would be attended with considerable expense, in which case samples only, indiscriminately taken from each article, shall be brought to the cutcherry and exposed for the purpose abovementioned. The property shall be put up to sale in one lot, or in two or more lots, as the cauzy may think advisable. The sale shall commence at twelve o'clock in the day, and the property shall be disposed of for the highest price that may be offered for it. If the property shall sell for more than the amount of the arrear, the overplus, after deducting the charges attending the attachment and sale of it, shall be returned to the defaulter. If the proceeds of the sale shall be insufficient for the discharge of the arrear and the expenses attending the attachment and sale, the distrainer shall be at liberty to attach other property belonging to the defaulter, and to cause it to be sold to make good the deficiency. The cauzy is in every case to examine the distrainer's statement of the expenses consequent to the attachment and sale of the property, and to reject any part of it that may appear to him unreasonable. If any person vested with the power of distraint shall sell or dispose of property, which he may have attached for arrears of rent or revenue, in any other mode than that prescribed in this section, he shall forfeit the arrear for which the distress may be levied, to the defaulter, and make good to him the value of the property sold or disposed of, with all costs of suit.

XXIII. The cauzy is to be careful to prevent any unfair practices either in the appraisement or sale of property. Upon proof being made before the court of dewanny adawlut of the zillah of his conniving at any such practices, the court shall cause him to make good any loss or injury that the defaulter may have thereby sustained, with costs of suit, and shall immediately report the circumstances of the case to the sudder dewanny adawlut for the information of the Governor General in Council, who, provided there shall appear to him sufficient reason for so doing, shall dismiss such cauzy from his office.

XXIV. The distrainer, the cauzy, and the appraisers, are prohibited purchasing, directly or indirectly, any part of the property. Any cauzy or appraiser offending against this prohibition, shall be compelled to restore the property to the defaulter, or the full value of it, in the event of its being injured, damaged, destroyed, or not forthcoming, and shall forfeit the purchase money which shall be appropriated to the liquidation of the arrear, and pay all costs of suit; and the court shall report the circumstances to the sudder dewanny adawlut for the information of the Governor General in Council, who, if there shall appear to him sufficient ground for so doing, shall dismiss such cauzy from his office. Distrainers acting contrary to the prohibition contained in this section, shall be compelled to restore the property to the defaulter, or the full value of it, if it shall have been injured, damaged or destroyed, or shall not be forthcoming, and shall likewise forfeit to him the arrear for which the property may have been attached, and pay all costs of suit.

XXV. Neither the defaulter, nor any person on his behalf, shall be permitted to bid for or purchase the property.

XXVI. The property shall be paid for within five days after the sale, and the purchaser shall not be permitted to carry away any part of it which shall not have been paid for. Should the purchaser fail in the payment of the whole or part of the purchase money by the limited period, the whole of the property, or the part of it which may be unpaid for, shall be resold by the cauzy, on such day as he shall fix, for whatever it may fetch. The defaulting purchaser shall forfeit to the distrainer fifteen per cent. on the amount of the price for which he purchased the property so re-sold, and make good to him any loss that may arise on the re-sale. If any profit shall accrue on the resale, it shall be carried to the credit of the defaulter.

XXVII. Persons who tenant or underfarm lands in the name of their children, dependants or others, or in the names of fictitious persons, and give themselves as the ostensible sureties for the performance of the agreement, but retain the actual management of the lands and in fact are themselves the under farmers or ryots of such lands, shall, to all intents and purposes, be considered as the under farmers or ryots of such lands, and their property shall

No. 10.
Regulations and
Orders, of the
Bengal Govern-
ment, respecting
The Weavers.

Reg. XVII.
1793.

Surplus of the proceeds
of property selling for
more than the arrear,
and expenses, how to
be appropriated.

Cauzy to adjust the
expenses of the sale
and attachment. Pe-
nalty for disposing of
property, except as
herein authorized.

Punishment for Cauzies
conniving at unfair
practices in the ap-
praisement or sale of
property.

Distrainer, cauzy, and
appraisers, not to pur-
chase the property.

Penalty.

Defaulters not to bid
for or purchase their
property.

Property sold when to
be paid for.

Penalty in case of non-
payment of the pur-
chase-money.

Persons who under the
names of sureties farm
or tenant lands in the
name of others, to be
considered the actual
ryots or farmers of such
lands.

Reg. XVII.
1793.

Landholders and farmers prohibited confining or inflicting corporal punishment on defaulters or their sureties.

What persons are to perform the duties assigned to the cauzy in the event of his absence, or of there being no such officer stationed in the pergunnah.

Heirs and successors of landholders and farmers to distrain for arrears due to the deceased, if entitled thereto.

Managers of estates of disqualified landholders, and managers of undivided estates vested with the power of distraint.

Explanatory Rule respecting defaulters employed in the provision of the Investment or the manufacture of salt.

Principals responsible for the acts of their agents.

Persons deeming themselves injured by the distraint and sale of their property, may seek redress in the Dewanny Adawlut. Persons vested with the powers of distraint to have the option of prosecuting in the Dewanny Adawlut for arrears.

Suits instituted under this Regulation to be tried in preference to all other suits.

be liable to be distrained and sold for arrears under this Regulation, in the same manner as if the engagement for the lands had stood in their own names.

XXVIII. Landholders and farmers of land are prohibited confining, or inflicting corporal punishment on any under farmer, ryot or dependant talookdar, or their sureties, to enforce payment of arrears of rent or revenue. If any landholder or farmer shall offend against this prohibition, the person so punished or confined, shall be at liberty either to prosecute the offender for assault or imprisonment in the criminal court, or to institute a suit against him in the dewanny adawlut of the zillah, which court shall award damages against such offender, according to the circumstances of the case, with costs of suit.

XXIX. In the event of the absence of the cauzy, or of there being no such officer stationed in the pergunnah, the tesildar, or in case of his absence, or of there being no such officer in the pergunnah, then such person as the judge of the dewanny adawlut of the zillah shall think proper to vest with authority for that purpose, may and shall respectively do all such acts as the cauzy is authorized or directed to perform by this Regulation, and under the like restrictions and penalties, as far as the latter can be inflicted.

XXX. Upon the death of any person vested with the power of distraint by this Regulation, his heirs or successors who may be entitled to the arrears due to him, shall be at liberty to distrain the property of the defaulters, and their sureties in the cases authorized for the recovery of the same, agreeably to this Regulation. It is to be understood likewise, that managers of the estates of disqualified landholders, and managers of undivided estates belonging to two or more proprietors, all of whom do not come within the description of disqualified landholders, are authorized to exercise the same powers for the recovery of arrears of rent or revenue, as the proprietors of the estates committed to their charge would be entitled to exercise under this Regulation, were they to be entrusted with the management of their own estates, subject however to the several rules restrictions and penalties therein specified.

XXXI. The several descriptions of landholders and farmers of land, specified in Section II. are empowered under the restrictions contained in this Regulation, to attach and sell the property of persons employed in the provision of the Company's Investment, or the manufacture of salt, for the recovery of arrears of rent or revenue, without previously stating the claim to the Company's commercial representative, or to any salt agent or other officer employed in the salt department. But such distrainers shall within three days, calculating from the day following the day of the attachment, after they shall have attached the property of any weaver or molungee, or other person employed in the provision of the Company's Investment or the manufacture of salt, send information of such attachment in writing to the commercial resident or salt agent, or the nearest commercial factory or salt cutcherry, that the commercial resident or salt agent may satisfy the demand previous to the time fixed for the sale of the property, or cause such steps to be taken in behalf of the defaulter as may be consistent with this Regulation.

XXXII. If any gomastah, agent, servant or officer of any person vested with the power of distraint, shall attach or cause to be sold the property of any under farmer, ryot, or dependant talookdar, or their sureties, or do any act in the attachment or sale of it contrary to this Regulation, the party aggrieved shall have his remedy against the principal of the offender for such illegal attachment, sale or act, whether the same took place or was done by the orders or with the knowledge of such principal or not. Provided that nothing contained in this Section shall extend to subject a distrainer to imprisonment in the event of any person deputed by him to attach property, entering the zenana, or apartments of women, or breaking open a dwelling house in opposition to the prohibition contained in Section XXI. unless it shall be proved that such acts were done by the order or with the consent or knowledge of such distrainer.

XXXIII. Nothing contained in this regulation shall be construed to prohibit persons whose property may have been distrained or sold, from instituting a suit in the court of dewanny adawlut of the zillah against the distrainer, for any injury which he may think he has hereby sustained. Nor to prevent the several descriptions of landholders or farmers of land, or other persons vested with the power of distraint, from prosecuting in the court of dewanny adawlut of the zillah for arrears due to them from any under farmer, ryot, or dependant talookdar, or their sureties, should they prefer the last-mentioned mode of procedure to distraining and selling the personal property of the defaulter, or, in the cases authorized, of his surety, for the recovery of the arrears under this Regulation.

XXXIV. All suits that may be instituted under this Regulation, are to be heard and determined previous to any other suits which may be depending.

A. D. 1793. REGULATION XXXI.

No. 10.
Regulations and
Orders, of the
Bengal Govern-
ment, respecting
The Weavers.

Reg. XXXI.
1793.

A REGULATION for re-enacting, with modifications and amendments, the Rules passed on the 23d July 1787, and subsequent dates, for the conduct of the Commercial Residents and Agents, and all Persons employed or concerned in the provision of the Company's Investment.—PASSED on the 1st May 1793; corresponding with the 21st Bysaak 1200 Bengal Era; the 6th Bysaak 1200 Fussily; the 21st Bysaak 1200 Willaity; the 6th Bysaak 1850 Sumbut; and the 19th Ramzaan 1207 Higeree.

THE nature and extent of the commercial concerns of the Company, render it necessary that rules should be prescribed for preventing manufacturers, or other persons in their employ, embezzling the money advanced to them, or disposing of the goods provided with it to individuals, and for ensuring the delivery of the goods agreeably to their engagements. No well-founded objection can be offered to such rules by the manufacturers, or others to whom they may extend, whilst they at the same time establish it as a fundamental principle, that no person shall be compelled to work for the Company, and that those who may engage in their employ, shall always be at liberty to relinquish it, after performing the engagements into which they may have voluntarily entered. It is equally requisite, on general principles, that precautions should be taken to prevent the rules adopted for the abovementioned purposes, being rendered subservient to the private views of the officers employed in the provision of the Investment, to the injury of the manufacturers, and the prejudice of the interests of the Company, both in their commercial capacity, and as rulers of the country. As the most effectual mode of guarding against such abuses, and of ensuring justice to the manufacturers and others in their dealings with the Company, the Governor General in Council has determined that the rules to which persons engaging to furnish goods for the Company's Investment may be subjected, shall be incorporated with the laws and regulations for the internal government of the country, and that the officers employed in the immediate superintendence of the provision of the Investment, shall be liable to be sued for any deviation from those rules in the courts of judicature, that every person who may deem himself aggrieved by their official acts, whether originating with themselves, or done in consequence of orders from the superior authorities, may be able to obtain redress with the same facility as for an injury received from any individual. THE following RULES, being the Rules passed by the Governor General in Council on the 23d July 1787, and subsequent dates, with modifications and amendments, adapted to the principles above stated, have been accordingly enacted.

II. Weavers not indebted, nor under engagements to the Company, shall not be compelled to enter into their employ; and weavers indebted, or under engagements to the Company, on duly discharging such debts or engagements, shall not be compelled to enter into fresh engagements.

III. *First.* Weavers who may engage for the provision of any part of the Company's Investment, are to consider themselves as engaging under the following Rules and Conditions.

Second. All engagements with weavers, are to be made in writing, attested by at least two credible witnesses. One copy of the writing is to remain with the commercial resident or his officers, and the remaining copy with the other party to the engagement.

Third. Weavers under engagements to the Company, and who may not intend to take further advances, shall give at least a fortnight's notice of their intention.

Fourth. Weavers indebted to the Company, who have received advances from them, or come under engagements to them, shall, in discharge of such debt, advances, or engagements, deliver cloths, according to agreement. They shall on no account give to any other person or persons whatever, European or Native, either the labour or the produce engaged to the Company; and if they have not fulfilled their engagements by the period agreed on, they shall not work for newer engagements, nor for bazar sales, until those engagements are completed.

Fifth. When any weaver fails to deliver, by the stipulated periods, the cloths for which he may have engaged, the commercial resident shall be at liberty to place peons upon him, in order to quicken his deliveries, and prevent his infringing the two restrictions in the latter part of clause fourth.

Sixth. If notwithstanding the restrictions in the latter part of clause fourth, any weaver shall by himself, or by any other person, sell cloths to private merchants, Europeans or Natives, or to dealers or agents of whatever description, whilst he is deficient in his stipulated deliveries on account of the Company's Investment, he shall be liable to be prosecuted in the dewanny adawlut, and upon proof of the fact, he shall be adjudged to forfeit to the Company all that the produce of the cloths so sold, rated either at what he got for them, or their bazar value, shall exceed the ordinary prime cost of the thread in them, with costs of suit besides, and moreover be obliged to complete his engagements.

No Weaver to be compelled to work for the Company.

Persons under engagements, after fulfilling them not to be compelled to re-engage.

Conditions to which Weavers engaging for the provision of the Company's Investment are to consider themselves subject.

Engagements to be made in writing attested by not less than two witnesses.

Weavers not choosing to take further advances, to give a fortnight's notice.

No Weavers to work for individuals, or bazar sales, until they have completed their engagements on account of the Investment.

Peons may be put on Weavers failing in their engagements for the purposes herein specified.

Penalty for Weavers disposing of cloths to individuals whilst they are deficient in their deliveries on account of the Investment.

Penalty for Weavers failing in their stipulated deliveries.

How the penalty in the preceding Clause is to be recovered.

List of Weavers employed by the Company to be fixed up in the Cutcherry of the Collector.

Persons procuring from Weavers Cloths made with the Company's advances, how to be proceeded against.

No persons to use means to prevent individuals being engaged in the Company's employ.

No public Officers or any individuals to behave with disrespect to the Residents or their Officers; nor to impede the business of the Investment, but to assist it to the utmost of their power.

Weavers in their capacity of Ryots to be subject to the same Regulations as other Ryots, with the exceptions hereafter specified.

Rules for the recovery of arrears of rent from Weavers in the Company's employ.

Weavers, &c. in the Company's employ, not to be summoned by any Native concerned in the collections of the Rents or Revenue of Lands.

How summonses are to be served on Weavers or other persons in the Company's employ, who may be sued in the Dewanny Adawlut.

Seventh. Weavers possessed of more than one loom, and entertaining one or more workmen, shall be subject to a penalty of thirty-five per cent. on the stipulated price of every piece of cloth that they may fail to deliver according to the written agreement which they may have executed, in addition to the repayment of the money advanced for the same.

Eighth. The penalty specified in the preceding clause, shall be sued for in the dewanny adawlut, and shall be recoverable, on the agreement with the weaver, and the failure in his deliveries, being proved.

IV. A list or register of the weavers employed in the provision of the Company's Investment in every pergunnah, specifying their places of abode, shall be fixed up by the commercial resident in the cutcherry of that pergunnah, and shall be corrected at the beginning of every week or month, according to the alterations that may have happened in the week or month preceding. The officers of the cutcherry are to give immediate permission for the exhibition of the list, and the commercial resident shall transmit a copy of it in the native languages once in every three months to the judge of the zillah.

V. Persons procuring from weavers in the Company's employ, by the offer of ready money, or under the pretence of previous engagements which were not avowed, cloths really wrought for the Company, and with their advances, knowing such cloths to be the right of the Company, either by the mark upon them, or the transactions between the weavers from whom they procure them and the Company, or having reason for such knowledge from the notoriety of such weavers being in the Company's employ, or discovering the same by the clandestine methods they take to obtain the cloths, shall be liable to be sued for damages in the dewanny adawlut, and on proof of the fact to its satisfaction, the court shall award to the Company such amount as may appear to it equitable, in addition to the cloths so obtained. But for purchases openly and fairly made in the public haunts and bazars, the buyers shall not be liable to prosecution, unless the cloths have the Company's mark upon them.

VI. All officers of government, proprietors and farmers of land, and dependant talookdars, under farmers and ryots, and their agents and dependants, are enjoined not to hinder the commercial residents or their officers from access to weavers or other persons, in order to treat with them about the Company's business; nor are they to use any arts, menaces, or punishments, to deter weavers or other persons from accepting the Company's advances, under pain of being liable to be sued for damages in the dewanny adawlut.

VII. All officers of Government, proprietors and farmers of land, talookdars, under farmers, and ryots, and their agents and dependants, are strictly prohibited from behaving with disrespect to the commercial residents or their officers; and they are required, on application from the commercial residents or their officers, to afford every assistance for the protection of the weavers and other persons employed by the Company, and the security of the Investment, that may be consistent with the powers and authority vested in them, and the Regulations.

VIII. Weavers employed by the Company, who may cultivate or rent land, are to pay the rent according to their pottahs, in the same manner as other ryots or renters, and under the same rules and regulations, with the exceptions hereafter specified as to the mode of demanding and enforcing payment of arrears of rent due from them.

IX. *First.* To prevent unnecessary interruption to the provision of the Investment, and at the same time that weavers and other persons employed in the provision of it, may not withhold the rent justly due from them for land which they may rent or cultivate, the following Rules are prescribed.

Second. No weaver, or other manufacturer, gomastah, or other officer or person employed in the provision of the Company's Investment, shall be summoned to the cutcherry of any proprietor or farmer of land, or any native holding or entrusted with the collection of the rents or revenue of lands, under any pretence whatever. If any such persons shall have claims on such weavers, manufacturers, gomastahs, or officer, for or relating to arrears of rent, they shall either distrain for the amount under Regulation XVII, 1793, or sue the defaulter for it in the dewanny adawlut, or state their claim in writing to the commercial resident, who, if the weaver, or other person, be then actually employed by the Company, may, if he shall deem it expedient so to do, cause him to satisfy the claim, or satisfy it himself, and stop the amount by kistbundy from his future advances, so that his labour on account of the Company's Investment may not be interrupted. But the cloth, thread, or advances belonging to the Company in the hands of such weaver, or other person, shall in no case be liable for such demand, but shall be restored to the resident.

X. *First.* Persons instituting suits in the dewanny adawlut against a weaver or other manufacturer, or any officer or person employed in the provision of the Company's Investment, are to specify his being so employed in the bill of plaint. In such cases, the summons, with a copy of the plaint, shall be enclosed to the commercial resident under a sealed cover, addressed to the resident, and superscribed with the official signature of the judge or the register. It shall be at the option of the resident to execute, or to cause one of his officers, or any person whom he may think proper, to execute the security required from defendants by Section V, Regulation IV, 1793, and also the security directed to be taken by Section IX, Regulation VII, 1793, for the fees of the authorized vakeel whom the defendant may entertain, or to leave the party summoned to find such securities, and in the latter case, if the officer of the court bearing the summons, where it shall have been transmitted by an officer

officer, shall entertain any doubt of the responsibility of the security so offered, and the resident shall deem it to be sufficient, the officer shall accept the security. If the resident shall not think it proper to order any of his officers, or any other person to become security, and the defendant himself shall not be able to find security which the resident may deem responsible, he is to cause the defendant to accompany the officer of the court to the court, or, if no officer shall have been sent with the summons, to appear in person before the court, that he may be dealt with in the same manner as other defendants not giving the required security.

Second. The residents are to empower the head officer at each of the different aurungs or kotees subordinate to them, and also an authorized vakeel of the dewanny adawlut, or any other person whom they may think it proper to station at the place at which the court may be held, to execute securities for the persons, and in the cases specified in the preceding clause. The residents are to be careful to keep the judges furnished with a list of the persons so empowered, specifying also the place at which they may usually reside, and the judges are authorized, in instances in which they may deem it proper, either from the distance of the place of abode of the resident from the place at which the party summoned may reside, or other circumstances, to order the summons to be inclosed to one of the persons so empowered to become security, instead of transmitting it to the resident himself, under the preceding clause, in which case, such person shall proceed in the same manner as the resident is directed to proceed, where the summons may be sent immediately to him.

Third. If any person shall prefer a suit in the dewanny adawlut against a weaver or other manufacturer, or any officer or person employed in the provision of the Company's Investment, without specifying that the defendant is so employed, and the summons shall in consequence be ordered to be served on the defendant, in the same manner as on other defendants, the officer serving the same, upon the circumstance of the defendant being so employed, being notified to him by the resident, or any of his officers, or by the defendant himself, shall deliver the summons to the nearest person empowered to execute the securities in the cases specified in clause first, whether the resident, or the head officer of an aurung or kotee, who shall proceed in the manner prescribed to the resident in that clause. If the officer shall receive the notification of the defendant being in the Company's employ, from the defendant only, and shall entertain doubts of his being so employed, or if he shall not entertain any doubt of his being so employed, but shall apprehend that he will abscond whilst he (the officer) is repairing with the summons to the person empowered to execute the securities, he shall in such case, carry the defendant, with the summons, to the person so empowered, and shall not release him, until the required securities have been executed.

Fourth. In cases in which a weaver or other manufacturer, or any officer or person employed in the provision of the Company's Investment, shall be charged before the magistrate with a bailable offence, the warrant shall be served in the manner directed in the preceding clauses with regard to summonses in civil cases, with this difference, that the warrant shall require the party summoned to appear in person, or by vakeel, as the magistrate may think proper, and shall specify the amount of the sum for which the security or recognizance for the appearance of the defendant is to be given, and the amount of which shall be regulated by the magistrate, according to the nature of the charge, and the situation and circumstances in life of the defendant.

Fifth. In all the cases specified in the preceding clauses of this Section, the resident or head officer through whom the summons or warrant may be served, shall return on the back of it in what manner it has been served, and by whom the security has been executed.

Sixth. If a charge shall be preferred to a magistrate against any weaver or other manufacturer, or any officer or person employed in the provision of the Company's Investment, for an offence that is not bailable, and there shall appear to the magistrate sufficient ground for apprehending the person so charged, the warrant for his apprehension shall require him to appear immediately in person, and shall be executed in the same manner as upon persons not so employed. But the officer, after securing the offender, is to give notice of his apprehension to the resident, or the head officer of the nearest aurung or kotee.

Seventh. The darogahs of police are to observe the rules prescribed in clauses fourth and sixth of this Section, in complaints that may be preferred to them against weavers or other manufacturers, or officers or persons in the employ of the Company.

Eighth. In all cases in which the residents, or their head officers empowered for that purpose, shall become security under any of the clauses of this Section, for the appearance of any person employed in the Investment, or for the fees of his vakeel, or shall declare any person whom the party summoned may offer as security, to be responsible, the resident is to be considered personally answerable for the due performance of the conditions of the security, in the event of the party for whom the security may be given not performing them himself, or, where the party himself shall have given the security, and it shall have been declared responsible by the resident, or his head officer of an aurung or kotee, in the event of the party or his surety not performing them. It will accordingly be the business of the residents to take care to employ creditable persons only as head officers at the several aurungs and kotees to superintend the business, and become security, and to

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Orders, of the
Bengal Govern-
ment, respecting
The Weavers.

Reg. XXXI.
1793.

Residents to empower
persons to become
security, and Judges
may transmit sum-
monses to them.

How obedience to
a summons is to be
enforced if issued
against a person em-
ployed in the Com-
pany's Investment,
without its having been
so specified in the
plaint.

How warrants for
bailable offences
against persons em-
ployed in the Invest-
ment, are to be served.

Return to be made on
the back of summonses,
and warrants served
as above directed.

Warrants for offences
not bailable, how to be
executed on persons
in the Company's
employ.

Darogahs of Police
to observe the rules
in Clauses Fourth
and Sixth.

Residents and their
Head Officers to be
responsible for the
performance of the
conditions of the
Securities they may
execute or approve.

Reg. XXXI.
1793.

How Summonses on persons employed in the Investment when required as Witnesses, are to be executed.

Residents and their Head Officers forbidden to apply the above Rules to persons not employed in the Company's Investment.

Discretionary power vested in the Judges and Magistrates of causing the immediate attendance of all Natives employed in the Investment.

Restrictions under which this discretionary power is to be exercised.

Transactions between private Traders and Weavers cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, the Judges of which are to decide according to the case and the Regulations.

Decisions in favour of private Traders against Weavers previously in the employ of the Company, to be made with a saving of their claims, which are to be first satisfied provided they be proved.

Punishment for Gomastahs, &c. changing cloths, and committing the offences herein specified.

Rules regarding Weavers applicable to others providing goods for the Investment.

Rules for Residents trading on their own account.

Resident to supply the Company's goods in the first instance.

furnish them with proper instructions, and to take such security from them, as they (the residents) may deem sufficient to indemnify themselves for the consequences that may result from any abuse which such officers may commit in the exercise of their trust.

Ninth. Summonses to weavers or other manufacturers, or officers, or any persons employed in the Company's Investment, as witnesses, shall be served in the same manner as if they were parties in the cause, but the judges are to be careful not to summon such persons excepting when their attendance shall be absolutely necessary, and on their appearance, to have them examined and dismissed with all practicable dispatch, so that they may be absent from the business of the Investment as short a time as possible.

Tenth. The residents, and their head officers, are declared liable to be sued in the dewanny adawlut, should they apply any of the rules in the preceding clauses of this Section regarding summonses and warrants issued against persons employed in the Investment, to persons not *bonâ fide* so employed. And as the rules contained in those clauses, are intended only to prevent unnecessary interruption to the Investment, where it can be avoided without impeding the course of justice, the judges and magistrates are empowered in particular cases in which it may appear to them indispensably necessary for the purposes of justice, to order the personal attendance of any native officer or person in anywise concerned or employed in the Investment, whether he may be a party or a witness in the suit or prosecution, notwithstanding any thing that may be said to the contrary in those clauses, and to cause process to be executed upon him for that purpose, in the same manner as upon other individuals; but in such cases, the judges and magistrates are to record their reasons for deviating from the prescriptions contained in the said clauses, which are to be considered as the general rules for issuing and executing such summonses and warrants, and in the summons or warrant, they are to specify that it has been specially ordered to be so executed, in virtue of the discretionary power vested in them by this clause; and they are moreover strictly enjoined to refrain from every unnecessary exercise of this discretionary power.

XI. All complaints of weavers against individual traders, and vice versa, are to be considered as matters of a private nature between the parties, who are to have recourse to the proper courts of judicature, should they have any ground of complaint against each other for breach of engagements, or other cause. The courts are to decide according to the tenor of the engagements between the parties, if any engagements exist, and the regulations. But where weavers are employed at the same time by more than one foreign or private agent, they shall deliver first to the previous contractor, and afterwards to the others, according to priority of engagements.

XII. *First.* Decisions in favour of private merchants, or other individuals, against weavers who were in the employ of the Company at the time they entered with such private merchants or individuals into the agreements on which they are sued (their having been so employed being proved by the lists of the Company's weavers published at the cutcherries and transmitted to the judge of the dewanny adawlut as directed in Section IV, as well as by the dates of the respective agreements and transactions consequent to them) shall be made with a saving to the Company of their claims on such weavers, which claims also are to be proved in court. And that this rule may be carried into effect, before execution follows at the suit of an individual against any weaver in that list, the Company's commercial resident shall be desired to state whether such weaver was in the employ of the Company when the agreement on which he may be cast was made, as also whether the Company have any and what demand upon him, and to make proof of the same; which being satisfied or secured, the sum decreed against him in favour of the individual shall next be made good from his property, but his person shall not be liable to attachment.

XIII. Gomastahs, deedars, mokeems, and all native servants and persons of whatsoever description, employed under the Company's factories or aurungs in the provision of their Investment, guilty of changing the Company's cloths; accepting of money from individuals for abetting or conniving at the alienation of them by the weavers; writing false balances in the Company's accounts; embezzling otherwise the property entrusted to them; or exacting money in any shape from weavers to whom advances are made; shall, on conviction in the court of dewanny adawlut to which they may be amenable, forfeit double the amount of the value of the property, or the money which they may have embezzled, alienated, or exacted, and shall be further liable to imprisonment for any term that the court may judge proper, not exceeding twelve months, and upon the circumstances being represented by the Board of Trade to the Governor General in Council, he will, if it shall appear to him proper, declare the offender incapable of serving Government in any capacity.

XIV. All the rules in this Regulation regarding weavers employed for the Company, are to be considered to extend, in their principles and meaning, to the manufacturers and other persons employed in the provision of raw silk, and of the other articles of the Company's Investment provided within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, or Orissa.

XV. *First.* The following Rules are prescribed for the conduct of commercial Residents carrying on trade for themselves.

Second. The Resident shall supply, or ensure the Company's demand for goods, as far as the ability of his aurung will go, before he provides any for himself.

Third.

Third. He shall carefully and avowedly distinguish to the manufacturers, between the Company's provision and his own.

To distinguish the Company's provision from his own.

Fourth. He shall give them the price for which they may choose to deal with him, without making the Company's prices a standard for his own trade.

Company's prices not to be made the standard of his own trade.

Fifth. He shall not make use of any influence he may possess, as the Company's representative, to induce the manufacturers to work for him in preference to other dealers.

Not to use his official influence to make the Manufacturers work for him in preference to others.

Sixth. He shall be subject to the same regulations, in case of disputes with manufacturers, as other private-traders.

Subject to the same rules as private Traders.

Seventh. He shall not take any commission for agents or others, but deal merely on his own stock as a merchant.

To deal on his own stock.

Eighth. He shall not carry on any trade in his aurung, directly or indirectly, in the name of any other person.

Not to trade in the name of another.

Ninth. Whatever goods he may provide of the produce of the aurung where he is stationed, shall not be sold there, nor sent to any foreign settlement, but shall be consigned to some other place, and if brought to Calcutta, or sent by manjee to the upper provinces, shall be registered in his name in the custom-house books.

His goods not be sold at his own Aurung, nor sent to a foreign Settlement.

Tenth. He shall state to the Board of Trade by the 15th of December in every year, the gross amount of the money invested or to be invested by him on his own account, as nearly as he can judge of the same, from the 1st May preceding to the 30th April following, and the Board of Trade shall thereupon communicate to the Governor General in Council any remarks that may appear to them proper.

To deliver an annual Statement of his private trade to the Board of Trade.

XVI. The commercial residents and their native officers of every description, are declared liable to be sued in the dewanny adawlut by weavers or others with whom they may use compulsion to make them enter into the Company's employ, or whose names they may improperly insert in the list specified in Section IV, or whom they may not pay for their cloths or goods according to the engagements entered into between them and the Company, or who may not obtain in due time a fair settlement of accounts, or who may suffer unjust exactions from peons put over them; or for any breach of this Regulation, or any other Regulation regarding the provision of the Investment, printed and published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI, 1793. In all such cases, whether the act complained of shall have been done by the resident or any of his officers, the party aggrieved is in the first instance to state his complaint to the resident, and in the event of his refusing to afford the required redress, or omitting to grant it within a reasonable time, the complainant may then sue the resident, whether the injury complained of shall have been done by himself or his officer. But the courts are not to receive any suit that may be preferred against a resident or any of his officers, unless the complainant shall prove to the satisfaction of the court, by oath, or by any other mode which the court may deem satisfactory, that he applied to the resident for redress, and that he refused to afford the redress required, or omitted to grant it within a reasonable time. Either party dissatisfied with the award or decision of a resident, on any complaint made to him under this Section, may appeal from it to the dewanny adawlut.

Residents and their Officers liable to be sued in the Dewanny Adawlut for breach of Regulations, under the restrictions herein specified.

XVII. In suits instituted against a resident or any of his officers, under the preceding Section, and where the act complained of shall not have been done pursuant to special orders from the Board of Trade, or the Governor General in Council, the party complained against is to appoint one of the authorized vakeels of the court to defend the suit at his own risk.

Resident and his Officers to defend suits instituted against them for a breach of the Regulations, at their own risk.

XVIII. The residents may take upon themselves the defence of any suits which may be instituted against their officers, but in such cases the residents are to be answerable for the decree of the court, in the same manner as if the suit had been originally instituted against them.

Residents may take upon themselves the defence of suits instituted against their Officers.

XIX. When any process shall be issued by a court of civil judicature to a commercial resident, the judge, or the register of the court, is to transmit it under a sealed cover, addressed to the resident in the form of a letter, and superscribed with his name and official appellation. The resident is immediately to acknowledge the receipt of the process by an endorsement to that effect on the instrument, and to return it under a sealed cover addressed to the judge or the register of the court from which it may have issued.

Process issued against Residents, how to be served.

XX. Where the Board of Trade shall approve of decisions given against the commercial residents or their officers, in suits in which they may have been engaged in their official capacity, and which may not have been prosecuted or defended by them, pursuant to orders from the Board, or the Governor General in Council, they are empowered to make the resident, or his officer by whom the act complained of may have been done, responsible for the whole or any part of the costs and damages awarded by the decree, or of the decree itself, if upon a consideration of the merits of the case, and of the conduct of the person against whom the decree may be given, or the act complained of may have been done, they shall be of opinion that the Company ought not to be charged with all or any part of such costs or damages, or decree. But in such cases, the person

By whom decrees, costs and damages given against Residents and their Officers, are to be made good.

Reg. XXXI.
1793.

Board of Trade may authorize an appeal from any decision passed against the Resident or his Officers.

Security not to be demanded from Residents or their Head Officers for their appearance, or costs, or damages, or decrees.

Residents and their Head Officers not liable to prosecution for the acts of their predecessors. What Suits they are bound to defend after removal from office.

Residents and their Head Officers allowed to forward instructions to their Vakeels by the Dawk, free of postage.

Instructions to be sealed and inclosed under a sealed cover addressed to the Register of the Court, who is to deliver them sealed.

The Vakeels may in like manner forward instructions to their constituents through the Register.

Cases in which the Board of Trade are to take upon themselves the prosecution or defence of Suits or Appeals.

Residents and their Head Officers not to derive any advantage from Suits.

Nor to sustain any loss if their conduct be approved.

Sums disbursed by Residents and their Head Officers not to be carried to the debit of the Company without orders from the superior authorities.

person whom they may so determine to hold responsible, may appeal the cause at his own risk and cost.

XXI. If the Board of Trade shall be dissatisfied with a decree passed against a commercial resident or any of his officers, in suits in which they may have been engaged, either with or without their orders, or the orders of the Governor General in Council, they may authorize an appeal from it under the Regulations, in which case the appeal shall be carried on in the provincial court of appeal, and in the sudder dewanny adawlut (should the cause be carried to the last-mentioned court) by the vakeel of Government, or by any other authorized vakeel of the Court into which the cause may be brought, notwithstanding any thing that may be said to the contrary in any Regulation passed on this date.

XXII. Security is not to be demanded from the commercial residents, or the head officers of aurungs or kotees who may be empowered to execute securities, for their personal appearance in any suit in which they may be engaged in their official capacity; nor shall security be required from them for the payment of costs or damages, or for the performance of the decrees or orders of the courts, as Government will be responsible for causing the residents to answer to such suits instituted against them, and to make good the decrees, and will hold them responsible for their head officers of aurungs or kotees answering to such suits preferred against them, and performing the decrees that may be passed therein.

XXIII. The residents, and their head officers of kotees or aurungs, shall not be liable to prosecution for official acts of their predecessors. But persons who may be removed from a residency, or from the place of head officer of an aurung or kotee, are to carry on in the same manner as if they had continued in the office, all suits instituted against them in their official capacity, unless the Board of Trade, upon a consideration of the circumstances of the cases, shall deem it advisable to order their successors to carry on the suits. This rule however is not to extend to suits in which a resident or head officer, who may have been removed, shall have been engaged in virtue of orders from the Board of Trade, or the Governor General in Council; all such suits are to be carried on by the resident for the time being, and at the risk and expense of Government.

XXIV. To facilitate the communication between the residents and their head officers of aurungs or kotees, and their vakeels in the zillah or city courts, or the provincial courts of appeal, and the sudder dewanny adawlut, who may be entrusted with the conduct of any suits or appeals in which they may be engaged in their official capacity, either whilst they may continue in the office, or after their removal from it, they are permitted to forward, free of postage, any instructions which they may have to transmit to their vakeels in those courts. The instructions are to be enclosed under a sealed cover directed to the vakeel. The instructions so sealed and directed, are to be transmitted under a sealed cover, addressed to the register of the court in which the cause may be depending, and superscribed with the name and official appellation of the person dispatching it, or that which he bore when the cause of action arose. The register of the court, immediately on receiving the instructions, is to deliver them sealed to the vakeel to whom they may be directed. In like manner, the vakeels in any of the courts to whom the pleading of such suits or appeals may be committed by commercial residents, or their head officers above-mentioned, are authorized, either whilst their constituents remain in such office, or after they shall have been removed from it, to forward any papers which they may have to convey to their constituents by the public dawk, free of postage. The papers are to be enclosed in a cover sealed with the seal of the vakeel, and the judge, or the register to the court, is to transmit the papers so sealed, in a cover sealed and addressed to the person to whom they are to be forwarded, and superscribed with his official signature.

XXV. In cases in which the Board of Trade may judge it expedient, or in which they may receive orders for the purpose from the Governor General in Council, they are to take upon themselves the superintendence of the prosecution or defence of any suit or appeal in which they or their officers may be engaged, either in a zillah or city court, or in a provincial court of appeal, or in the sudder dewanny adawlut, instead of leaving the superintendence of the conduct of the suit or appeal to the resident, or any of his officers.

XXVI. Neither the commercial residents, nor their head officers of aurungs or kotees, are to derive any advantage whatever from suits in the courts of justice in which they may be engaged, or in anywise concerned, in their official capacity. On the other hand, it is not intended, that the residents or their abovementioned officers should sustain any loss in consequence of such suits, where their conduct may be adjudged to be conformable to the regulations, or may be approved by the Board of Trade, or the Governor General in council. The Commercial residents and their head officers of aurungs or kotees, are accordingly to bring to the credit of the Company in their accounts, all sums whatever that may be adjudged to them by any of the courts of justice, and they are to note at the foot of their accounts, or in a separate account, or under a distinct head in their accounts, according as the Board of Trade may direct, all sums which they may disburse, or be adjudged to pay, on account of suits in which they may be engaged, or be concerned, in their official capacity; but no such disbursements or payments are to be considered as passed to the debit of the Company, until the previous sanction of the Board of Trade, or the Governor General in Council, shall have been obtained for that purpose, and until such sanction

sanction is procured, the residents or the officers making the disbursements or payments, are to be held answerable for the amount.

XXVII. The rules in this regulation respecting commercial residents, are to be considered equally applicable to their assistants having the charge of the business, or to any other person being a covenanted servant of the Company, and entrusted with the superintendence of the provision of goods for the Company's Investment at any auring, whatever may be his official appellation.

Reg. XXXI.
1793.
Rules regarding
Commercial Residents
applicable to their
assistants or other
servants entrusted
with the business.

XXVIII. If a weaver or manufacturer, or any native employed in the provision of the Company's Investment, shall deem himself aggrieved by any act done in opposition to this regulation by a commercial resident, or any covenanted servant of the Company having the charge of the business of an auring, pursuant to special orders from the Board of Trade, or the Governor General in Council, he will be at liberty to seek redress in the mode prescribed for such cases in Section XI, Regulation III, 1793.

Natives aggrieved
under this Regulation
by special orders of
the Governor General
in Council, or the
Board of Trade, how
to obtain redress.

A. D. 1795. REGULATION XXII.

Section LXXXV. In consequence of complaints preferred by the weavers in the sircar ghazee poor, of the impositions practised on them by the dellols and dustoories, orders were issued on the 22d of March and 22d of July 1790, notifying that the weavers throughout the four sircars, composing the zemindarry of Benares, were to be considered as having the option of carrying on their business, either through or without the interference of the above-named intermediate agents, and that they were at full liberty to bring their cloths into any bezar or market, and freely to dispose of them to the best advantage; and that no person was to presume, on any pretence, to fix any price on their goods; and that they were to sell their fabrics to whomsoever they might think proper, and for such price as they and the purchaser might mutually and voluntarily settle.

Reg. XXII.
1795.

A. D. 1799. REGULATION N° VII.

Section IV. The same principle is to be observed with respect to the sale of ungathered products, after the distrainer shall have gathered and stored them, as required by Section XIII, of Regulation XVII, 1793, and which are not to be sold until publication shall have been made, as above directed. In consequence of this alteration, which is made with a view to expedite the sale of distrained property, distrainers when they attach the property of persons employed in the provision of the Company's Investment, or in the manufacture of salt, are to give the notice directed in Section XXXI, of Regulation XVII, 1793, as soon as possible after making the attachment; and in such cases the property is not to be sold until sufficient time has been given to enable the Company's officers to satisfy the demand before the day of sale. The notice required by the above Section, however, may, at the option of the distrainer, be either given to the commercial resident or salt agent, in whose division the defaulter may have been employed, or to the native superintendent of the factory or saltehokey to which the defaulter may be attached.

Reg. VII.
1799.

A. D. 1795. REGULATION XLV.

Section III. Persons vested with the power of distraint, shall not distrain or sell the lands, houses, or other real property of their under farmers and ryots, or of the zemindars or putteedars paying revenue through them; nor goods or advances belonging to the Company; nor the loom, thread, unwrought silk, or materials of manufacture of any weaver or manufacturer; nor the tools of any tradesman or labourer, standing towards them in the relation of under farmer, ryot, or dependant zemindar or putteedar: all such distraints and sales are declared illegal and void. The defaulter shall stand acquitted of the arrear for which the distress may be levied, and the property shall be restored to him, or the distrainer shall be compelled to make good to him the value of it, if it shall be personal property, and shall have been destroyed, damaged or injured, or shall not be forthcoming, and the distrainer shall be further obliged to pay to him damages adequate to the loss which he may prove to have sustained in consequence of such attachment or sale, with all costs of suit.

Reg. XLV.
1795.

No. 10.

Regulations and
Orders, of the
Bengal Govern-
ment, respecting
The Weavers.

Reg. XXXVII.
1803.

A. D. 1803. REGULATION XXXVII.

A REGULATION prescribing Rules respecting the provision of the Honourable the English East India Company's Investment, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.—PASSED by the Governor General in Council, on the 24th of March 1803; corresponding with the 12th Choite 1209 Bengal Era; the 16th Choite 1210 Fussily; the 12th Choite 1210 Willaity; the 16th Choite 1860 Sumbut; and the 29th Zekaad 1217 Higeree.

WHEREAS the nature and extent of the commercial concerns of the Company render it necessary, that rules should be prescribed for preventing manufacturers, or other persons in their employment, from embezzling the money advanced to them by the Company, or from disposing of the goods provided with such money to individuals; and also for ensuring the punctual delivery of goods, engaged to be provided on account of the Company: And whereas no well-founded objection can be offered to such rules by the manufacturers, or others to whom they may extend; while it is established by the same rules, as a fundamental principle, that no person shall be compelled to provide goods for the Company, and that those persons who may be employed by them shall always be at liberty to relinquish their employ, after performing the engagements into which they shall have voluntarily entered: And whereas it is equally requisite, on general principles, that precaution should be taken to prevent the rules adopted for the abovementioned purposes, from being rendered subservient to the private views of the officers employed in the provision of the Investment, to the injury of the manufacturers, and to the prejudice of the interests of the Company, both in their commercial capacity, and as rulers of the country: And whereas the Governor General in Council has determined, with a view of more effectually guarding against such abuses, and of ensuring justice to the manufacturers and others in their dealings with the Company, that the rules to which persons engaging to furnish goods for the Company's Investment may be subjected, shall be incorporated with the laws and regulations for the internal government of the country, and that the officers employed in the immediate superintendence of the provision of the Investment, shall be liable to be sued for any deviation from those rules in the courts of judicature, affording thereby to every person deeming himself aggrieved by their official acts, whether originating with themselves, or done in consequence of orders from the superior authorities, the means of obtaining redress, with the same facility as for an injury received from any individual: THE following RULES have been accordingly enacted:—

No weaver to be compelled to work for the Company.

Persons under engagements, after fulfilling them, not to be compelled to re-engage.

Conditions to which weavers engaging for the provision of the Company's Investment, are to consider themselves subject.

Engagements to be made in writing, attested by not less than two witnesses.

Weavers not chusing to take further advances to give a fortnight's notice.

No weavers to work for individuals, or bazar sales, until they have completed their engagements on account of the Investment.

Peons may be put on weavers failing in their engagements, for the purposes herein specified.

Penalty for weavers disposing of cloths to individuals whilst they are deficient in their deliveries, on account of the Investment.

II. Weavers not indebted, nor under engagements to the Company, shall not be compelled to enter into their employ; and weavers indebted, or under engagements to the Company, on duly discharging such debts or engagements, shall not be compelled to enter into fresh engagements.

III. First. Weavers who may engage for the provision of any part of the Company's Investment, shall consider themselves as engaging under the following rules and conditions.

Second. All engagements with weavers shall be made in writing, attested by at least two credible witnesses. One copy of the writing shall remain with the commercial resident or his officers, and the remaining copy with the other party to the engagement.

Third. Weavers under engagements to the Company, and who may not intend to take further advances, shall give at least a fortnight's notice of their intention.

Fourth. Weavers indebted to the Company, who have received advances from them, or come under engagements to them, shall, in discharge of such debt, advances or engagements, deliver cloths according to agreement. They shall on no account give to any other person or persons whatever, European or Native, either the labour or the produce engaged to the Company; and if they have not fulfilled their engagements by the period agreed on, they shall not work for newer engagements, nor for bazar sales, until those engagements are completed.

Fifth. When any weaver fails to deliver, by the stipulated periods, the cloths for which he may have engaged, the commercial resident shall be at liberty to place peons upon him, in order to quicken his deliveries, and prevent his infringing the two restrictions in the latter part of Clause Fourth.

Sixth. If notwithstanding the restrictions in the latter part of Clause Fourth, any weaver shall by himself, or by any other person, sell cloths to private merchants, Europeans or Natives, or to dealers or agents of whatever description, whilst he is deficient in his stipulated deliveries on account of the Company's Investment, he shall be liable to be prosecuted in the court of adawlut, and upon proof of the fact, he shall be adjudged to forfeit to the Company

Company all that the produce of the cloths so sold, rated either at what he got for them, or their bazar value, shall exceed the ordinary prime cost of the thread in them, with costs of suit besides, and moreover be obliged to complete his engagements.

Reg. XXXVII.
1803.

Seventh. Weavers possessed of more than one loom, and entertaining one or more workmen, shall be subject to a penalty of thirty-five per cent. on the stipulated price of every piece of cloth that they may fail to deliver according to the written agreement which they may have executed, in addition to the repayment of the money advanced for the same.

Penalty for weavers failing in their stipulated deliveries.

Eighth. The penalty specified in the preceding clause shall be sued for in the court of adawlut, and shall be recoverable on the agreement with the weaver, and the failure in his deliveries, being proved.

How the penalty in the preceding clause is to be recovered.

IV. A list or register of the weavers employed in the provision of the Company's Investment, in every pergunnah, specifying their places of abode, shall be fixed up by the commercial resident in the cutcherry of that pergunnah, and shall be corrected at the beginning of every week or month, according to the alterations that may have happened in the week or month preceding. The officers of the cutcherry shall give immediate permission for the exhibition of the list; and the commercial resident shall transmit a copy of it in the native languages, once in every three months to the judge of the zillah.

List of weavers employed by the Company, to be fixed up in the cutcherry of the collector.

V. Persons procuring from weavers in the Company's employ, by the offer of ready money, or under the pretence of previous engagements which were not avowed, cloths really wrought for the Company, and with their advances, knowing such cloths to be the right of the Company, either by the mark upon them, or the transactions between the weavers from whom they procure them, and the Company, or having reason for such knowledge from the notoriety of such weavers being in the Company's employ, or discovering the same by the clandestine methods they take to obtain the cloths, shall be liable to be sued for damages in the court of adawlut; and on proof of the fact to its satisfaction, the court shall award to the Company such amount as may appear to it equitable, in addition to the cloths so obtained. But for purchases, openly and fairly made in the public haunts and bazars, the buyers shall not be liable to prosecution, unless the cloths have the Company's mark upon them.

Persons procuring from weavers cloths made with the Company's advances, how to be proceeded against.

VI. All officers of Government, proprietors and farmers of land, and dependant talookdars, under-farmers and ryots, and their agents and dependants, are enjoined not to hinder the commercial residents or their officers from having access to weavers, or other persons, in order to treat with them about the Company's business; nor are they to use any arts menaces or punishments, to deter weavers, or other persons, from accepting the Company's advances, under pain of being liable to be sued for damages in the court of adawlut.

No persons to use means to prevent individuals being engaged in the Company's employ.

VII. All officers of Government, proprietors and farmers of land, talookdars, under-farmers, and ryots, and their agents and dependants, are strictly prohibited from behaving with disrespect to the commercial residents or their officers; and they are required, on application from the commercial residents or their officers, to afford every assistance for the protection of the weavers and other persons employed by the Company, and the security of the Investment, that may be consistent with the powers and authority vested in them, and the Regulations.

No public officers or any individuals to behave with disrespect to the residents or their officers; nor to impede the business of the Investment, but to assist it to the utmost of their power.

VIII. Weavers employed by the Company, who may cultivate or rent land, shall pay the rent according to their pottahs, in the same manner as other ryots or renters, and under the same rules and regulations, with the exceptions hereafter specified as to the mode of demanding and enforcing payment of arrears of rent due from them.

Weavers in their capacity of ryots, to be subject to the same regulations as other ryots, with the exceptions hereafter specified.

IX. *First.* To prevent unnecessary interruption to the provision of the Investment, and at the same time that weavers and other persons employed in the provision of it may not withhold the rent justly due from them for land which they may rent or cultivate, the following Rules are prescribed.

Rules for the recovery of arrears of rent from weavers in the Company's employ.

Second. No weaver or other manufacturer, gomastah, or other officer or person, during the period he may be actually employed in the provision of the Company's Investment, shall be summoned to the cutcherry of any proprietor or farmer of land, or any native holding or entrusted with the collection of the rents or revenue of lands, under any pretence whatever. If any such persons shall have claims on such weavers, manufacturers, gomastahs or officer, for or relating to arrears of rent, they shall either distrain for the amount, under Regulation XXVIII, 1803, or sue the defaulter for it in the court of adawlut, or state their claim in writing to the commercial resident, who, if the weaver or other person be then actually employed by the Company, may, if he shall deem it expedient so to do, cause him to satisfy the claim, or satisfy it himself, and stop the amount by kistbandy from his future advances, so that his labour, on account of the Company's Investment, may not be interrupted. But the cloth, thread, or advances belonging to the Company in the hands of such weaver or other person, shall in no case be liable for such demand, but shall be restored to the resident.

Weavers, &c. in the Company's employ not to be summoned by any native concerned in the collection of the rents or revenue of lands.

Such persons to be liable to the ordinary process, when their engagements have been fulfilled.

Third. The summary process for arrest and confinement, authorized by the six first clauses of Section XXXII, Regulation XXVII, 1803, is hereby declared not applicable to any persons who may be under engagements to the Company for any part of their investment, or who may be actually employed in providing the same. When such engagements may have been fulfilled, however, or whenever any weaver or other person in the Company's employ may have satisfied all demands upon him on the part of the Company, he will be liable, in common with other under-tenants, to be proceeded against for arrears of rent, as authorized by the above Regulation, or by any other Regulation applicable to persons not in the Company's employ.

How summonses are to be served on weavers or other persons in the Company's employ who may be sued in the Adawlut.

X. *First.* Persons instituting suits in the court of adawlut against a weaver or other manufacturer, or any officer or person employed in the provision of the Company's Investment, shall specify his being so employed in the bill of plaint. In such cases the summons, with a copy of the plaint, shall be enclosed to the commercial resident under a sealed cover, addressed to the resident, and superscribed with the official signature of the judge or the register. It shall be at the option of the resident to execute, or to cause one of his officers, or any person whom he may think proper, to execute the security required from defendants by Section V, Regulation III, 1803, and also the security directed to be taken by Clause Sixth, of Section VIII, Regulation X, 1803, for the fees of the authorized vakeel whom the defendant may entertain, or to leave the party summoned to find such securities; and in the latter case, if the officer of the court bearing the summons, where it shall have been transmitted by an officer, shall entertain any doubt of the responsibility of the security so offered, and the resident shall deem it to be sufficient, the officer shall accept the security. If the resident shall not think it proper to order any of his officers, or any other person, to become security, and the defendant himself shall not be able to find security which the resident may deem responsible, he shall cause the defendant to accompany the officer of the court to the court, or, if no officer shall have been sent with the summons, to appear in person before the court, that he may be dealt with in the same manner as other defendants not giving the required security.

Residents to empower persons to become security, and judges may transmit summonses to them.

Second. The residents shall empower the head officer at each of the different aurungs or kotees subordinate to them, and also an authorized vakeel of the court of adawlut, or any other person whom they may think it proper to station at the place at which the court may be held, to execute securities for the persons, and in the cases specified in the preceding clause. The residents will be careful to keep the judges furnished with a list of the persons so empowered, specifying also the place at which they may usually reside; and the judges are authorized, in instances in which they may deem it proper, either from the distance of the place of abode of the resident from the place at which the party summoned may reside, or other circumstances, to order the summons to be inclosed to one of the persons so empowered to become security, instead of transmitting it to the resident himself under the preceding clause, in which case such person shall proceed in the same manner as the resident is directed to proceed where the summons may be sent immediately to him.

How obedience to a summons is to be enforced if issued against a person employed in the Company's Investment without its having been so specified in the plaint.

Third. If any person shall prefer a suit in the court of adawlut against a weaver or other manufacturer, or any officer or person employed in the provision of the Company's investment, without specifying that the defendant is so employed, and the summons shall in consequence be ordered to be served on the defendant, in the same manner as on other defendants; the officer serving the same, upon the circumstance of the defendant being so employed being notified to him by the resident or any of his officers, or by the defendant himself, shall deliver the summons to the nearest person empowered to execute the securities in the cases specified in Clause First, whether the resident, or the head officer of an aurung or kotee, who shall proceed in the manner prescribed to the resident in that clause. If the officer shall receive the notification of the defendant being in the Company's employ, from the defendant only, and shall entertain doubts of his being so employed, or if he shall not entertain any doubt of his being so employed, but shall apprehend that he will abscond whilst he (the officer) is repairing with the summons to the person empowered to execute the securities, he shall, in such case, carry the defendant, with the summons, to the person so empowered, and shall not release him, until the required securities have been executed.

How warrants for bailable offences against persons employed in the Investment, are to be served.

Fourth. In cases in which a weaver or other manufacturer, or any officer or person during the time he may be actually employed in the provision of the Company's Investment, shall be charged before the magistrate with a bailable offence, the warrant shall be served in the manner directed in the preceding clauses with regard to summonses in civil cases, with this difference, that the warrant shall require the party summoned to appear in person or by vakeel, as the magistrate may think proper, and shall specify the amount of the sum for which the security or recognizance for the appearance of the defendant is to be given, and the amount of which shall be regulated by the magistrate, according to the nature of the charge, and the situation and circumstances in life of the defendant.

Return to be made on the back of summonses and warrants served as above directed.

Fifth. In all cases specified in the preceding clauses of this Section, the resident or head officer through whom the summons or warrant may be served, shall return on the back of it in what manner it has been served, and by whom the security has been executed.

Sixth.

Sixth. If a charge shall be preferred to a magistrate against any weaver or other manufacturer, or any officer or person employed in the provision of the Company's Investment, for an offence that is not bailable, and there shall appear to the magistrate sufficient ground for apprehending the person so charged, the warrant for his apprehension shall require him to appear immediately in person, and shall be executed in the same manner as upon persons not so employed. But the officer, after securing the offender, shall give notice of his apprehension to the resident, or the head officer of the nearest aurung or kotee.

Warrants for offences not bailable, how to be executed on persons in the Company's employ.

Seventh. The tehseldars, in their capacity of local chief officers of police, and the darogahs of police, shall observe the rules prescribed in clauses fourth and sixth of this Section, in complaints that may be preferred to them against weavers, or other manufacturers, or officers or persons in the employ of the Company.

Tehseldars and darogahs of police to observe the rules in clauses fourth and sixth.

Eighth. In all cases in which the residents, or their head officers empowered for that purpose, shall become security, under any of the clauses of this Section, for the appearance of any person employed in the Investment, or for the fees of his vakeel, or shall declare any person whom the party summoned may offer as security, to be responsible, the resident shall be considered personally answerable for the due performance of the conditions of the security, in the event of the party, for whom the security may be given, not performing them himself, or, where the party himself shall have given the security, and it shall have been declared responsible by the resident, or his head officer of an aurung or kotee, in the event of the party or his surety not performing them. It will accordingly be the business of the residents to take care to employ creditable persons only as head officers at the several aurguns and kotees to superintend the business, and become security, and to furnish them with proper instructions, and to take such security from them, as they (the residents) may deem sufficient to indemnify themselves for the consequences that may result from any abuse which such officers may commit in the exercise of their trust.

Residents and their head officers to be responsible for the performance of the conditions of the securities they may execute or approve.

Ninth. Summonses to weavers or other manufacturers, or officers, or any persons employed in the Company's Investment, as witnesses, shall be served in the same manner as if they were parties in the cause, but the judges will be careful not to summon such persons, excepting when their attendance shall be absolutely necessary, and on their appearance, to have them examined and dismissed with all practicable dispatch, so that they may be absent from the business of the Investment as short a time as possible.

How summonses on persons employed in the Investment when required as witnesses, are to be executed.

Tenth. The residents and their head officers are declared liable to be sued in the court of adawlat, should they apply any of the rules in the preceding clauses of this section, regarding summonses and warrants issued against persons employed in the Investment, to persons not bonâ fide so employed. And as the rules contained in those clauses are intended only to prevent unnecessary interruption to the Investment, where it can be avoided without impeding the course of justice, the judges and magistrates are empowered, in particular cases in which it may appear to them indispensably necessary for the purposes of justice, to order the personal attendance of any native officer or person in anywise concerned or employed in the Investment, whether he may be a party or a witness in the suit or prosecution, notwithstanding any thing that may be said to the contrary in those clauses, and to cause process to be executed on him for that purpose, in the same manner as upon other individuals; but, in such cases, the judges and magistrates shall record their reasons for deviating from the rules prescribed in the said clauses, which shall be considered as the general rules for issuing and executing such summonses and warrants, and in the summons or warrant they shall specify that it has been specially ordered to be so executed, in virtue of the discretionary power vested in them by this clause; and they are moreover strictly enjoined to refrain from every unnecessary exercise of this discretionary power.

Residents and their head officers forbidden to apply the above rules to persons not employed in the Company's Investment.

Discretionary power vested in the Judges and magistrates of causing the immediate attendance of all natives employed in the Investment.

Restrictions under which this discretionary power is to be exercised.

XI. All complaints of weavers against individual traders, and vice versa, shall be considered as matters of a private nature between the parties, who may have recourse to the proper courts of judicature, should they have any ground of complaint against each other for breach of engagements or other cause. The court shall decide according to the tenor of the engagements between the parties, if any engagements exist, and the Regulations. But where weavers are employed at the same time by more than one foreign or private agent, they shall deliver first to the previous contractor, and afterwards to the others, according to priority of engagements.

Transactions between private traders and weavers cognizable in the courts of Adawlat, the Judges of which are to decide according to the case and the Regulations.

XII. First. Decisions in favour of private merchants, or other individuals, against weavers who were in the employ of the Company at the time they entered with such private merchants or individuals into the agreements on which they are sued (their having been so employed being proved by the lists of the Company's weavers published at the cutcherries, and transmitted to the judge of the court of adawlat, as directed in Section IV. as well as by the dates of the respective agreements and transactions consequent to them) shall be made with a reservation to the Company of their claims on such weavers, which claims also are to be proved in court. And that this rule may be carried into effect, before execution follows at the suit of an individual against any weaver in that list, the Company's commercial resident shall be desired to state, whether such weaver was in the employ of the Company when the agreement on which he may be cast was made, as also whether the Company have any and what demand upon him, and to make proof of the same; which

Decisions in favour of private traders against weavers previously in the employ of the Company, to be made with a saving of their claims, which are to be first satisfied provided they be proved.

No. 10.

Regulations and Orders, of the Bengal Government, respecting The Weavers.

Punishment for gomastahs, &c. changing cloths, and committing the offences herein specified.

Rules regarding weavers applicable to others providing goods for the investment.

Rules for residents trading on their own account.

Resident to supply the Company's goods in the first instance.

To distinguish the Company's provision from his own.

Company's prices not to be made the standard of his own trade.

Not to use his official influence to make the manufacturers work for him in preference to others.

Subject to the same rules as private traders.

To deal on his own stock.

Not to trade in the name of another.

His goods not to be sold at his own aurung, nor sent to a foreign settlement.

To deliver an annual statement of his private trade to the Board of Trade.

Residents and their officers liable to be sued in the Adawlut for breach of Regulations under the restrictions herein specified.

being satisfied or secured, the sum decreed against him in favour of the individual shall next be made good from his property, but his person shall not be liable to attachment.

Second. The restriction contained in the foregoing clause, that the persons of weavers in the employ of the Company shall not be liable to attachment, in execution of decisions of the civil courts in favour of private merchants or other individuals, is not meant to restrict the confinement, under judicial process, of persons who may have satisfied all just demands upon them on the part of the Company, and who may not have taken new advances from the Company, or entered into new engagements with them, the fulfilment of which would be frustrated by the confinement of the contracting party. The several courts of justice will accordingly observe this explanation of the rule abovementioned in all cases to which it may be applicable.

XIII. Gomastahs, and all native servants and persons of whatsoever description, employed under the Company's factories or aurungs in the provision of their Investment, guilty of changing the Company's cloths; accepting of money from individuals for abetting or conniving at the alienation of them by the weavers; writing false balances in the Company's accounts; embezzling otherwise the property entrusted to them; or exacting money in any shape from weavers to whom advances are made; shall, on conviction in the court of adawlut to which they may be amenable, forfeit double the amount of the value of the property, or the money which they may have embezzled, alienated, or exacted; and shall be further liable to imprisonment for any term that the court shall judge proper, not exceeding twelve months; and upon the circumstances being represented by the Board of Trade to the Governor General in Council, he will, if it shall appear to him proper, declare the offender incapable of serving Government in any capacity.

XIV. All the rules in this Regulation, regarding weavers employed in manufacturing cloths for the Company, shall be considered to extend, in their principles and meaning, to the manufacturers and other persons employed in the provision of all other articles of the Company's Investment, provided within the provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India company.

XV. *First.* The following Rules are prescribed for the conduct of commercial Residents carrying on trade for themselves.

Second. The resident shall supply, or ensure the Company's demands for goods, as far as the ability of his aurung will go, before he provides any for himself.

Third. He shall carefully and avowedly distinguish to the manufacturers between the Company's provision and his own.

Fourth. He shall give them the price for which they may consent to deal with him, without making the Company's prices a standard for his own trade.

Fifth. He shall not make use of any influence he may possess, as the Company's representative, to induce the manufacturers to work for him, in preference to other dealers.

Sixth. He shall be subject to the same regulations, in case of disputes with manufacturers, as other private traders.

Seventh. He shall not take any commission for agents or others, but deal merely on his own stock as a merchant.

Eighth. He shall not carry on any trade in his aurung, directly or indirectly, in the name of any other person.

Ninth. Whatever goods he shall provide of the produce of the aurung where he is stationed, shall not be sold there, nor sent to any foreign settlement, but shall be consigned to some other place, and if brought to any of the stations established for the collection of the Government customs, shall be registered in his name in the custom-house books.

Tenth. He shall state to the Board of Trade, by the 15th of December in every year, the gross amount of the money invested or to be invested by him on his own account, as nearly as he can judge of the same, from the 1st May preceding to the 30th April following, and the Board of Trade shall thereupon communicate to the Governor General in Council any remarks that may appear to them proper.

XVI. The commercial residents, and their native officers of every description, are declared liable to be sued in the court of adawlut by weavers or others with whom they may use compulsion to make them enter into the Company's employ, or whose names they may improperly insert in the list specified in Section IV, or whom they may not pay for their cloths or goods, according to the engagements entered into between them and the Company, or who may not obtain in due time a fair settlement of accounts, or who may suffer unjust exactions from peons put over them, or for any breach of this regulation, or any other regulation

regulation regarding the provision of the Investment, printed and published in the manner directed in Regulation I, 1803. In all such cases, whether the act complained of shall have been done by the resident, or any of his officers, the party aggrieved, in the first instance, shall state his complaint to the resident, and in the event of his refusing to afford the required redress, or omitting to grant it within a reasonable time, the complainant may then sue the resident, whether the injury complained of shall have been done by himself or his officer. But the courts shall not receive any suit that may be preferred against a resident, or any of his officers, unless the complainant shall prove, to the satisfaction of the court, by oath, or by any other mode which the court may deem satisfactory, that he applied to the resident for redress, and that he refused to afford the redress required, or omitted to grant it within a reasonable time. Either party dissatisfied with the award or decision of a resident, or any complaint made to him under this section, may appeal from it to the court of adawlut.

XVII. In suits instituted against a resident, or any of his officers, under the preceding Section, and where the act complained of shall not have been done pursuant to special orders from the Board of Trade, or the Governor General in Council, the party complained against shall appoint one of the authorized vakeels of the court to defend the suit at his own risk.

XVIII. The residents may take upon themselves the defence of any suits which may be instituted against their officers, but, in such cases, the residents shall be answerable for the decree of the court, in the same manner as if the suit had been originally instituted against them.

XIX. When any process shall be issued by a court of civil judicature to a commercial resident, the judge or the register of the court shall transmit it, under a sealed cover addressed to the resident in the form of a letter, and superscribed with his name and official appellation. The resident shall immediately acknowledge the receipt of the process, by an endorsement to that effect on the instrument, and return it, under a sealed cover addressed to the judge or the register of the court from which it may have issued.

XX. Where the board of trade shall approve of decisions given against the commercial residents, or their officers, in suits in which they may have been engaged in their official capacity, and which may not have been prosecuted or defended by them, pursuant to orders from the Board, or the Governor General in Council, they are empowered to make the resident, or his officer by whom the act complained of may have been done, responsible for the whole or any part of the costs and damages awarded by the decree, or of the decree itself, if, upon a consideration of the merits of the case, and of the conduct of the person against whom the decree may have been given, or the act complained of may have been done, they shall be of opinion that the Company ought not to be charged with all or any part of such costs or damages, or decree. But, in such cases, the person whom they may so determine to hold responsible, may appeal the cause at his own risk and cost.

XXI. If the Board of Trade shall be dissatisfied with a decree passed against a commercial resident, or any of his officers, in suits in which they may have been engaged, either with or without their orders, or the orders of the Governor General in Council, they may authorize an appeal from it under the regulations, in which case, the appeal shall be carried on in the provincial court of appeal, and in the sudder dewanny adawlut, (should the cause be carried to the last mentioned court) by the vakeel of Government, or by any other authorized vakeel of the court into which the cause may be brought, notwithstanding any thing that may be said to the contrary in any regulation passed on this date.

XXII. Security shall not be demanded from the commercial residents, or the head officers of aurungs or kotees, who may be empowered to execute securities for their personal appearance in any suit in which they may be engaged in their official capacity; nor shall security be required from them for the payment of costs or damages, or for the performance of the decrees or orders of the courts, as Government will be responsible for causing the residents to answer to such suits instituted against them, and to make good the decrees, and will hold them responsible for their head officers of aurungs or kotees answering to such suits preferred against them, and performing the decrees that may be passed therein.

XXIII. The residents, and their head officers of kotees or aurungs, shall not be liable to prosecution for official acts of their predecessors. But persons who may be removed from a residency, or from the place of head officer of an aurung or kotee, shall carry on in the same manner as if they had continued in the office, all suits instituted against them in their official capacity, unless the Board of Trade, upon a consideration of the circumstances of the case, shall deem it advisable to order their successors to carry on the suits. This rule, however, shall not extend to suits in which a resident or head officer, who may have been removed, shall have been engaged in virtue of orders from the Board of Trade, or the Governor General in Council. All such suits shall be carried on by the resident for the time being, and at the risk and expense of Government.

No. 10.

Regulations and
Orders, of the
Bengal Govern-
ment, respecting
The Weavers.

Reg. XXXVII.
1803.

Resident and his officers
to defend suits insti-
tuted against them for
a breach of the Regula-
tions, at their own risk.

Residents may take
upon themselves the
defence of suits insti-
tuted against their
officers.

Process issued against
residents, how to be
served.

By whom decrees,
costs and damages
given against residents
and their officers are to
be made good.

Board of Trade may
authorize an appeal
from any decision
passed against the resi-
dent or his officers.

Security not to be de-
manded from residents
or their head officers
for their appearance, or
costs or damages or de-
crees.

Residents and their
head officer, not liable
to prosecution for the
acts of their predeces-
sors.

What suits they are
bound to defend after
removal from office.

Residents and their head officers allowed to forward instructions to their vakeels by the dawk, free of postage.

Instructions to be sealed and inclosed under a sealed cover, addressed to the register of the court, who is to deliver them sealed.

The vakeels may in like manner forward instructions to their constituents through the register.

Cases in which the Board of Trade are to take upon themselves the prosecution or defence of suits or appeals.

Residents and their head officers not to derive any advantage from suits. Nor to sustain any loss if their conduct be approved.

Sums disbursed by residents and their head officers, not to be carried to the debit of the Company, without orders from the superior authorities.

Rules regarding commercial residents applicable to their assistants or other servants entrusted with the business.

Natives aggrieved under this Regulation by special orders of the Governor General in Council, or the Board of Trade, how to obtain redress.

XXIV. To facilitate the communication between the residents and their head officers of aurungs or kotees, and their vakeels in the zillah courts, or the provincial court of appeal, and the sudder dewanny adawlut, who may be entrusted with the conduct of any suits or appeals in which they may be engaged in their official capacity, either whilst they may continue in the office, or after their removal from it, they are permitted to forward, free of postage, any instructions which they may have to transmit to their vakeels in those courts. The instructions shall be enclosed under a sealed cover directed to the vakeel. The instructions so sealed and directed, shall be transmitted under a sealed cover, addressed to the register of the court in which the cause may be depending, and subscribed with the name and official appellation of the person dispatching it, or that which he bore when the cause of action arose. The register of the court, immediately on receiving the instructions, shall deliver them sealed to the vakeel to whom they may be directed. In like manner, the vakeels in any of the courts to whom the pleading of such suits or appeals may be committed by commercial residents, or their head officers abovementioned, are authorized, either whilst their constituents remain in such office, or after they shall have been removed from it, to forward any papers which they may have to convey to their constituents by the public dawk, free of postage. The papers shall be enclosed in a cover sealed with the seal of the vakeel, and the judge, or the register of the court, shall transmit the papers so sealed, in a cover sealed and addressed to the person to whom they are to be forwarded, and superscribed with his official signature.

XXV. In cases in which the Board of Trade may judge it expedient, or in which they may receive orders for the purpose from the Governor General in Council, they shall take upon themselves the superintendence of the prosecution or defence of any suit or appeal in which they or their officers may be engaged, either in a zillah court, or in the provincial court of appeal, or in the sudder dewanny adawlut, instead of leaving the superintendence of the conduct of the suit or appeal to the resident, or any of his officers.

XXXVI. Neither the commercial residents, nor their head officers of aurungs or kotees, shall derive any advantage whatever from suits in the courts of justice in which they may be engaged, or in anywise concerned in their official capacity. On the other hand, it is not intended that the residents, or their abovementioned officers, should sustain any loss in consequence of such suits, where their conduct may be adjudged to be conformable to the Regulations, or may be approved by the Board of Trade, or the Governor General in Council. The commercial residents, and their head officers of aurungs or kotees, will accordingly bring to the credit of the Company in their accounts all sums whatever that may be adjudged to them by any of the courts of justice, and will note, at the foot of their accounts, or in a separate account, or under a distinct head in their accounts, according as the Board of Trade may direct, all sums which they may disburse, or be adjudged to pay on account of suits in which they may be engaged, or be concerned in their official capacity; but no such disbursements or payments shall be considered as passed to the debit of the Company, until the previous sanction of the Board of Trade or the Governor General in Council shall have been obtained for that purpose; and until such sanction shall be procured, the residents or the officers making the disbursements or payments, will be held answerable for the amount.

XXVII. The rules in this Regulation respecting commercial residents, shall be considered equally applicable to their assistants having the charge of the business, or to any other person being a covenanted servant of the Company, and entrusted with the superintendence of the provision of goods for the Company's Investment at any aurung, whatever may be his official appellation.

XXVIII. If a weaver or manufacturer, or any native employed in the provision of the Company's Investment, shall deem himself aggrieved by any act done in opposition to this Regulation by a commercial resident, or any covenanted servant of the Company having the charge of the business of an aurung, pursuant to special orders from the Board of Trade, or the Governor General in Council, he will be at liberty to seek redress in the mode prescribed for such cases in Section XV, Regulation II, 1803.

A.D. 1805. REGULATION IV.

Reg. IV.
1802.

A REGULATION for extending to the Province of Benares, Regulation XXXI, 1793, entitled, "A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications and amendments, the Rules passed on the 23d of July 1787, and subsequent dates, for the conduct of the Commercial Residents and Agents, and all Persons employed or concerned in the provision of the Company's Investment;" and also, for exempting from duty all goods and articles provided in the Province of Benares, on account of the Investment of the Honourable East India Company.—**PASSED** by the Governor General in Council, on the 25th April 1805; corresponding with the 14th Bysaack 1212 Bengal era; the 12th Bysaack 1212 Fussily; the 14th Bysaack 1212 Willaity; the 11th Bysaack 1862 Sumbut; and the 24th Mohurram 1212 Higeree.

WHEREAS it has hitherto been the practice to provide the Investment of the Honourable the East India Company in the province of Benares, by purchasing the goods brought for sale by the manufacturers with ready money; or by contracts made with native dullols, or dustooreeas, for the provision of the goods; instead of making advances to the manufacturers, for the provision of goods of specified dimensions, and of a certain quality; in the manner observed in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa: And whereas the adherence to the said system has operated to prevent the desired improvement of the fabrics, and to render the provision of the requisite quantity of goods uncertain: And whereas, by making advances to the manufacturers for goods of the required quality and dimensions, under the rules contained in Regulation XXXI, 1793; and by extending the said Regulation to the province of Benares, the commercial officers of the Company will be enabled to effect the desired improvements in the quality of the manufactures; and to ensure the punctual delivery of the required quantity of goods; and the Company, the weavers, and other manufacturers, and the private traders of every description will, under the protection of the laws, be secured in their just rights, in the transaction of their respective concerns; according to the tenor of the agreements under which such concerns may be conducted: And whereas the objections which formerly existed against the exemption of the goods, provided on account of the Company's Investment, in the province of Benares, from the payment of duties at the custom-houses within that province, have ceased to exist, in consequence of the agreement concluded on the 27th of October 1794, with the Rajah of Benares, regarding the appropriation of the surplus revenue of the said province; **THE** following **RULES** have been enacted, and are to be in force in the province of Benares from the date of their promulgation.

II. The Rules contained in Regulation XXXI, 1793, are hereby declared to extend to the province of Benares, with the alterations and modifications regarding the weavers and others employed in the provision of the Company's Investment, contained in Regulations V, 1800, and IX, 1801; as far as the same are applicable to the province of Benares.

providing goods for the Investment contained in Regulation V, 1800, and IX, 1801, as far as they are

Regulation XXXI, 1793, extended to the province of Benares; with alterations and modifications, regarding weavers and others applicable to Benares.

III. Commercial residents or agents, and others employed to provide goods for the Honourable Company's Investment, shall take out rowannahs to accompany the goods, which are to pass a custom-house station. Such rowannahs shall be granted upon official application for them being made in writing to the collectors, but no customs commission or fees shall be levied on such goods.

Rowannahs to be taken out for the Company's Investment; such goods not liable to duty.

(East India Affairs.)

Copies of the CIRCULAR LETTERS sent, on the 13th and 20th of July 1810, by Orders of the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council of Fort William, to the MAGISTRATES under that Presidency.

(Circular.)

TO THE MAGISTRATES.

SIR,

THE attention of Government has recently been attracted in a particular manner to abuses and oppressions committed by Europeans, who are established as Indigo Planters in different parts of the Country; numerous as those abuses and oppressions have latterly been, the Right honourable the Governor General in Council is still willing to hope, that this imputation does not attach to the character of the Indigo Planters, generally, considered as a body or class of people. The facts however, which have recently been established against some individuals of that class before the Magistrates and the Supreme Court of Judicature, are of so flagrant a nature, that the Governor General in Council considers it an act of indispensable public duty, to adopt such measures as appear to him, under existing circumstances, best calculated to prevent the repetition of offences equally injurious to the English character, and to the peace and happiness of our native subjects.

2. The Offences to which the following Remarks refer, and which have been established, beyond all doubt or dispute, against individual Indigo Planters, may be reduced to the following heads:

- 1st. Acts of violence, which although they amount not in the legal sense of the word to murder, have occasioned the death of natives.
- 2d. The illegal detention of the natives in confinement, especially in stocks, with a view to the recovery of balances, alleged to be due from them, or for other causes.
- 3d. Assembling, in a tumultuary manner, the people attached to their respective factories and others, and engaging in violent affrays with other Indigo Planters.
- 4th. Illicit infliction of punishment, by means of a rattan or otherwise, on the cultivators or other natives.

3. You must of course be sensible, that it is your bounden duty to bring every act of violence, of the above nature, to the knowledge of Government, and under the cognizance of the Supreme Court of Judicature. In order however to prevent, as far as depends on the Executive Government, the repetition of any offence of that nature, the Governor General in Council desires, that you will particularly attend to the following Instructions:

First.—You will take the necessary measures to ascertain, without loss of time, whether any of the Indigo Planters resident in the district under your charge,

keep stocks at their factories, and if so, you will require them immediately to destroy the stocks; should any hesitation occur on the part of the Indigo Planters in complying with this requisition, you will report the circumstance to Government, when the Governor General in Council will order such person to quit the district, and repair to the Presidency.

Second.—Without encouraging vexatious and litigious complaints, you will exert yourself to prevent the practice, which Government has reason to believe is too prevalent on the part of the Indigo Planters, of inflicting illegal corporal punishment on the ryots and others; whenever cases of this nature occur, which may not appear to be of so aggravated a nature as to form the ground of a criminal prosecution in the Supreme Court of Judicature, you will report the facts to Government, in order that his Lordship in Council may take into his consideration the propriety of withdrawing the license which the offender may have obtained for residing in the interior of the country.

Third.—As opportunities may arise, of personal communication with the Indigo Planters, you will endeavour to impress on their minds, the firm determination which the Governor General in Council has adopted, not only uniformly to prosecute all offences of the above description, which can properly be brought under the cognizance of the Supreme Court; but likewise to exercise to the utmost extent the powers possessed by the Governor General in Council, of preventing the residence of any European in the interior of the country, who shall not conform to the spirit of the present resolutions of Government.

Fourth.—Should it occur to you, that any other measures can be adopted, calculated for the attainment of the important objects above noticed, you are desired to submit your sentiments on the subject, to Government.

I am, &c.
 Council Chamber, 2 (Signed) Geo. Dowdeswell,
 the 13th July 1810, Secy to Govt Judl Dept.

NOTE:—On the 13th instant, Copies of the above Order were transmitted to the Nizamut Adawlut, and to the several Provincial Courts, with directions to afford their aid, to the full extent of the legal powers vested in those Courts, in giving effect to the resolutions of Government contained therein.

REMARK:—There being grounds to apprehend that many of the manufacturers of indigo are in the habit of compelling the ryots to receive advances for the cultivation of the indigo plant;—

ORDER:—Ordered, That the following Supplementary Orders be transmitted to the several Magistrates throughout the provinces.

(Circular.)

TO THE MAGISTRATES.

SIR,

IN continuation of the Orders of Government, of the 13th instant, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Right honourable the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that European Indigo Planters are in the habit of obliging the ryots who reside in the vicinity of their respective factories, to receive advances, and of adopting other illicit and improper means to compel them to cultivate indigo; you are accordingly directed to report all instances of that nature which may come to your knowledge, and which you may consider

sider to be founded in fact, to the Governor General in Council; in order that Government may take into its consideration the expediency of withdrawing the offender's license to reside in the interior of the country, and at the same time adopt such other measures as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber,
the 20 July 1810. }

(Signed)

G. Dowdeswell.

Secy to Govt Jud. Dep^t.

Ordered, That Copies of the above Supplementary Orders be transmitted to the Nizamut Adawlut, and the several provincial Courts, in continuation of the Orders of the 13th instant.

(East India Affairs)

For the Honble the Secretary to the Council of the Governor General in Council of the 20th July 1810. by Order
Copies of the CIRCULAR LETTERS sent

21 July 1810
To the Honble the Council of the Governor General in Council

right to be considered in fact, to the Governor General in Council; in order that Government may take into its consideration the expediency of withdrawing the officers from the service in the interior of the country, and at the same time adopt such other measures as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

I am, &c.

G. P. B. (signed)

Sent to Gov. Gen. 1810.

Ordered, That Copies of the above Circular Letters be printed, and the several provisions of the same be printed, in continuation of the Orders of the 13th instant.

(East India Affairs.)

Copies of the CIRCULAR LETTERS sent, on the 13th and 20th of July 1810, by Orders of the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council of Fort William, to the MAGISTRATES under that Presidency.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
27 April 1813.

(East India Affairs.)

RETURN to the Order of the Honourable House of Commons;—
requiring,

AN ACCOUNT showing the Dates, and Particulars, of Applications, made to The *East India* Company under the Act of the 33rd George III^d, chapter 52, section 92, for FREIGHT TO INDIA; from 1st January 1803, to 1st January 1813;—of the Orders made in consequence thereof;—together with the Dates and Substance of the Answers returned thereto;—also Copies of Answers to such Applications as were wholly or in part refused.

NO TONNAGE has been applied for, by Individuals, on FREIGHT, under the Act of the 33rd of George III^d, chapter 52, section 92, since the 1st January 1803.

THE Goods shipped by Individuals, on FREIGHT, since the 1st January 1803, have been shipped in TONNAGE provided by The East India Company, exclusive of the Tonnage to be provided by the Act, and not subject to the Conditions of that Act.

East-India House,)
the 14th April 1813.)

J. MORICE,
Clerk Committee of Shipping.

(East India Affairs.)

RETURN to the Order of the Honourable
House of Commons;—*requiring*,

AN ACCOUNT showing the Dates, and Particulars, of
Applications, made to The East India Company under the
Act of the 33rd George III^d, chapter 52, section 92, for
FREIGHT TO INDIA; from 1st January 1803, to the 1st
January 1813;—of the Orders made in consequence thereof;
—together with the Dates and Substance of the Answers
returned thereto;—also Copies of Answers to such Applica-
tions as were wholly or in part refused.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,

27 April 1813.

A LIST of the Names of all Persons, who have proceeded to *India*, under the Licence of the Court of Directors, as FREE MERCHANTS; in each year, from the year 1793 to 1812, both inclusive.

FREE MERCHANTS:

1793:	Remarks.	1806:	Remarks.
WILLIAM SCOTT. William Bond. James Langhaw. John Baird.		James Colder. William Boggie. William John White.	
1794.		1807:	
1795.		William Shotton.	
1796.		Archibald Mackinnon.	
1797.		William Henry Dunbar - - (abroad.)	
1798:		Alex ^r Arnott.	
Burges Camac.		Christopher Teesdale.	
Samuel Puller Rawlins - - (abroad.)		1808:	
1799:		William Ashburner Morgan.	
William Cator.		Thomas Kekewick.	
1800:		Thomas Allport.	
Joseph Balmain - - - - (abroad.)		1809:	
Richard Edmund Rudd.		Kenneth Macqueen.	
Thomas Keene.		George Henry Cauntor.	
1801:		Henry David Forbes.	
James Gathorne Remington.		Arthur Hogue.	
William Smith.		1810:	
1802:		John Blackburn.	
Charles Young Williams.		John Greig.	
1803.		1811:	
1804:		Powell - - - - (abroad.)	
Duncan Forbes.		Ronald Macpherson.	
Allan Spottiswoode.		Thomas Bingley.	
North Dalrymple.		Joseph Watts - - - - (abroad.)	
1805:		George Meliss.	
William M ^c Intosh.		John Hubbard.	
		George Stockdale.	
		John Gibson - - - - (abroad.)	
		1812:	
		Charles Cutler.	
		Sir W ^m Rumbold.	
		John Godwin Williams.	

(East-India Affairs.)

A LIST of the Names of all Persons, who have
proceeded to *India*, under the Licence of the
Court of Directors, as

FREE MERCHANTS;

in each year, from 1793 to 1812, both inclusive.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
27 April 1813.

(East India Affairs.)

A LIST of the Names of all Persons, who have proceeded to *India*, under the Licence of the Court of Directors, as FREE MARINERS ; in each year, from the year 1793 to 1812, both inclusive.

FREE MARINERS.

1793 :	N°	1797 :	N°
JOHN Joseph Blake, John Purrier, Alexander Brownlow, William Philips, John Hay, Richard Blanshard, George Young, Francis Smyth.	8	Michael Minter, Donald Mackenzie, Robert Fergusson, Thomas Hoar, Robert R. Maclaurin, John Robson, John Fisher, James Taylor, Jeremiah M ^c Carthy, John Freeman, Michael James, - - - (abroad) Alexander Connell, George Carrington, James Seton.	14
1794 :		1798 :	
John Nairne, James Robertson, John Swinton, David Chauvet, Henry Morrison, John Irwin, - - - (abroad) Robert Drysdale, John Skark Hutchings, Charles Sheldrake, James Hay, Thomas Bateman, - - - (abroad) George Boyd, Nicholas Nugent, Robert Hughes, Joseph Thomas Seager, Richard Cardine, William Warren, Thomas Gentil, - - - (abroad) Robert M ^c Credie.	19	John Urquhart, Joseph Harriott, Geneste Norman, John Lynn, George Carrington, Gregory Jackson, Robert Graham, Charles Egan, Arthur Munro.	9
1795 :		1799 :	
John Lowe, James Fraser, Robert Lime, Gregory Jackson, James Murray, Richard Smith.	6	William Urmston, Thomas Merriman, John L. Cantillo, William Howell, William Henry Dunbar, Ebenezer Roebuck, William Franks, John Harford, Peter Campbell, George Paulin, Peter Pavin, Thomas Williams, John Haggey, Marmiduke W. Blechynden.	14
1796 :		1800 :	
James Connell, David Drummond, Alexander Gardner, Charles Heron, Blissett William Gould, Robert Holl, Robert Beck, William Smith, Charles Alison, Edward Boyer, Joseph Holmes, Hector Moseley, Dale Carr, Andrew Glass, Edward Page.	15	Thomas Vanthusen, Robert Robertson, John Lindsey, Thomas Morrill, Charles Briscoe, John Hawkins, Henry Hardy, Richard K. Tate, Richard Haynes, James Champion, John Forbes, William Wraymond, John King, Robert Campbell.	14
151.		A	

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

2

1801 :
John Overton, - - - (abroad)
Stephen Beaufort,
Robert Cunningham,
Robert Cragg,
Philip Davy,
William King,
Edward Cæsar,
William King,
John Harrison,
Robert Young,
Alexander Tidy,
Thomas D. Finey,
Patrick Clark,
David Brown,
Richard Norman, - - - (abroad)
Joseph Dodds,
John Hunter,
John Marshall,
Henry Stupart,
William Wilson.

1802 :
Joseph S. Bennett,
John Trinder,
Thomas Page,
John Nicholls,
Ludovie Leslie,
Charles Pantin,
Thomas M^c Clintoeh,
George James Clements,
John L. A. Aubert,
John Barker,
John Terrell,
Robert Campbell,
Henry Peacock,
John Pedlar,
James Balfour Robertson,
Adam Turner,
Henry Coucher,
Patrick Williamson,
William John Tovey,
John Benson,
John Gover,
Robert Watson Finell,
John Tarrell,
Charles Larcher,
William Laudall,
Alexander Nairne,
Thomas Williams,
Kenneth M^cQueen,
Thomas Pulman,
John Oakes,
Robert Parsons,
John Goodeet,
David Green,
Thomas Scott,
David Frazer,
John Savage,
Bettrum J. Walker,
John Rogers.

1803 :
Frohock Jones,
Richard Elmar,
Robert Smart,
Bellingham Waddy,
Joseph L. Hudson,
Michael Laing,
Edward Simpson,
George Wise,
John Dick,
David Green,

N°

20

38

Silvester Ramsey,
Herbert Hawes,
William Napier,
Michael R. Wallace,
Thomas H. Ceal,
Ephraim Howe,
Thomas Thomas,
John S. Turner,
David Brown,
Charles Royle,
James Stirling,
William Rowe,
Richard A. Humphreys,
James Henderson,
David Painter,
William Butler,
James Chrish,
John Wilson,
John Mein,
James Webster,
Henry Graham,
John Churchman,
Daniel Campbell,
George Walden,
John Dempster,
Martin O'Brien,
David Isbester,
Charles Tait,
Henry Norquay.

1804 :
Thomas Milner,
Luckyen Betts,
Thomas Kidd,
Alexander Shank,
John C. Franck,
Henry George Baker,
Rodney G. Kempt,
John Shipman,
Simon Murchison,
Charles Hair,
John Mitchell,
Alfred Aldham,
Robert Thomas,
William Wilson,
John Scott,
John Elmore,
Richard Harding,
Isaac Willett,
William B. Greenway,
George H. Ryland,
David Seton,
Joseph Arnold,
William A. Raper,
Peter Mearling,
Patrick Salter,
Alexander Hyslop,
Peter Isaac Forster,
John Burn,
Charles W. H. Wright,
George Gerrard - - - (abroad)

1805 :
William Stokoe,
Donald Smith, - - - (abroad)
Andrew Robertson,
Charles Johnson,
James Innis,
Morgan O'Brien,
William Black,
James Collis,
George Rogers,
James Batchelor,

N°

39

30

John Crockatt,
John Galloway,
James Leicester,
James Stevenson,
William Dellar,
John Roller,
Thomas Peregrine,
Henry Mathew,
Alexander Landall,
James Falconer,
G. J. Spicker,
Joseph Watts,
John Withers,
George Aungier,
John Adams,
John Mills,
G. L. Phillips,
Alexander Young,
Edward Wood,
John Baker,
James Dunningham,
Thomas Aistle,
Walter Young,
Alexander Fite,
Patrick Scott,
Daniel Robertson,
Charles Fenn,
Thomas Finny,
Charles Benson,

1806:

Christopher Mitchison,
John Gober,
Robert Patulls,
Robert Robertson,
William Boyd Iner,
Charles Fenn,
William W. Raymond,
John Blyth,
David Miller,
John Smith Thompson,
John Kemp,
Joseph Lane,
Alfred Anhose,
Robert Hardy,
Richard Harwood,
Isaac Rowe,
Donald McArthur,
Gilbert Pattison,
Thomas Walker,
John Earleton Collingwood,
John Blackshall,
Allan Cameron, - - - (abroad)
William Stokoe,
John Browne,
Charles R. Hard - - - (abroad)
James P. Feron.

1807:

William Lowen,
Francis Tovey,
Robert Askwith,
Alexander Wilson,
William Clark,
Henry Weddell,
Charles Salmon,
Hugh Montgomery,
John Boag,
Frederick Monat,
John Shand,
Thomas Matthew,
William Crozier,
Thomas Morley,

151.

N°

Wm. Hudson,
Samuel Mawe,
John Watson,
Joseph Ridgeway,
Thomas Howard,
George Neil,
Robert Elliott,
Samuel Gowing,
Edward Wyer,
George Harawer,
James Philip Inglis,
John Patterson,
James Neish,
Robert Thomas Hallett,
Joseph Heathorn,
Francis Drake,
William Graham,
David Wilson.

1808:

John Scarwell,
Robert Eastwick,
John Walker,
Charles Brodie,
John Gentil,
John Money,
Charles de Starck,
Andrew Duncan,
James Manners,
Thomas Wilkinson,
James Richards,
John Arburthnot,
Thomas Haigs,
Robert Buchanan,
Henry Bulwinckle,
Patrick Forster,
Joseph Savigny,
Wm. Davidson,
Archibald Hogg,
Charles C. Mackintosh,
Gilbert Mitchell,
William Alford,
John Tosh,
Thomas Dalton.

1809:

Peter Kirk,
Charles Pocknell,
Richard Dunningham,
James Bird,
William Nunn,
Daniel Stewart,
John Gordon,
James Livingston,
William Knox,
George Miller,
George H. S. Gilbert,
Henry Thompson,
John S. Stewart,
James Smyth,
John Stewart,
James Crichton,
Hugh Adams,
Edward Cooper,
Charles Heir,
David Kidd,
John Crockett,
David Seton,
Richard Dighton,
David Inverarity,
Lewis Auldjo,
William Horwood,
John Mein,

B

N°

Joshua Fergusson,
James Lozani,
John Finch,
William Upton Eddis,
Thomas Ross,
Edmund Watling,
John Tate,
Andrew Macquaker,
Henry James Gover,
John Glover,
John Davis,
John Baker,
John Laird.

1810:

Charles Alford,
Thomas Robinson,
Samuel Gover,
John Rickwood,
John William Bacon,
Alexander Inverarity,
John Napier,
Edward Matson,
John Alford,
James Waddington,
Richard William Davie,
Charles Learnwerth,
John Read,
William Smith,
John Kiddle,
Thomas Brydon,
George Curtoys,
Thomas Brown,
David Geddes,
Robert Pearson,
William Dolge,
Robert Eastwick,
William Hay,
Robert Graham,
Peter Brown,
James Stevenson,
William Lewis,
George Harrower,
John Black,
Richard Thomas Best,
Thomas Bayne,
William Patrick,
Alexander Landall,
Richard Hayward,
Charles G. M. Crowcher,
James Spear,
William Blyth,
James C. Bowness,
Richard A. G. Roe,
James Falconer,
George Rawlins.

1811:

Geo. A. Gramlick,
William Gibson,
Charles Waller,
William Roy,

N°

William Best,
Robert Patten,
Richard Welsh,
Thomas Foreman,
Robert G. Trill,
Thomas Baker,
William Gordon,
Edward Studd,
Alexander Dobie,
John L. Tarvet,
John Gilmore,
John Jameson,
Walter Meriton,
John Comb,
Richard William Trew,
Henry K. Dixon,
George H. Tweedie,
John Whyte,
James Carnegy,
Hugh A. Reid.

1812:

John Blair,
Samuel Fowler, - - - (abroad)
Samuel J. Wormald,
James Corneck,
George Hearder,
James Robert Wright,
John Stevens,
Edward Wilkinson,
Richard Scourgall,
John Mathew,
Henry B. Pridham,
William Wright,
Robert Hardy,
Tristram Fenning,
Andrew Barclay,
Robert Boon,
Thomas Ramsden,
William Webster,
John Walcott,
William Sherriff,
John Welsh,
William E. Edwards,
Robert Mudge, - - - (abroad)
Charles Coleman,
Charles I. Anderson,
William Tatham,
Richard Tate,
Thomas Spence,
William Rutter,
James Gray,
John G. Hudson,
John B. Noble,
David Hardie,
George White,
Charles Etty,
Jeremiah R. J. Toussaint,
Alfred Oram,
John Alexander Hurst,
Moffatt Horne,
Thomas Hunter.

24

41

40

492

127

25 April 1917
Received of the Hon. Secy. of the Navy
the sum of \$100.00

negative
at 100 ft. from the bottom of the hole

101 ft. at 11 ft. 11 ft.

Contd. of 100 ft. 11 ft.

negative to 100 ft. 11 ft. 11 ft. 11 ft.
at 100 ft. from the bottom of the hole

negative to 100 ft. 11 ft.

(East India Affairs.)

A LIST of the Names of all Persons, who have
proceeded to *India*, under the Licence of the
Court of Directors, as

FREE MARINERS;

in each year, from the year 1793 to 1812, both
inclusive.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
27 April 1813.

AN ACCOUNT of BULLION and MERCHANDIZE Exported - - - - by

SEASON		MADEIRA.			SAINT HELENA.			MADAGASCAR, and The CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		
		Bullion.	Merchand ^e .	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Merchand ^e .	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Merchandize.	TOTAL.
1708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1709	-	-	-	-	-	4,602	4,602	-	-	-
1710	-	-	-	-	-	1,847	1,847	-	-	-
1711	-	-	-	-	-	2,720	2,720	-	-	-
1712	-	-	-	-	-	1,143	1,143	-	-	-
1713	-	-	-	-	104	2,598	2,702	-	-	-
1714	-	-	-	-	-	2,148	2,148	-	-	-
1715	-	-	-	-	-	3,005	3,005	-	-	-
1716	-	-	-	-	-	2,054	2,054	-	-	-
1717	-	-	-	-	-	2,238	2,238	-	-	-
1718	-	-	-	-	-	1,935	1,935	-	-	-
1719	-	-	-	-	-	1,004	1,004	-	-	-
1720	-	-	-	-	-	2,322	2,322	-	-	-
1721	-	-	-	-	-	1,940	1,940	-	-	-
1722	-	-	-	-	-	1,108	1,108	-	-	-
1723	-	-	-	-	-	2,032	2,032	-	-	-
1724	-	-	-	-	-	2,666	2,666	-	-	-
1725	-	-	-	-	-	2,298	2,298	-	-	-
1726	-	-	-	-	-	1,474	1,474	-	-	-
1727	-	-	-	-	-	910	910	-	-	-
1728	-	-	-	-	-	534	534	-	-	-
1729	-	-	-	-	-	1,097	1,097	-	-	-
1730	-	-	-	-	-	835	835	-	-	-
1731	-	-	-	-	-	704	704	-	-	-
1732	-	-	-	-	-	1,586	1,586	-	142	142
1733	-	-	-	-	-	1,853	1,853	-	644	644
1734	-	-	-	-	-	2,068	2,068	-	-	-
1735	-	-	-	-	-	2,456	2,456	1,831	846	2,677
1736	-	-	-	-	-	3,157	3,157	-	732	732
1737	-	-	-	-	-	506	506	-	20	20
1738	-	-	-	-	-	1,117	1,117	-	892	892
1739	-	-	-	-	-	3,304	3,304	-	629	629
1740	-	-	-	-	2,448	3,194	5,642	-	570	570
1741	-	-	-	-	-	5,527	5,527	492	244	736
1742	-	-	-	-	1,951	3,016	4,967	487	329	816
1743	-	-	-	-	1,944	1,970	3,914	-	-	-
1744	-	-	-	-	-	2,978	2,978	-	-	-
1745	-	-	-	-	-	4,734	4,734	-	-	-
1746	-	-	-	-	-	3,837	3,837	-	-	-
1747	-	-	-	-	-	5,835	5,835	-	-	-
1748	-	207	207	-	-	4,449	4,449	-	831	831
1749	-	353	353	-	-	3,707	3,707	465	179	644
1750	-	288	288	-	-	3,676	3,676	-	-	-
1751	-	252	252	-	-	3,410	3,410	-	1,744	1,744
1752	-	253	253	-	-	2,837	2,837	952	2,055	3,007
1753	-	263	263	-	-	3,870	3,870	-	-	-
1754	-	260	260	-	-	6,740	6,740	-	-	-
1755	-	285	285	-	-	4,745	4,745	-	-	-
1756	-	296	296	-	-	5,869	5,869	-	-	-
1757	-	-	-	-	2,024	11,047	13,071	-	-	-
1758	-	624	624	-	1,996	6,338	8,334	-	-	-
1759	-	-	-	-	-	10,337	10,337	-	-	-
1760	-	-	-	-	2,003	4,766	6,769	-	1,167	1,167
1761	-	340	340	-	1,935	5,326	7,261	-	-	-
1762	-	-	-	-	2,813	9,832	12,645	-	-	-
1763	-	741	741	-	1,864	5,364	7,228	-	-	-
1764	-	258	258	-	1,820	6,753	8,573	-	3,493	3,493
1765	-	755	755	-	1,876	10,921	12,797	-	-	-
1766	-	-	-	-	-	10,662	10,662	-	-	-
1767	-	-	-	-	-	11,062	11,062	-	-	-
1768	-	-	-	-	-	9,175	9,175	-	-	-
1769	-	-	-	-	-	13,132	13,132	-	-	-
1770	-	-	-	-	-	16,628	16,628	-	-	-
1771	-	-	-	-	-	10,076	10,076	-	-	-
1772	-	-	-	-	-	14,031	14,031	-	-	-
1773	-	-	-	-	-	11,335	11,335	-	-	-
1774	-	-	-	-	-	13,002	13,002	-	252	252
1775	-	-	-	-	-	17,213	17,213	-	-	-
1776	-	-	-	-	-	15,377	15,377	-	-	-
1777	-	-	-	-	-	15,569	15,569	-	-	-
1778	-	-	-	-	-	13,937	13,937	-	-	-
1779	-	-	-	-	-	15,226	15,226	-	-	-
1780	-	-	-	-	-	18,785	18,785	-	-	-
1781	-	-	-	-	-	11,276	11,276	-	-	-
1782	-	-	-	-	-	20,590	20,590	-	-	-
1783	-	-	-	-	-	14,394	14,394	-	-	-
1784	-	-	-	-	-	9,518	9,518	-	-	-
1785	-	-	-	-	-	13,978	13,978	-	-	-
1786	-	-	-	-	-	9,629	9,629	-	-	-
1787	-	-	-	-	-	14,908	14,908	-	-	-
1788	-	-	-	-	-	14,642	14,642	-	-	-
1789	-	-	-	-	-	9,634	9,634	-	-	-
1790	-	-	-	-	-	14,832	14,832	-	-	-
1791	-	-	-	-	-	20,964	20,964	-	-	-
1792	-	-	-	-	-	15,169	15,169	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-	-	-	30,567	30,567	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	-	-	28,506	28,506	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	30,301	30,301	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	36,354	36,354	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	36,828	36,828	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	38,024	38,024	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	32,577	32,577	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	60,872	60,872	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	51,178	51,178	-	-	-
1802	-	-	-	-	-	48,535	48,535	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	-	53,616	53,616	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	73,166	73,166	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	75,820	75,820	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	96,351	96,351	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	66,890	66,890	-	39	39
1808	-	-	-	-	-	22,939	22,939	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	38,476	38,476	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	31,467	31,467	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	50,310	50,310	-	-	-
		5,175	5,175		22,778	1,477,860	1,500,638	4,227	14,808	19,035

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on the
following
pages.

SEASON	MOCHA and GOMBROOM.			BORNEO and BATAVIA.			BENCOOLEN.		
	Bullion.	Merchand ^e .	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Merchand ^e .	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Merchand ^e .	TOTAL.
1708	8,008	3,918	11,926	-	-	-	9,987	932	10,919
1709	11,991	49,197	61,188	-	-	-	12,517	1,541	14,058
1710	21,167	48,718	69,885	-	-	-	19,820	2,582	22,402
1711	5,232	608	5,920	-	-	-	21,069	1,383	22,452
1712	11,456	2,130	13,586	8,339	285	8,624	12,541	482	13,023
1713	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,970	863	22,833
1714	11,415	2,662	14,077	-	-	-	11,424	2,035	13,459
1715	10,182	715	10,897	5,559	245	5,804	4,631	213	4,844
1716	27,657	2,205	29,862	4,537	224	4,861	27,881	895	28,776
1717	29,212	2,333	31,545	-	-	-	21,102	3,715	24,817
1718	23,021	1,404	24,425	13,482	372	13,854	17,266	638	17,904
1719	37,409	552	37,961	8,655	190	8,845	29,006	8,738	37,744
1720	71,213	2,585	73,798	18,366	605	18,971	4,069	152	4,221
1721	73,030	5,938	78,968	5,861	170	6,037	13,632	121	13,753
1722	99,967	10,597	110,564	-	-	-	11,423	155	11,578
1723	75,573	7,487	83,060	9,483	265	9,748	9,446	50	9,496
1724	90,778	4,437	95,215	-	-	-	11,467	57	11,524
1725	-	137	137	-	-	-	13,581	993	14,574
1726	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,598	614	12,212
1727	22,697	314	23,011	-	-	-	9,457	126	9,583
1728	24,434	305	24,739	-	-	-	9,774	171	9,945
1729	31,276	1,840	33,116	-	-	-	11,728	184	11,912
1730	29,103	4,550	33,653	-	-	-	11,641	195	11,836
1731	67,398	3,166	70,564	-	-	-	11,554	229	11,783
1732	28,776	1,058	29,834	-	-	-	9,592	289	9,881
1733	28,340	704	29,044	-	-	-	15,115	345	15,460
1734	31,792	2,605	34,397	-	-	-	27,250	1,404	28,654
1735	25,637	1,241	26,878	-	-	-	18,312	1,528	19,840
1736	33,092	2,557	35,649	-	731	731	19,304	1,031	20,335
1737	28,013	328	28,341	9,373	407	9,780	33,594	1,310	34,904
1738	23,480	1,427	24,907	23,480	579	24,059	30,056	2,241	32,297
1739	22,846	1,528	24,374	-	-	-	25,702	1,786	27,488
1740	23,500	1,427	24,927	-	-	-	27,417	1,876	29,293
1741	9,846	14,932	24,778	11,815	584	12,399	19,758	1,051	20,809
1742	9,755	18,898	28,653	11,707	1,077	12,784	14,632	2,118	16,750
1743	34,017	23,903	57,920	13,607	1,255	14,862	14,579	2,691	17,270
1744	34,081	30,884	64,965	17,527	1,590	19,117	14,606	1,727	16,333
1745	27,080	3,365	30,445	9,338	256	9,594	9,338	653	9,991
1746	28,449	28,386	56,835	-	-	-	14,224	2,102	16,326
1747	28,776	17,802	46,578	-	-	-	19,184	1,106	20,290
1748	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,252	548	14,800
1749	-	26,428	26,428	-	-	-	13,843	2,204	16,047
1750	-	42,737	42,737	-	-	-	14,252	518	14,770
1751	-	245	245	-	-	-	18,932	1,154	20,086
1752	-	21,284	21,284	-	-	-	19,038	2,424	21,462
1753	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,257	1,679	20,936
1754	-	289	289	-	-	-	19,707	3,844	23,551
1755	-	22,341	22,341	-	-	-	19,438	1,327	20,765
1756	-	20,159	20,159	-	-	-	19,434	1,647	21,081
1757	-	14,434	14,434	-	-	-	30,363	3,842	34,205
1758	-	143	143	-	-	-	30,929	2,836	33,765
1759	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,990	9,322	29,312
1760	-	226	226	-	-	-	36,052	10,849	46,901
1761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,418	7,418
1762	-	184	184	-	-	-	15,937	12,558	28,495
1763	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,286	9,739	47,025
1764	20,918	372	21,290	-	-	-	36,380	6,984	43,364
1765	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,760	6,423	25,183
1766	-	206	206	-	-	-	-	7,466	7,466
1767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,149	5,149
1768	-	312	312	-	-	-	-	7,613	7,613
1769	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,792	9,072	18,864
1770	-	323	323	-	-	-	9,774	7,523	17,297
1771	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,676	8,676
1772	-	284	284	-	-	-	40,386	3,312	43,698
1773	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,930	4,768	14,698
1774	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,134	7,632	17,766
1775	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,008	3,854	13,862
1776	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,050	7,008	27,058
1777	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,827	8,635	19,462
1778	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,657	6,158	16,815
1779	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,939	5,036	14,975
1780	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,874	3,607	18,481
1781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,367	1,367
1782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,961	3,961
1783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,436	2,436
1784	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,439	2,439
1785	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,058	5,447	25,505
1786	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,668	5,291	43,959
1787	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,901	11,064	30,965
1788	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,784	3,179	22,963
1789	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,544	3,969	23,513
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,557	4,272	24,829
1791	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,985	3,812	21,797
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,943	1,330	12,273
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,289	2,363	12,652
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,785	2,785
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,996	9,996
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,343	7,527	27,870
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,627	2,428	20,055
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,803	89	17,892
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	497	497
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,073	16,722	37,795
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,819	5,819
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,247	14,247
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,136	19,136
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,706	22,706
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,485	18,485
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,671	14,671
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,651	5,651
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,980	9,980
1809	-	1,046	1,046	-	-	-	-	3,495	3,495
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,042	10,042
1811	-	-	-	-	46,886	46,886	-	12,391	12,391
	1,220,617	457,941	1,678,558	171,229	55,727	226,956	1,446,148	458,854	1,905,002

BOMBAY.			MADRAS.			BENGAL.			PRINCE of WALES'S ISLAND.		
Bullion.	Merchand ^{ce} .	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Merchand ^{ce} .	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Merchand ^{ce} .	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Merchand ^{ce} .	TOTAL.
117,218	53,701	170,919	209,853	33,803	243,656	70,133	8,079	78,212	-	-	-
94,390	18,592	112,982	196,882	29,174	226,056	41,856	11,377	53,233	-	-	-
79,346	72,922	152,268	132,415	36,954	169,369	47,745	12,887	60,632	-	-	-
31,382	83,770	115,152	129,782	34,285	164,067	47,044	23,877	70,921	-	-	-
-	35,165	35,165	115,542	34,369	149,911	42,704	23,526	66,230	-	-	-
26,739	24,236	50,975	129,291	30,667	159,958	65,044	18,381	83,425	-	-	-
79,010	16,123	95,133	155,105	35,541	190,646	57,116	11,012	68,128	-	-	-
52,418	3,117	55,535	140,635	29,044	169,679	120,917	16,292	137,209	-	-	-
91,343	6,982	98,325	131,790	23,581	155,371	139,520	18,949	158,469	-	-	-
81,141	22,041	103,182	275,313	32,243	307,556	140,441	15,239	155,680	-	-	-
134,288	35,984	170,272	194,548	37,510	232,058	222,559	16,539	228,898	-	-	-
99,919	75,996	175,915	122,117	26,768	148,885	77,319	3,575	80,894	-	-	-
114,718	57,200	171,918	84,196	28,569	112,765	61,524	14,981	76,505	-	-	-
82,062	60,311	142,373	193,550	34,642	228,192	128,658	24,261	152,919	-	-	-
57,545	47,350	104,895	157,771	35,608	193,379	162,215	23,332	185,547	-	-	-
56,738	34,055	90,793	134,425	36,413	170,838	132,253	25,125	157,378	-	-	-
114,668	19,604	134,272	153,390	36,403	189,793	152,890	26,950	179,840	-	-	-
55,296	14,168	69,464	228,574	31,598	260,172	126,113	21,673	147,786	-	-	-
54,122	26,367	80,489	196,093	7,919	204,012	183,629	32,229	215,858	-	-	-
28,371	21,261	49,632	96,574	28,535	125,109	94,569	38,911	133,480	-	-	-
42,439	28,850	71,289	76,234	29,223	105,457	225,772	30,974	256,746	-	-	-
68,978	43,671	112,649	190,586	35,934	226,520	131,944	37,740	169,684	-	-	-
-	40,692	40,692	190,892	31,237	225,129	109,621	41,167	150,788	-	-	-
57,770	32,220	89,990	318,006	45,934	363,940	-	51,708	51,708	-	-	-
57,552	40,344	97,896	211,102	46,015	257,117	86,355	39,842	126,197	-	-	-
28,340	45,571	73,911	127,891	13,254	141,145	127,529	40,629	168,158	-	-	-
55,423	39,892	95,315	276,610	12,268	288,878	-	52,458	52,458	-	-	-
47,532	56,543	104,075	137,884	39,618	177,502	141,918	63,063	204,981	-	-	-
59,750	45,767	105,517	156,269	49,928	206,197	156,270	106,035	262,305	-	-	-
57,217	56,907	114,124	140,420	17,645	158,065	84,038	47,731	131,769	-	-	-
48,836	33,636	82,472	174,918	35,420	210,338	103,314	65,210	168,594	-	-	-
34,270	47,574	81,844	141,370	34,019	175,389	109,472	26,397	135,869	-	-	-
44,601	89,080	133,681	142,165	30,499	172,664	156,669	98,554	255,223	-	-	-
61,928	61,384	123,312	137,180	19,252	156,432	141,328	36,991	180,319	-	-	-
110,935	72,495	183,430	284,863	30,558	315,421	107,475	123,437	238,912	-	-	-
62,676	47,524	110,200	287,440	43,936	331,376	92,796	83,207	176,003	-	-	-
38,865	57,506	96,371	321,333	21,899	343,232	-	75,618	75,618	-	-	-
56,231	73,875	130,106	158,876	48,571	207,447	112,342	55,932	168,274	-	-	-
9,483	48,706	58,189	285,660	26,436	312,096	89,140	51,507	140,647	-	-	-
7,674	34,724	42,408	235,261	35,553	270,814	488,362	26,555	514,917	-	-	-
95,011	49,149	144,160	369,599	56,139	425,738	133,016	29,438	162,454	-	-	-
175,344	57,990	233,334	230,837	44,735	275,572	273,732	91,882	366,614	-	-	-
85,511	79,159	164,670	188,944	39,689	228,633	368,528	94,583	463,111	-	-	-
113,794	89,369	203,163	282,895	65,092	347,987	331,269	116,487	447,756	-	-	-
81,763	108,063	189,826	263,288	75,826	339,114	201,809	123,885	325,694	-	-	-
77,027	118,960	195,987	400,255	103,769	504,024	171,384	106,457	280,841	-	-	-
121,692	113,212	234,904	151,087	57,125	208,212	157,656	48,896	206,552	-	-	-
108,855	85,088	193,943	309,364	51,258	360,622	40,820	33,600	74,420	-	-	-
180,736	94,430	275,166	192,555	57,798	250,353	157,415	92,555	249,970	-	-	-
35,423	104,578	140,001	152,624	28,221	180,845	-	85,042	85,042	-	-	-
-	123,560	123,560	-	65,892	65,892	-	87,494	87,494	-	-	-
-	100,358	100,358	-	48,404	48,404	-	115,015	115,015	-	-	-
-	197,546	197,546	-	62,962	62,962	-	135,969	135,969	-	-	-
-	198,168	198,168	-	67,013	67,013	-	125,952	125,952	-	-	-
-	127,318	127,318	-	158,310	158,310	-	64,308	64,308	-	-	-
-	173,604	173,604	-	69,192	69,192	-	95,534	95,534	-	-	-
-	160,328	160,328	-	80,966	80,966	-	78,127	78,127	-	-	-
-	213,369	213,369	-	119,890	119,890	-	72,195	72,195	-	-	-
-	212,219	212,219	-	93,320	93,320	-	117,750	117,750	-	-	-
-	147,419	147,419	-	105,533	105,533	-	140,058	140,058	-	-	-
-	141,736	141,736	-	118,315	118,315	-	169,069	169,069	-	-	-
-	119,892	119,892	-	115,334	115,334	-	119,020	119,020	-	-	-
-	133,715	133,715	-	53,265	53,265	-	115,503	115,503	-	-	-
-	155,759	155,759	-	81,126	81,126	-	72,090	72,090	-	-	-
-	151,888	151,888	-	95,435	95,435	-	78,133	78,133	-	-	-
-	109,729	109,729	1,806	130,183	131,989	-	92,043	92,043	-	-	-
-	105,973	105,973	-	103,826	103,826	-	121,357	121,357	-	-	-
-	95,402	95,402	-	85,945	85,945	-	175,808	175,808	-	-	-
-	105,622	105,622	-	102,767	102,767	-	179,646	179,646	-	-	-
-	106,320	106,320	-	137,315	137,315	-	147,972	147,972	-	-	-
-	139,217	139,217	-	61,183	61,183	-	110,349	110,349	-	-	-
-	110,016	110,016	-	111,383	111,383	-	193,038	193,038	-	-	-
-	60,488	60,488	-	140,885	140,885	-	146,286	146,286	-	-	-
-	188,570	188,570	-	82,154	82,154	-	65,601	65,601	-	-	-
-	123,759	123,759	-	127,304	127,304	-	165,352	165,352	-	-	-
-	76,249	76,249	-	59,798	59,798	-	132,481	132,481	-	-	-
-	86,604	86,604	-	57,207	57,207	-	85,439	85,439	-	-	-
-	74,113	74,113	-	95,129	95,129	-	70,394	70,394	-	-	-
16,204	123,147	139,351	-	90,869	90,869	-	76,851	76,851	-	-	-
-	140,696	140,696	-	101,663	101,663	-	130,854	130,854	-	-	-
-	118,346	118,346	-	96,598	96,598	-	138,298	138,298	-	-	-
53,301	180,018	233,319	-	88,905	88,905	-	171,197	171,197	-	-	-
-	140,471	140,471	512,147	94,791	606,938	-	133,244	133,244	-	-	-
-	127,279	127,279	134,888	68,987	203,875	-	179,915	179,915	-	-	-
-	132,164	132,164	-	67,411	67,411	-	134,968	134,968	-	-	-
-	127,594	127,594	-	141,812	141,812	-	193,582	193,582	-	-	-
-	54,916	54,916	-	121,620	121,620	-	185,571	185,571	-	-	-
-	204,484	204,484	-	184,057	184,057	-	199,624	199,624	-	-	-
-	199,579	199,579	-	158,442	158,442	-	192,840	192,840	-	-	-
41,838	190,608	232,446	156,932	148,272	305,204	-	233,590	233,590	-	-	-
502,054	280,797	782,851	99,699	82,860	182,559	99,699	232,675	332,374	-	-	-
100,592	187,922	288,514	20,563	149,362	169,925	-	358,645	358,645	-	-	-
138,853	270,860	409,653	210,384	133,409	343,793	231,666	288,190	519,856	-	-	-
-	332,669	332,669	122,859	239,158	362,017	312,736	407,024	719,760	-	-	-
101,292	297,633	398,925	31,059	263,096	294,155	1,005,549	394,366	1,399,915	-	-	-
-	203,454	203,454	207,063	145,183	352,246	586,634	247,453	834,087	-	-	-
200,000	113,911	313,911	400,820	153,727	554,547	1,131,219	343,076	1,474,295	-	-	-
-	288,965	288,965	-	129,948	129,948	499,483	244,257	743,740	-	-	-
-	413,381	413,381	-	217,017	217,017	-	404,944	404,944	-	-	-
-	246,391	246,391	-	189,808	189,808	200,163	374,086	574,249	-	-	-
-	274,252	274,252	-	151,035	151,035	-	410,643	410,643	-	-	-
-	286,402	286,402	-	152,085	152,085	-	349,886	349,886	-	-	-
-	339,652	339,652	-	207,220	207,220	-	392,755	392,755	-	-	-
-	304,987	304,987	-	192,667	192,667	-	390,401	390,401	-	-	-
16,32,509	11,945,297	16,577,									

- - - - - distinguishing each Year, and the several Presidencies : - - - - - With

TOTAL INDIA.			TOTAL CHINA.			TOTAL INDIA and CHINA.				
SEASON		Bullion.	Merchan ^{ce} .	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Merchan ^{ce} .	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Merchan ^{ce} .	TOTAL.
1708	-	415,199	100,433	515,632	32,387	1,571	33,958	447,586	102,004	549,590
1709	-	357,636	114,483	472,119	41,637	9,055	50,692	399,273	123,538	522,811
1710	-	300,493	175,910	476,403	71,770	8,170	79,940	372,263	184,080	556,343
1711	-	234,509	146,723	381,232	90,478	2,662	93,140	324,987	149,385	474,372
1712	-	190,582	97,100	287,682	30,694	3,545	34,239	221,276	100,645	321,921
1713	-	243,143	76,745	319,893	17,616	2,289	19,905	260,764	79,034	339,798
1714	-	314,070	69,526	383,596	47,597	4,492	52,089	361,667	74,018	435,685
1715	-	334,342	52,631	386,973	84,642	5,234	89,876	418,984	57,865	476,849
1716	-	422,834	54,890	477,724	62,577	9,898	72,475	485,411	64,788	550,199
1717	-	547,209	77,812	625,021	55,634	5,369	61,003	602,843	83,181	686,024
1718	-	594,964	94,382	689,346	53,291	6,993	60,284	653,255	101,375	754,630
1719	-	374,485	116,823	491,308	143,588	8,327	151,915	518,073	125,150	643,223
1720	-	354,086	106,474	460,560	96,439	7,278	103,717	450,525	113,752	564,277
1721	-	496,793	127,389	624,182	127,670	10,084	137,754	624,463	137,473	761,936
1722	-	488,921	118,150	607,071	115,505	8,030	123,535	604,426	126,180	730,606
1723	-	417,918	105,428	523,346	43,455	4,899	48,354	461,373	110,327	571,700
1724	-	523,193	90,162	613,355	69,230	1,136	70,366	592,423	91,298	683,721
1725	-	423,564	70,867	494,431	38,804	4,372	43,176	462,368	75,239	537,607
1726	-	445,442	68,603	514,045	38,659	3,608	42,267	484,101	72,211	556,312
1727	-	251,668	90,057	341,725	113,484	4,340	117,824	365,152	94,397	459,549
1728	-	378,653	90,957	469,610	136,453	5,693	142,146	515,106	95,750	610,856
1729	-	434,512	120,466	554,978	195,751	5,345	201,096	630,263	125,811	756,074
1730	-	341,257	121,676	462,933	193,810	4,860	198,670	535,067	126,536	661,603
1731	-	454,728	133,961	588,689	159,101	5,595	164,696	613,829	139,556	753,385
1732	-	393,377	129,346	522,723	-	1,154	1,154	393,377	130,500	523,877
1733	-	327,215	103,050	430,265	75,574	4,646	80,220	402,789	107,696	510,485
1734	-	391,075	100,495	501,570	99,916	6,032	105,948	490,991	116,527	607,518
1735	-	373,114	165,300	538,414	109,872	6,078	115,950	482,936	171,378	654,314
1736	-	424,685	209,938	634,623	133,289	9,303	142,592	557,974	219,241	777,215
1737	-	352,655	124,854	477,509	140,065	12,476	152,541	492,720	137,330	630,050
1738	-	404,084	140,592	544,676	70,441	10,586	81,027	474,525	151,178	625,703
1739	-	333,660	115,237	448,897	94,241	8,379	102,620	427,901	123,616	551,517
1740	-	396,800	225,200	622,000	88,126	11,787	99,913	484,926	236,987	721,913
1741	-	386,347	139,965	526,312	51,203	8,346	59,549	437,550	148,311	585,861
1742	-	541,855	251,968	793,823	39,024	7,460	46,484	580,879	259,423	840,302
1743	-	507,059	204,436	711,495	40,820	6,780	47,600	547,879	211,266	759,145
1744	-	426,412	192,202	618,614	32,138	8,758	40,896	458,545	200,960	659,505
1745	-	373,205	187,386	560,591	103,648	13,535	117,233	476,853	200,971	677,824
1746	-	426,956	160,974	587,930	133,064	13,742	146,806	560,020	174,716	734,736
1747	-	779,257	121,535	900,792	-	-	-	779,257	121,585	900,842
1748	-	611,878	140,811	752,689	95,012	14,012	109,024	706,890	154,823	861,713
1749	-	694,271	228,478	922,749	205,798	27,639	233,437	900,069	256,117	1,156,186
1750	-	657,235	260,650	917,885	152,017	21,438	173,455	809,252	282,088	1,091,340
1751	-	746,890	277,753	1,024,643	189,295	38,455	227,750	936,185	316,208	1,252,393
1752	-	566,855	336,627	903,482	266,539	41,590	308,129	833,394	378,217	1,211,611
1753	-	667,923	337,998	1,005,921	276,333	46,936	323,269	944,256	384,934	1,329,190
1754	-	450,142	230,366	680,508	218,751	29,236	247,987	668,893	259,602	928,495
1755	-	478,477	198,644	677,121	141,901	27,483	169,389	620,378	226,132	846,510
1756	-	550,140	272,754	822,894	244,868	42,193	287,061	795,008	314,947	1,109,955
1757	-	220,434	247,164	467,598	235,818	37,907	273,725	456,252	285,071	741,323
1758	-	32,925	286,892	319,817	139,679	40,440	180,119	172,604	327,332	499,936
1759	-	19,990	283,436	303,426	122,932	50,980	173,912	142,922	334,416	477,338
1760	-	38,055	413,485	451,540	53,081	60,019	113,100	91,136	473,504	564,640
1761	-	1,935	404,117	406,052	25,154	81,335	106,489	27,089	485,552	512,641
1762	-	18,750	372,510	391,260	28,126	59,218	87,414	46,876	431,798	478,674
1763	-	39,150	354,174	393,324	-	72,729	72,729	39,150	426,903	466,053
1764	-	59,118	337,281	396,399	307,410	70,281	377,691	366,528	407,562	774,090
1765	-	20,636	423,553	444,189	294,526	73,842	368,368	315,162	497,395	812,557
1766	-	-	441,663	441,663	946	54,718	55,664	946	496,381	497,327
1767	-	-	409,221	409,221	-	136,384	136,384	-	545,605	545,605
1768	-	-	446,220	446,220	162,137	154,467	316,604	162,137	600,687	762,824
1769	-	9,792	376,450	386,242	233,045	179,246	412,291	242,837	555,696	798,533
1770	-	9,774	326,957	336,731	293,210	152,798	446,008	302,984	479,755	782,739
1771	-	-	327,727	327,727	199,615	147,082	346,697	199,615	474,809	674,424
1772	-	40,386	343,083	383,469	-	132,553	132,553	40,386	475,636	516,022
1773	-	11,736	348,058	359,794	-	80,051	80,051	11,736	428,109	439,845
1774	-	10,134	352,042	362,176	-	92,810	92,810	10,134	444,352	454,486
1775	-	10,008	378,222	388,230	-	99,114	99,114	10,008	477,336	487,344
1776	-	20,050	410,420	430,470	88,574	107,848	196,422	108,624	518,268	626,892
1777	-	10,827	415,811	426,638	-	126,233	126,233	10,827	542,044	552,871
1778	-	10,657	330,844	341,501	-	92,745	92,745	10,657	423,589	434,246
1779	-	9,939	434,699	444,638	-	104,846	104,846	9,939	539,545	549,484
1780	-	14,874	420,051	434,925	-	182,066	182,066	14,874	602,117	616,991
1781	-	-	348,968	348,968	-	67,151	67,151	-	416,119	416,119
1782	-	-	440,966	440,966	-	106,126	106,126	-	547,092	547,092
1783	-	-	285,358	285,358	-	120,084	120,084	-	405,442	405,442
1784	-	-	241,267	241,267	-	177,480	177,480	-	418,747	418,747
1785	-	20,058	259,061	279,119	704,254	270,109	974,363	724,312	529,170	1,253,482
1786	-	54,872	305,787	360,659	694,962	245,529	940,491	749,834	551,316	1,301,150
1787	-	19,901	399,185	419,086	626,897	368,442	995,339	646,798	767,627	1,414,425
1788	-	10,784	371,063	381,847	469,408	401,199	870,607	489,192	772,262	1,261,454
1789	-	72,845	453,723	526,568	714,233	470,480	1,184,713	787,078	924,203	1,711,281
1790	-	532,704	387,610	920,314	-	541,174	541,174	532,704	923,784	1,461,488
1791	-	152,873	400,957	553,830	377,685	574,001	951,686	530,558	974,958	1,505,516
1792	-	10,943	351,042	361,985	-	680,219	680,219	10,943	1,031,261	1,042,204
1793	-	10,289	495,718	506,007	-	760,029	760,029	10,289	1,255,747	1,266,036
1794	-	-	393,398	393,398	-	744,140	744,140	-	1,137,538	1,137,538
1795	-	-	628,462	628,462	38,150	632,310	670,460	38,150	1,260,772	1,298,922
1796	-	20,343	594,742	615,085	200,656	496,758	697,414	220,999	1,091,500	1,312,499
1797	-	216,352	611,726	828,118	411,466	499,925	911,391	627,858	1,111,651	1,739,509
1798	-	719,255	634,445	1,353,700	498,493	782,309	1,280,802	1,217,748	1,416,754	2,634,502
1799	-	121,155	729,003	850,158	140,308	830,679	970,987	261,463	1,559,682	1,821,145
1800	-	601,976	777,235	1,379,211	-	925,575	925,575	601,976	1,702,810	2,304,786
1801	-	435,595	1,035,848	1,471,443	-	1,041,337	1,041,337	435,595	2,077,185	2,512,780
1802	-	1,137,900	1,017,877	2,155,777	572,038	1,098,935	1,670,973	1,709,938	2,116,812	3,826,750
1803	-	793,697	668,842	1,462,539	193,085	1,205,413	1,398,498	986,782	1,874,255	2,861,037
1804	-	1,732,039	776,319	2,508,358	201,499	1,049,370	1,250,869	1,933,538	1,825,689	3,759,227
1805	-	499,483	782,581	1,282,064	200,503	1,114,484	1,314,987	699,986	1,897,068	2,597,054
1806	-	-	1,183,369	1,183,369	-	1,134,225	1,134,225	-	2,317,594	2,317,594
1807	-									

AMOUNT of the principal Articles of Export in the under-mentioned Periods; viz.

	Woollens.	Lead.	Copper.	Iron.	Tin.	Stores.	Foreign Goods.	Charges.	TOTAL Merchand ^{ce} .	Bullion.	TOTAL.
From	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1708 to 1720 -	963,574	74,399	- -	53,977	32,806	162,507	33,389	38,163	1,358,815	5,516,907	6,875,722
1721 to 1730 -	699,334	71,681	- -	54,100	3,596	143,341	48,248	34,922	1,055,222	5,274,742	6,329,964
1731 to 1740 -	804,024	125,455	173,513	65,632	- -	229,548	99,273	36,564	1,534,009	4,822,018	6,356,027
1741 to 1750 -	1,190,201	133,251	242,395	72,520	- -	198,287	124,065	49,546	2,010,265	6,257,194	8,267,459
1751 to 1760 -	1,768,749	127,816	750,873	62,823	- -	428,477	109,749	51,876	3,300,363	5,661,028	8,961,391
1761 to 1770 -	2,583,359	311,315	822,769	85,314	- -	951,354	135,142	38,081	4,927,334	1,503,709	6,431,043
1771 to 1780 -	2,129,910	147,125	1,443,406	55,395	- -	930,722	187,842	31,905	4,926,305	426,800	5,353,105
1781 to 1790 -	3,345,103	292,095	1,230,709	73,617	137,814	908,931	213,572	58,921	6,262,762	3,929,918	10,190,680
1791 to 1800 -	7,414,135	333,707	1,506,197	223,111	726,124	1,975,635	271,708	92,056	12,542,673	3,519,984	16,062,657
1801 to 1811 -	12,652,709	787,960	1,982,985	568,593	420,345	3,936,389	808,247	468,566	21,625,794	5,966,002	27,591,796
TOTAL - £.	33,551,098	2,404,804	8,152,847	1,315,082	1,320,685	9,865,191	2,031,235	900,600	59,541,542	42,878,302	102,419,844

MEMORANDUM:

THE Value of the Merchandize is the Prime Cost of the Goods; an additional Half per Cent. for Shipping Charges is cast on the Amount of each Invoice, and is stated in the column of Charges. This column also includes the £.4 per Cent. War Duty paid since the year 1803, amounting to £.319,426.

East India House, }
25th March 1813.

(Errors excepted.)

Chas Cartwright,
Acct Genl.

AN ACCOUNT

OF

BULLION and MERCHANDIZE Exported by
The EAST INDIA COMPANY to *India* and *China*
respectively, from 1708 to the latest Period;
distinguishing each Year, and the several
Presidencies: With a Statement of the Mode
in which the Value of the Merchandize is
calculated.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
17 April 1813.

ACCOUNTS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

(33 Geo. III. Cap. 52. Sec. 121.)

VIZ:

1.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

Made up to 1st day of March 1813, containing

The AMOUNT of the PROCEEDS of the SALE of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of The East India Company in Great Britain; and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof; together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year;—and, STATEMENT of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, and the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the STATE of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company in Great Britain and Afloat.

AMOUNT of PROCEEDS of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of The East India Company in Great Britain, and of Their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Expenditure, in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof; with an Estimate of the same, for the Current Year.

RECEIPTS:

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
CASH in the Treasury, 1 st March 1812 (Morning) including Duty on Tea	995,394	6	1	CUSTOMS	165,664	10	9
Company's Goods sold	6,082,605	16	8	Freight and Demorage	2,144,351	5	2
Hon ^{ble} Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	259,374	18	10	Goods and Stores exported	1,973,898	12	8
Private Trade Goods sold	1,526,567	15	9	India Debt	3,923,041	17	5
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	260,777	13	7	Bills of Exchange, from India	29,682	—	11
Customs on D ^o	62,104	15	8	— D ^o — China	82,591	17	5
Freight on D ^o	196,202	4	8	Charges, General	856,922	14	8
One Year's Interest received of the Bank of England, being the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 47.	36,226	15	10	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	945,435	17	10
Duty on Tea, received	3,138,976	1	3	Interest and Sinking Fund on Loan from Public	172,115	—	—
Bullion received from India and China	634,152	11	10	Bonds paid in on Sales	1,381,950	—	—
Bonds issued	198,900	—	—	Proprietors of Private Trade	1,670,524	8	3
Loan from the Public	2,500,000	—	—	Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough, and retired from Service	210,044	14	5
Almshouses at Poplar	1,907	5	9	Duty on Tea	2,609,473	2	7
Loan from Bank on Bond	634,000	—	—	Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot	59,951	18	4
					£.	16,226,548	— 5
				BALANCE in Favour on 1 st March 1813		300,642	5 6
	£.	16,527,190	5 11		£.	16,527,190	5 11

ESTIMATE of the same for the Current Year, from the 1st of March 1813 to 1st March 1814.

	£.		£.
CASH in the Treasury 1 st March 1813 (Morning) including Duty on Tea	300,642	CUSTOMS	143,380
Company's Goods sold, and to be sold	6,460,540	Duty on Tea	1,388,054
Hon ^{ble} Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	290,470	Freight and Demorage	2,153,422
Private Trade Goods sold before 1 st March	566,000	Goods and Stores exported	2,192,669
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	150,000	Bills of Exchange from India and China	2,594,492
Freight on D ^o	139,000	Charges General	745,000
One Year's Interest at £. 3. per Cent. per Annum, on £. 1,207,559. 15s. the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank agreeably to Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 47.	36,226	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	980,000
Government, on account of the Company's Claims	2,294,426	Interest and Sinking Fund on Loan from Public	242,820
Bullion expected from India	700,000	Bonds advertized to be paid off	15,417
Government, on account of Hemp	300,000	Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough, and retired from Service	266,000
Bills of Exchange from India, on account of Supplies to the Navy	150,000	Warrants passed the Court, unpaid	32,000
	£.	Buyers of Tea returned	971
	11,387,304	Proprietors of Private Trade	610,000
BALANCE deficient on 1 st March 1814	677,921	Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot	67,000
	£.	Bank for a Loan on Bond	634,000
	12,065,225		£.
			12,065,225

Mem.—The Amount of Bonds in the Treasury which may be issued, was, on 1st March 1813, £. 883,075. and as the Loan from the Bank of £. 634,000. for which Bonds are deposited as security, is estimated to be paid off, the Company may avail themselves of an issue of their Bonds, in the Year ending the 1st March 1814, to the Total Amount of £. 1,517,075. should the state of the Money Market render such an issue practicable.

STATEMENT of their BOND DETS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS ;
The State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining

TO Bonds bearing Interest at £. 5. per Cent. per Annum - - - - -	£. 5,382,925
To Bonds not bearing Interest - - - - -	15,417
To Bills of Exchange unpaid, from India - - - - -	1,777,293
To - - - - Ditto - - - - China - - - - -	51,077
To Customs and Excise on Goods sold, and Customs on Goods unsold - - - - -	1,489,049
To the Public, for a Loan in 1812, at £. 5. 5s. 7½d. per Cent. per Annum, after deducting the amount Redeemed - - - - -	2,416,885
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be sold, per Act of 1788, at £. 4. per Cent. per Annum - - - - -	700,000
To Ditto, for a Loan on Bond at £. 4. per Cent. per Annum - - - - -	100,000
To Ditto, for a Loan on Bond at £. 5. per Cent. per Annum - - - - -	634,000
To Ditto, for Interest on the above Loans, to 8th March - - - - -	16,523
To Freight and Demorage - - - - -	87,400
To Supra Cargoes, Commission on all Goods sold and unsold - - - - -	133,321
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold - - - - -	610,000
To Almshouses at Poplar - - - - -	64,300
To what owing for Exports of former Seasons - - - - -	93,483
To Ditto, to the Warehouse and other Contingent Funds - - - - -	17,677
To Warrants passed the Court, unpaid - - - - -	32,000
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and resold - - - - -	971
To Interest on Bonds - - - - -	149,633
To Dividends on Stock - - - - -	67,880
	13,839,834
BALANCE in Favour - - - - -	3,799,550
	£. 17,639,384

East India House, }
2d April 1813. }

(Errors excepted)

CHA^s CARTWRIGHT.

with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest, and to The Company in *Great Britain* and Afloat, on the 1st day of March 1813.

BY what due from Government to the Company	£. 1,207,560
By Cash, its Balance on 1st March 1813	300,642
By the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	1,488,040
By the Hon ^{ble} Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	42,971
By the Value of Goods in England, unsold	5,646,074
By Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks	2,287,411
By Exports, paid for Season 1812-13, exclusive of Bullion	1,276,675
By Impress and War Allowances, paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	650,629
By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad	69,600
By the Value of the East India House and Warehouses	1,138,000
By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops, old Account	£. 960,000
By Ditto - - - for Expeditions to Mauritius, Java, &c. &c. as per Account made up to 1st January 1813	2,294,426
	3,254,426
By what due from Government on account of Hemp from India	257,475
By what owing from sundry Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England	19,881
	£. 17,639,384

AN ACCOUNT of NEW or INCREASED Salaries, Establishments or Pensions, payable in *Great Britain*, granted or created between the 1st day of March 1812 and the 1st day of March 1813.

SALARIES.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mr. John Morice, Increase	100 — —	
Sundry Junior Clerks of the House and Warehouses, Increase	910 5 8	1,010 5 8
ANNUITANTS & PENSIONERS.		
Sir James Mackintosh, late Recorder of Bombay	1,200 — —	
Captain Hay, for his gallant defence of the Company's Ship Astell	400 — —	
Robert Broff, Bencoolen Establishment	200 — —	
John Petrie, Bengal Civil Service	150 — —	
Widow of Captain Philip Melville	25 — —	
Widow of a Lieutenant of Bombay Marine	41 5 —	
Daughters of late Governor of Bencoolen	75 — —	
Sundry small Annuities to Clerks and Widows of Clerks deceased	425 — —	2,516 5 —
		£. 3,526 10 8

RETURN to the Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52. sect. 126.; requiring certain Accounts of the Revenues and Charges, &c. of The *East India Company*, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

THE non-arrival of the Accounts from *India*, renders it impossible to prepare the Statements required by the Act above-mentioned.

East-India House, }
27th April 1813. }

W^m WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

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2.
RETURN to the ACT of the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52. section 126.;—requiring certain Accounts of the Revenues and Charges, &c. of The *East India Company*, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

CONTAINING
The AMOUNT of the Proceeds of the SALE of Goods and Merchandise of The *East India Company* in Great Britain, and of Their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof:—Together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year:—and, Statement of their Bond Debts and Simple Contract Debts, and the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest;—and the State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to The Company in Great Britain and Afloat.

ACCOUNTS
RELATIVE TO
EAST INDIA REVENUES:
(33 Geo. III. Cap. 52. Sec. 126.)
VIZ.
1.
ANNUAL ACCOUNT,
Made up to the 1st day of March 1813,

153 & 154.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
27 April 1813.

No. 3.

Copy of the 15th and 35th INTERROGATORIES; proposed, by the Governor General in Council of *Bengal*, to the JUDGES OF CIRCUIT, and the ZILLAH JUDGES, in 1801:—with, The ANSWERS of the said Judges to those Interrogatories.

15th INTERROGATORY.

WHAT is your opinion, regarding the general moral character of the Inhabitants of your Division? Has the moral character of the Inhabitants in general, improved or otherwise, by the system established by the British Government, for the administration of the Laws, and for the conduct of the internal administration of the country?

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

CALCUTTA Court of Appeal and Circuit, Messrs. W. A. Brooke, Ramus, and Bruce; 22 March 1802.

From the frequent instances that come before us, of duplicity, fraud, ingratitude and falsehood, we consider the moral character of the natives depraved to a degree. It is difficult to draw a comparison between their general moral character, prior and subsequent to the establishment of the present system. It may not, perhaps, be at all improved; but no satisfactory reason occurs to our minds for supposing it to be worse now than formerly.

MAGISTRATE of Jessore, Mr. S. Middleton; 7 December 1801.

I do not consider the moral character of the inferior classes, materially improved.

MAGISTRATE of Midnapore, Mr. H. Stracey; 30 January 1802.

It is not easy to say, whether the moral character of the natives has improved by means of the system established by us. In my opinion, the system has little direct influence on the morals of the people. They are probably somewhat more licentious than formerly. Chicanery, subornation, fraud and perjury, are certainly more common. These constantly occur among the suitors and witnesses; and the pleaders, through whom it

35th INTERROGATORY.

DO any measures occur to you, the adoption of which would, in your opinion, contribute progressively to the improvement of the moral character of the Inhabitants of the Division?

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

We are sorry our limited leisure has prevented our submitting any measure for adoption, tending to so beneficial an end.

Foundation schools should be established by Government, for the instruction of the inhabitants, and which, for a small establishment, would be equal to educating 1,000 boys in each district.

To attempt any material improvement or alteration in the moral character of the natives, by the intervention of legislative measures, I look upon as vain.

2. They no longer consider the laws as a part of their religion. I do not even see that with us law and morality have much connexion. It is the province of the magistrate to quell disorders and preserve peace, but as to good morals, I am not aware that

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

might be thought the judge possessed some little power of check and controul, never I think exert themselves to prevent them. Intrigue and corruption in the amlah, so as to affect the actual administration of justice, seldom happen; oppression, cruelty, violence of all sorts, except that of decoits and choars, are grown much less frequent. The ill treatment of women, of servants, and slaves, has nearly ceased. The same may be said of the corporal severities formerly exercised in collecting the revenue. The poor look up to the laws, and not, as heretofore, to a patron for protection. In some respects, therefore, the present mode of administering justice may be deemed conducive to good morals.

2. Drunkenness, prostitution, indecorum, profligacy of manners, must increase under a system, which although it professes to administer the Mahomedan Law, does not punish those immoralities. None of these, however, prevail to an alarming degree in this district.

3. Midnapore contains no large towns. I beg leave here to offer it as my opinion, that little morality is learnt in any court of justice. In Calcutta I have reason to believe the morals of the people are worst, in spite of the severity of the Police and of the English laws; nor do I attribute this solely to the size, population, and indiscriminate society of the capital, but in part to the Supreme Court. I scarcely ever knew a native connected with the Supreme Court, whose morals and manners were not contaminated by that connexion. In mentioning this evil, which I by no means attribute to individuals, I trust it will not be imagined I mean to speak generally with disrespect of the institution of the Court itself.

4. The bulk of the inhabitants of Midnapore appear to me to have very well preserved their original mildness, simplicity and innocence. They retain the characteristic features of Hindoos. They are less quarrelsome, and give less trouble than the natives of the neighbouring districts. They are little in the habit of engaging in law-suits; and it appears to me that but a small proportion of them have opportunities of seeing the practices, and learning the vices of the cutcherry.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

either by precept or example we are capable of producing any effect whatever. The vices and the crimes of the people proceed from their poverty and ignorance, and I do not conceive they are likely to grow much richer or wiser, while the present state of things exists.

3. This assertion, however, that the vices and crimes of the people proceed from their poverty and ignorance, I would wish to be understood with limitations. Where considerable numbers are collected, and associate together, especially if there happens to be much inequality of rank and fortune, the morals of the people are worst, though compared to the inhabitants of other parts of the same country, they may be said to be neither indigent nor uninformed; but in such situations they are liable to fall into bad company, to acquire new habits and new wants. The same may be observed respecting such persons as have occasion to attend our cutcherries. They get into bad habits. It is not always, therefore, that the people are worst where they are poorest and most ignorant. Nevertheless, the assertion is, in my opinion, generally speaking, true. It is certain that where labour is amply rewarded, where all can easily get employment, and where the poor are provided for, the people lead industrious and virtuous lives, and it will be observed, that in remote parts of the Mofussul, where debauchery and dissipation are little known, very few resort to depredations on the public, except from necessity.

4. Most, but not all decoits begin their evil practices from necessity. A ryot finding some difficulty to subsist, either from his imprudence or ill fortune, a peon or other servant losing his place and unable to procure another, a cooly finding no employment,—such persons, of which, in this populous country, there are always many thousands, often take to stealing, are corrupted by vicious companions, drink spirits, and are gradually led on, from impunity and habits of idleness, to become decoits, and depend on robbery alone for subsistence.

5. The people are, I presume, little different from what they were 1000 years ago. The Mahomedan Government had hardly any effect on the national character, and our Government must have still less, because we do not, like the Mahomedans, coalesce with the body of the people. We cannot mix in their society—we have made no attempts to introduce European science and learning among them. They appear to me as far from adopting our customs, as we are from adopting theirs.

6. The power of the Bengal Government appears to me, of all governments, the most unquestionably despotic over its subjects. The submission of the natives is perfect and unqualified, so complete, as to preclude the necessity of coercion or intimidation of any kind. All appearance of military interference in the Police, is or may be kept out of sight. It is the principle of ignorance, and not of fear, that at present preserves us; and I should imagine it will be only when European laws, religion, and literature come to be disseminated in this country, that it will be necessary to draw the reins tighter, and to shew, what

*Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.**Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.*

what we certainly at present possess, power irresistible to command obedience.

7. But this sort of power, the result of policy and force on the one hand, and utter ignorance and wretchedness on the other, does not suppose any influence whatever over the hearts of the natives. In fact, if any change has been introduced in their habits and tastes since they became subject to our dominion, such change may very well be termed accidental. But I am not myself sensible of any very material change.

8. It is in Calcutta alone that the effect of the intercourse between Europeans and natives is in any degree visible. There, and there alone, an indistinct sort of link may be discerned between the rulers and the people. But how extremely faint and imperfect this link is, must be well known. The lowest and poorest Europeans, and the native born Christians and Portuguese, between whom and us it is scarcely necessary to say, there subsists little connection or similarity of pursuit, do in some slight degree mix with the natives in their ordinary concerns and their amusements, just sufficient to produce an inconsiderable change in their manners and character. The circumstance of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, too, and the intercourse between the natives and the lowest officers of that Court, must be considered as another cause of the same nature. But I ask whether the morals of the people are in any respect improved by these causes? Whether they have not learnt all the low arts of chicanery, imposture, and litigiousness peculiar to an English court of justice, without a particle of plain-dealing, firmness, independence of spirit, or useful knowledge of any kind? Whether they do not reap all the evil, and none of the good? Whether they do not imbibe those principles of the European character, which tend only to impair the mildness and simplicity of their own? To pronounce upon these questions, is, I fear, not very difficult.

9. Moreover, I would appeal to those who from their situation or habits are accustomed to consider these matters with attention, whether there have not of late years been introduced, and extensively established, professions heretofore almost unknown, namely, those of informers, sharpers, intriguers, suborners, and false witnesses, whose sole occupation is that of preying on their fellow creatures, and whose long career of impunity convinces them that honesty is the worst policy?

10. And if such is the case, can we doubt to whom we ought to attribute this change of character? To me it is most manifest, that our Mofussul Courts of Justice have produced some evil, as well as much good, and perhaps it may not be wholly useless to point out the circumstance.

11. Whenever I observe, in the behaviour of the natives, symptoms of insolence, ill-nature, brutality, litigiousness, drunkenness, which I confess I very seldom do, knowing these qualities to form no part of the national character, I cannot help entertaining a suspicion that they have either contracted them by their intercourse with low Europeans, which,

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

I entertain a very low opinion of the general moral character of the inhabitants of this District, and am of opinion that the mild system established by the British Government, does not make an impression sufficiently forcible on depraved minds, which, like theirs, are principally restrained by fear, entertaining at the same time an inferior degree of dread, with regard to some of the punishments inflicted at present on mal-practices.

MAGISTRATE of Beerbhoom, Mr. Campbell; 25 March 1802.

The system established by the British Government, by introducing a strict and an impartial administration of the laws, has in my opinion tended to improve the moral character of the inhabitants. The justice, good faith, and integrity of the Government of the country, and of its executive officers, has diffused its influence over the great body of the people; the active virtues are not lessened, and vicious propensities are diminishing.

MAGISTRATE of Hooghly, Mr. T. Brooke; 3 May 1802.

The general moral character of the inhabitants of this District, I am sorry to say, is in my opinion very indifferent; nor do I think that their morals have been in any manner improved by the system established by the British Government, but on the contrary, if any thing, they have become worse, as the existing system is much too mild for the management of men, who from childhood have been in the habit of indulging their passions, and whose education has in general been totally neglected.

MAGISTRATE of Nuddea, Mr. Oldfield; 16 January 1802.

The general moral character of the inhabitants of this District, I am sorry to say, is in my opinion very indifferent; nor do I think that their morals have been in any manner improved by the system established by the British Government, but on the contrary, if any thing, they have become worse, as the existing system is much too mild for the management of men, who from childhood have been in the habit of indulging their passions, and whose education has in general been totally neglected.

MAGISTRATE of Burdwan, Mr. G. Thompson; 9 March 1802.

I am sorry that I cannot report favourably of it, or give it as my opinion, that the lenity and humanity introduced by the British System, has tended to improve either the Mahomedan or Hindoo moral character; certain

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

which, in most situations, can hardly happen; or that our system, somehow or other, has a tendency to produce and encourage them.

12. The natives are certainly in disposition not brutal and inexorable: they are mild, humane, and placable. But no rule is without an exception. It must be admitted, that the criminal records of this country will furnish such instances of cruelty and ferocity in decoits, as perhaps no country in Europe can equal.

I conceive that the measures suggested in my reply to the 19th Interrogatory, would, if adopted, tend greatly to prevent thieving, robbery, or connivance at these crimes, and would act as a check against those murders, which but too frequently attend robberies. If that effect is produced, the measure will of course progressively tend to the improvement of the moral character of the inhabitants.

I confess myself totally unable to point out means to effect this very desirable object.

No measure occurs to me so likely to improve the moral character of the inhabitants, as the establishment of schools all over the country for the education of the children of the lower classes of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and instructing them in the moral duties they owe to each other. As at present, they are in a most deplorable state of ignorance; and very often, I fear, many at first commit crimes from not knowing them to be such, or being aware of the heinousness of them. For Hindoos, there are at present a few schools in different parts of the country, for teaching children to read and write, and parts of the Shaster, which are in general supported by grants of rent-free land, or pensions from the Zemindars to the Brahmins who preside over them; and in general the Hindoos are certainly not so bad in point of morals as the Mahomedans, though I much doubt whether that is not more owing to their being naturally of a milder disposition, than to any advantage they derive from those schools, from their number being so few.

The institution of schools for the instruction of the young rising generation, Mahomedans and Hindoos, with examiners appointed to see that attention is paid to their education, and books printed and distributed at

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

certain it is, that much profligacy, vice, and depravity, are to be found amongst the higher class, and the crimes committed by the lower, will, I think, be found more prevailing, and in greater number, than under the Mahomedan jurisprudence; at least as far as a comparison of the records of the two periods can be made the criterion of judgment, this is found to be the case in this district; but it may be proper to observe, that all crimes and offences are now reported to the Magistrate, and that few of the offenders escape. The increase may therefore, in a great measure, be only apparent; but I am of opinion, that the number actually committed, has increased; and having observed, that few of the offenders escape, I cannot assign any other reasons for the increase, than that the punishment on conviction, is inadequate to deter, and that the Police Establishments are inadequate to prevent the commission of crimes. The increase may be ascribed to the inadequacy of both for their purposes.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

at the public expense, among the young children attending the schools, would doubtless have a good effect upon the character of both. The establishment of some English schools would also, I am of opinion, prove useful, and be attended with good effects in time, but the education in these should be gratis, and the progress of the children be inspected by the Magistrate of the district; and I am persuaded that the most beneficial consequences will result from the late institution at the Presidency by the present Administration, and that it will be found to contribute more to the improvement of the moral character of the natives than any thing done for the purpose by any former Administration.

It is also much to be wished that Government could employ the poor in any kind of labour, that their own industry could produce a subsistence, as this would lessen the number of thefts, whose frequency makes them be considered in a less odious light than they would, if they seldom occurred; and vice being progressive, the institution of some courts in the interior of the country for the recognizance of all petty offences against morality and good order, would prove useful for checking its progress.

The Establishments I have suggested, will doubtless be attended with expense, but where the objects in view are of so much real importance, the expense should not be considered; and surely, something more than protection is due from Government.

MAGISTRATES of the 24 Pergunnahs, Messrs. Martyn, Blaquiére, Marlow and Thoroton; 1 July 1802

We are sorry that we cannot make any favourable report respecting the moral character of the Inhabitants of the Districts subject to our jurisdiction. The lower classes are in general profligate and depraved. The moral duties are little attended to by the higher ones, all are litigious in the extreme, and the crime of perjury was never we believe more frequently practised amongst all ranks than at present.

The system introduced by the British Government for the administration of the law, and for the conduct of the internal administration of the country, does not therefore appear to have improved the moral character of its inhabitants. The mildness and lenity which pervades that system, is not, we think, by any means adapted to the general character of the people, whose vices and crimes can only be controuled by vigilant superintendence and severe example.

The depravity of the native character may also, we think, be in great measure attributed to the total want of attention shown to the maxims and discipline inculcated by the Hindoo religion. These maxims were either made the source of emoluments, or were wholly neglected under the Mahomedan Government; and under the British one, they do not appear to have been considered as a requisite part of the system introduced by that Government for the administration of the laws, and for the internal regulation of the country.

We are not at present aware of any measures, beyond those which we have already suggested, that would particularly conduce towards the improvement of the moral character of the inhabitants of our jurisdiction.

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

Outward forms of religion are the only ones at present observed; and the use of spirituous liquors, debauchery, and numberless other vices, which formerly met with the severest checks and punishment, are now practised with impunity amongst all classes.

Under the ancient Hindoo Government, the conduct of individuals was carefully watched by the Penamanicks and heads of classes, and when reprehensible, met with severe public censure and excommunication from the class to which the offender belonged, and to which he could not be restored without the Rajah's permission.

The persons thus excommunicated became entire outcasts; no person could associate with them under pain of excommunication, no washerman or barber could officiate for them under pain of fine and imprisonment; nor were they allowed to return to society till they were supposed to have made due atonement for the offences they had committed.

We are of opinion that the renewal of this system, with some modifications under the controul of the magistrates, would tend to improve very considerably the moral character of the inhabitants throughout the country.

DACCA COURT of Appeal and Circuit, Messrs. Bird, Crisp, Findale and J. Graham; 9 June 1802.

We are concerned to say, that the moral character of the bulk of the natives, in this part of the country, is at a very low ebb. They have gained much in knowledge from their intercourse with Europeans, and from their observation of our systems of government; but, far from improving in their moral character, they appear to have become, if possible, more mischievous in their vices than they were before. Indeed we have reason to believe that the inculcating of moral precepts, forms no part of the education of the rising generation.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

We see none, but an interference in the education of the rising race, and which we imagine might be effected by the establishment of public schools, under regulations to be framed for the purpose; the expense to be defrayed by a trifling tax on all bauzey zumeen, or rent-free lands, the produce of which, either from the terms of the grant, as expressed in the deed of conveyance, or from the nature and denomination of it, should be assignable to religious or charitable uses.

We do not conceive that a tax of this kind, would at all militate with any of the declarations or provisions contained in Regulation XIX of 1793, and when specifically levied for, and appropriated to, so great and beneficial a public use, as the one suggested, we can see in it no just cause of complaint to the grant holders, on whom individually the tax need not, as we apprehend, be at all heavy or oppressive.

Some such measure as this, though it must be expected to be slow in its operation, we should hope would be effectual; and we shall only add, that one of the grand objects of the managers of such an institution, should be, to instil into the minds of the youth committed to their care, not only the avoidance of evil actions, but an abhorrence of the society of criminal or bad men.

At present a Hindoo, whatever be his class, and a village Mahomedan, is liable to suffer excommunication for the most trifling error in conduct, or even accident in regard to his food or person; but if he has committed perjury, gang robbery, or any other infamous or atrocious crime, his society

*Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.**Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.*

ciety is by no means shunned; it is too often indeed courted by the better sort, as well as by the lowest ranks of the inhabitants of his neighbourhood. Fear, it may be said, will sometimes operate to give a desperate villain a place in society, which he otherwise might not hold; but this readiness of communication with persons of infamous character, to which we allude, is something more than the effect of fear. It is, we rather imagine, both the consequence and the cause of a total and general want of moral feeling; and the most likely means of checking it, that we know of, would be, to establish it (if possible) as a principle with the rising generation, that any person, (however innocent he be in his own conduct) voluntarily associating with another of infamous character, should be considered as contaminated, and be reduced to the condition of an outcast.

Some further thoughts, not unconnected with this subject, were addressed to the late Register of the Nizamut Adawlut, in a letter* from our second judge, under date the 3d July 1800, regarding the proposition for employing the convicts in working mines; and as on a full consideration we concur in the sentiments expressed therein, we beg leave to give an extract of the letter containing them in No. 5 of the Appendix.

* Vide
Appendix,
No. 1, p. 18.

MAGISTRATE of the City of Dacca, Mr. Melville; 9 December 1801.

The Inhabitants of Bengal, in general, have that excessive feebleness of mind, which far from resisting, appears to foster the baser passions, and in the criminal indulgence of which, every moral principle seems to be forgotten; but I must admit that the Inhabitants of Dacca are submissive to authority; and that in this city, crimes of enormity are not at present prevalent; however, such of the inhabitants as can afford to be expensive, are in general dissolute; but this looseness in their manners, I am informed, is a recent acquirement, and they date the acquisition at a period of sixteen years ago, when the Nabob Saadut Ally, the present visier, accompanied by a train of profligate citizens of Lucknow, paid a visit to the Dacca Nabob; and I have been told, that the followers of this prince passed a period of four months in this city, in the most profligate manner. However, if improvement in the general moral character of the inhabitants of this city, may be inferred from a general decrease in the number of persons committed for trial, and particularly in an astonishing decrease in the number charged with the more atrocious crimes of murder and robbery, then the accompanying Paper marked A, will exhibit this to have been the case within these last twelve months, viz. the period between the 1st November 1800, and the 31st of October 1801. I am convinced the inhabitants of this city do consider their rights and property well protected by the present constitution of the country. (See Appendix, No. 3. p. 19.)

Two public Professors of Law in the pay of Government, on the former footing, as already mentioned; a Wyer, or Preacher or public Lecturer on morals, receiving (as heretofore) a salary from Government; authority and great encouragement given for the adjustment of petty disputes and quarrels, through the means of the Punche or Panchauts of the lower ranks, both of Hindoos and Mahomedans.

Vide
Appendix,
No. 2, p. 19.

MAGISTRATE of Backergunge, Mr. Wintle; 7 January 1802.

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

The general moral character of the Inhabitants of this District (if I may be allowed to use the expression) is at the lowest pitch of infamy, and very few exceptions indeed to this character are to be found. There is no species of fraud or villany the higher classes will not be guilty of, and to these crimes, in the lower classes, may be added murder, robbery, theft, wounding, &c. on the slightest occasion. In fact, it is hardly going too far, in asserting that the whole of the inhabitants of this District are decoits; for the lower classes in general, must in a great measure support themselves in that manner, as few of them really work at trades, or cultivate sufficient lands for their maintenance; and the zemindars and talookdars, with very few exceptions, undoubtedly entertain and protect decoits secretly, who are the principal actors in all affrays between the farmer, respecting disputed lands, boundaries, &c. I fear the system of law established by the British Government, has not had much effect in improving their moral character. Fear is the only passion that can operate to any purpose with the natives of this part of the country. They may be restrained from committing crimes from the dread of punishment, but I apprehend that no precept or example will ever induce them to be in love with virtue or honesty, from their *purity* only. Strict justice and rigorous laws can alone keep them in order.

MAGISTRATE of Tipperah, Mr. J. Elliot; 23 April 1802.

The moral character of the Inhabitants in this District, is much to be deplored. The cheap rate of living, the independence and security they have acquired in their property, by the system adopted by Government, instead of inclining them to virtue and probity, has rather conduced to indolence; and if by any mode they can avoid the payment of their due, or in families, if there be any opening for litigation, it is incredible the extent to which they will carry their enmity. The exceptions in this respect are but few, on the proportion of the inhabitants. And the knavery in the revenues, before the 7th Regulation took place, as much on the part of the zemindars as the ryots, was incredible, but summary justice has most astonishingly checked it; and it would be the same in the commercial line, were the like measures adopted; and strongly evinces the absolute necessity of speedy and summary justice in the first instance, to compel them to be just, as well the necessity of establishing the rates of labour, to strike at the root of this evil, with respect to the lower class in particular, whose insolence can only be broke through by making their labour and hire in the proportionate rate of the purchase of the commodities of life.

The general conversation I have had with various individuals on this subject, strongly induces me to urge the propriety of some measures being adopted, so as to fix the rate of labour; for the trade of this country has evidently suffered from this evil. And

no

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

I should utterly despair of any improvement of the moral character of the inhabitants of this District, from any measures that I or any other person could recommend; as I have before observed, that I do not think either precept or example can have any effect on their depraved dispositions. All the improvement that can be expected from them, must arise from the activity and uprightness of the magistrate, in apprehending and bringing the criminal and guilty to impartial punishment; his alertness and integrity can only operate any change for the better.

The improvement of the moral character of the Inhabitants in this District, in my mind, greatly depends on the power vested in the Magistrate, and the Cauzee Establishment being put on a more eligible footing, as the greatest portion of the inhabitants in this Zillah are Mussulmen: I judge this from past experience, for since I have pointed out to the darogahs, that it is not only their duty to apprehend on complaint, but act instantly on a knowledge of any criminal act, particularly to prevent when they hear of any affrays likely to commence, as prior to my giving this order, petty crimes and affrays were very frequent, particularly the latter, and since, much suppressed; more especially, by my declaring that every head of a village is answerable for all criminal acts being reported to the darogah, the good effect of which now is, that I have an immediate knowledge of all Mofussil occurrences, and to this I principally consider, as I have before said, murder being greatly suppressed. And I am well aware that it is only from a dread of my taking up all causes through the Vackeel of Government, where the parties from interested motives avoid coming forward, that they do not proceed in their animosity to acts of violence, as their dispositions in general are of the worst kind, from their extreme ignorance, and their proneness to acquire, by knavish conduct, any property whatever.

The cauzees of this Zillah, are not men to give that respect to the office, that would

tend

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

no man can now set down to execute a job within a fixed and given time, from the cheap rate of subsistence compared with the price of labour, for few men will work after they have acquired a certain sum; as for example, a month's labour is a subsistence to him for three months, consequently he will be idle two, to the great loss of the harvest of the country; for it is no uncommon thing to see the paddy lying on the ground to rot or be destroyed by the cattle, from the rate of labour being too high to enable the cultivator to gather it in, without being a loser from the then rate of the market; the effect is such, that the cloth manufacture is presumed to have fallen off from this very circumstance, at least it is the general observation of those in this line of trade, who certainly have had the best opportunities of forming an opinion on this subject; and it has been remarked, that in time of scarcity, cloths are to be had in plenty, which I consider as a very evident proof that the rates of labour are by far too high, and ought to be under some controul and regulation by the magistrate.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

tend to improve the morals of the people, they ought in fact to set the example; of course their situation should be such as to make them independent and respected; and moreover, none ought to be employed but those who are well educated; they should certainly be men competent to instruct and advise, and should be made to reside at a fixed spot, which is far from the case in this zillah: they are here only considered as a convenience to make attachments, and as a testifier of deeds, and by no means are considered in the light of Priests, their real character.

This I consider must ever be the case while their situation is as above pointed out, with the office of *cauzee*; to give it that respectability, and render it of use and beneficial to the morals of the people, there should be an established place of residence, the property of Government, yielding an income at least sufficient to maintain him with that decency suitable to the character of a priest; and regular fees should be established for his attending at religious ceremonies; and those permitted to act under him, should in all cases be confirmed by the magistrate, and obtain their *sunnud* from him; whereas at present, his delegates are a set of the most stupid, illiterate beings that possibly could be imagined; and ere men are employed as *cauzees*, it should be well ascertained that he is qualified for the office by education, and by their moral character competent to instruct and advise.

Their place of residence should be an established school; and were it to be made an act of Government that no person but a *cauzee*, or his authorized delegates, should act as preceptors or tutors, I have every reason to suppose that it would tend greatly to establish a system of real and useful education, which at this moment does not in any degree exist, and is much wanted; and I am certain the morals of the people never can be improved, without some system of this nature be established, both for Mussulmen and Hindoos.

MAGISTRATE of Sylhet, Mr. Roberts; 1 May 1802.

I am of opinion the general character of the natives, I mean the lower class, including the petty *talookdars* in this District, to be extremely profligate and immoral: their thoughts seem bent on defrauding their neighbours by hook or by crook; whilst others devote themselves to every species of sensuality or voluptuousness. I am induced however to believe, that they are not so bad as they were under the Mogul Government, and may be considered improving, though the progress is slow.

General knowledge, which may be considered as a principal, if not the only source for the improvement of morals, must be confined amongst the lower class of natives, whilst they remain so illiterate, and have so few books that can tend to improve or enlarge the ideas of the mind. I certainly think that it would be beneficial to erect seminaries or schools in each *Pergunnah*, to be superintended by the *cauzy* over the Mussulmen, and some respectable *bramin* over the Hindoos; two days should be appropriated for the tuition of youth, and one for the perusal of the Regulations of Government, so that every person who wished it, might attend and become acquainted with the laws enacted by the rulers of the British kingdoms.

MAGISTRATE of Momensing, Mr. J. Stracey; 29 January 1802.

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

I arrived in this District in May 1800. What the moral character of the inhabitants was, antecedent to the present system for the administration of the laws, I must of course be considerably in the dark, and unable to state correctly, whether it is improved or otherwise; and the opportunities I have of observing it, being from the business which comes before me, are probably the most unfavourable; judging, however, from that, I am almost doubtful whether they possess any qualities that entitle them to an opinion of their being guided by any moral rule whatever. Some of the Hindoos are tolerably rigid in the execution of the external forms prescribed by their religion; but this, excepting with Rajah Reije Sing and one or two others, is merely ostentation. The zemindars in general, are merely cyphers, and their agents and managers, are men not of the best of characters, but appear to be prized by their ability in committing acts of chicanery towards their masters or the riots of their zemindary. The lower sort are extremely ignorant, but seem to be actuated by the same principles as the managers, as far as their abilities will admit, and in their disputes with each other extremely violent, so as not unfrequently, for the most trivial cause, to commit manslaughter or other enormity.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

Unless the system of education of children is totally changed, I do not think that any measures can be adopted that will tend to the improvement of the moral character of the natives: this, I conceive, they will in the course of time effect themselves, as they become better acquainted with their own rights, and the wisdom and mildness of the British Government, and the advantages of a liberal and good education.

MAGISTRATE of Chittagong, Mr. Malony; 27 March 1802.

Nothing can be worse, in my opinion, than the moral character of the inhabitants of this District; and I believe the inhabitants in general have become more depraved under the system established by the British Government. Instead of turning to fair advantage the laws and privileges enacted and granted them by the English, their whole study has been, and is, how they shall avail themselves of these laws and privileges, either to exact more than they have a right to, or evade the payment of just dues, and to over-reach each other on every occasion.

The vigorous^(a) measure recommended by me, in my answer to the 33d Interrogatory, severe as it may appear, is the only one that occurs to me as calculated to regulate the moral conduct of the natives of this District; and I believe ages must pass away, before this or any other will be found effectual.

MAGISTRATE of Dacca Jelalpore, Mr. Paterson; 28 July 1802.

I have already expressed my opinion of the general character of the inhabitants, in my Report on the Police, transmitted to the President and Members of Police Committee, on the 30th August 1799, and have detailed what I conceive to be the causes of that depravity: I beg leave therefore, in answer to this part of the interrogatories, to subjoin an extract*. I am not of opinion that hitherto the system established by the British Government has had any perceptible effect upon the morals of the inhabitants, which may arise from the difficulty of fitting those laws to a people blinded by prejudices, and enslaved by custom, and with whom low cunning, artifice, and intrigue, hold the place of merit, genius, and ability.

* Vide
Appendix,
No. 4. p. 20.

To answer this Interrogatory satisfactorily, is no easy matter. To effect this gradual reform of the morals of a nation so blinded by prejudices, and so infatuated by custom, many and great are the changes which must take place; but above all, a total change in the system of education, amongst those who have any education at all; and, as the great mass of the lower ranks have literally none, I think it would have a great influence upon them, if vice and crime made the offenders subject to degradation in, or total loss of cast, and the members of the Panchaut liable to the penalty of a fine, if they conceal or protect the offender, or do not give immediate information to the magistrate, or nearest tannadar.

It is at the earliest period of life that the foundations of virtue and vice are laid in the mind. While the heart is susceptible of impressions

(^a) I would recommend transportation as the punishment of perjury.

*Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.**Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.*

pressions of emulation and shame, it is the time to check and controul those passions, which increase with age, and are ripened into vice and crime by indulgence.

The education of the natives is the reverse of this: it is not only in general neglected at that early period, but the seeds of vice are sown, and it depends upon the disposition of the child only, to bias him in his preference of any one in particular.

In many private entertainments, and in public Hindoo festivals, every species of gross obscenity is exhibited in the presence of parents and children: the influence of this upon the young mind needs not be pointed out; it will account in a great measure for that prevailing depravity of manners which characterises the present race of natives.

I am told that these exhibitions were not so universal formerly as they are at present, but that the low Hindoos of Calcutta who had arrived at affluence, encouraged and extended them, and that their example has spread them with rapidity throughout the provinces.

If boys be separated from their parents and put to school, before their minds have been completely warped; if principles of morality, and a sense of shame, be enforced at an early age, by the excitements of reward, and the dread of punishment; and if the Molovies and Brahmins can be induced to bring the influence of religion in aid of this great work, I think a gradual and permanent reformation might at no very great period be effected.

I am likewise of opinion that theatrical representations, under proper regulations, and the immediate controul of the Government, might be made an engine of reform for the public taste and manners.

The disposition of the people is peculiarly fitted for such exhibitions; and we know, from what has reached our times, that they must have been numerous and frequent at the period when Callidass wrote.

MOORSHEDABAD Court of Appeal and Circuit, Messrs. Pattie and Rocke;
25 January 1802.

The general moral character of the inhabitants of our Division, seems in our opinion much the same as we have always known the moral character of the natives in general. Ignorance, and its concomitant gross superstition; an implicit faith in the efficacy of prayers, charms and magic, selfishness, low cunning, litigiousness, avarice, revenge, disregard to truth, and indolence, are the principal features to be traced. It does not strike us that the system established by the British Government for the administration of the laws, and for the conduct of the internal administration of the country, can have any influence on the moral character of the inhabitants in general, either by way of improvement or otherwise.

The moral character of a nation can be improved by education only; all instruction is unattainable to the labouring poor, whose own necessities require the assistance of the children as soon as their tender limbs are capable of the smallest labour; with the middle class of tradesmen, artificers and shopkeepers, education ends at ten years of age, and never reaches further than reading, writing, (a scarcely legible hand, on a plantain leaf) and the simplest rules of arithmetic.

We are not prepared to suggest any measures, the adoption of which would, in our opinion, contribute progressively to improvement of a people thus circumstanced.

MAGISTRATE of the City of Moorshedabad, Mr. Sturt; 17 March 1802.

The general moral character of the inhabitants of the city under my jurisdiction, differs very little from those I have observed, and experienced to be the moral character of the natives in general. I do not wish to introduce

The moral character of the city under my jurisdiction might be greatly improved, if education were more general at present; this is confined to the higher and middle class of tradesmen.

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

introduce an opinion here, but what could be founded on more local information than I can possess from the very short period of my residence at the station, or where I could not render my remarks more perfect and authentic than I feel I am at present competent to do.

MAGISTRATE of Rajshahy, Mr. C. Græme, jun.; 10 April 1802.

The period of my residence in the country, does not enable me to judge of the moral character of the natives in this District, at this period, comparatively with that of a more distant one; but from their morals at present, I conceive they must have been bad indeed, if they were ever worse, for I do not believe it is possible to meet with a set of men more addicted to crimes in general, and perjury in particular, than are the inhabitants of this District.

MAGISTRATE of Boglepore, Mr. J Wintle; 31 May 1802.

The general moral character of the inhabitants of this Zillah, is far superior to that of the inhabitants of the eastern parts of Bengal. As far as I can learn or observe, the system of administration formed by the British Government, has had some influence in improving their moral character, but I cannot say exactly to what degree. In comparison to the people of Backergunge, the inhabitants of this Zillah, in general, are saints.

MAGISTRATE of Dinagepore, Mr. Burges; 15 January 1802.

I cannot take upon myself to say that the moral character of the inhabitants of this District has greatly improved by the system established by the British Government for the administration of the laws; but the little amelioration that may have taken place therein, is more to be attributed to the fear of transgressing the ordinances of Government, than any innate principles of virtue or morality in the inhabitants.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

The natives of this District have so long been accustomed to iniquity, that I despair of ever seeing any improvement in their moral character; and I cannot suggest any measure, the adoption of which would tend to the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

No measures occur to me, the adoption of which, would in my opinion contribute progressively to the improvement of the moral character of the inhabitants of this District, but what are liable to a variety of objections, and almost impossible to carry into execution. The nature of the people is so diametrically opposite to that of Europeans, that it is very difficult to suggest any measures that would improve them.

The moral character of the inhabitants of this District, I have long thought, (upon a due consideration of their habits, pursuits, and predominant dispositions to chicanery and low cunning, from youth to decrepitude) to be almost incorrigible. To infuse principles of honour and just dealing into such minds, if not a fruitless hope, would require much time and equal perseverance. Possibly the introduction of public schools for the education of a certain number of youth, in each town or city throughout the several Districts, might be attended with some success, the expense attending which, could be amply supplied from the resources of the numerous natives, who at present hold hakerage and other descriptions of rent-free tenures, their right to which is in general the flimsy one of prescription; for I have no hesitation in declaring, that I consider (with a very few exceptions) the whole of the grants for such tenures to be, if not altogether invalid, extremely doubtful. From the holders of such dubious tenures, Government might derive a considerable accession of revenue, allowing that they only took one fourth of the annual assets derived and enjoyed by the present indolent occupants, which they could easily afford, as their rent-free tenures are indisputably the best cultivated, most productive, and richest soil in the country, and must be allowed, by every competent revenue officer, to be a nuisance and detriment to the kerage or land bearing the public assembly, as all ryots flock to the holders of hakerage lands, for the purpose of procuring pottahs at a lower durbundy or assessment than the zemindars, and other descriptions

*Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.**Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.*

descriptions of landholders paying revenue to Government, can possibly afford to grant, consistently with their public engagements. From such resources, assets might be yielded, fully adequate to defray the expense of the institution I have hinted at, and possibly furnish funds for other public works, such as bridges, wells, roads, &c. The milikdars, or holders of rent-free lands, are, I believe, the only description of people possessed of means, who are wholly exempted from contributing a portion of their income to the exigencies of the state that protects them in their rights, privileges, and immunities, in as great a degree, and to an equal extent, as its other subjects, who all contribute, in a greater or less degree, to its support. This consideration induces me to point out such milikdars, as proper objects for Government to direct their attention to, in the event of their wishing to augment their resources, as they are men who literally may be said to live upon the fat of the land, and have never as yet, since the establishment of the British Government, paid the smallest consideration for its protection, though I believe, during the Mogul Administration, they were not unfrequently assessed, either by orders, requisitions, fines, or presents, in common with others.

MAGISTRATE of Purnea, Mr. Thornhill; 19 December 1801.

If by the system established by the British Government for the administration of the laws, be meant that established in 1793, it is evident the morals of the natives have not been improved, as is clearly shown by the progressive increase of trials for crimes of a heinous nature since that period.

An effective and vigilant police would contribute progressively to the improvement of the moral character of the inhabitants.

MAGISTRATE of Moorshedabad Zilla, Mr. J. Becher; 31 Dec. 1801.

I consider the general moral character of the inhabitants as very bad; I can scarcely name any virtue they may be said to possess; and I can enumerate many vices, such as avarice, revenge, disregard to truth, low cunning, want of humanity and of gratitude; they are besides grossly superstitious and extremely indolent; on the whole, however, I think the Hindoos are a better people than the Mussulmans. The system established has every tendency to the improvement of the moral character, but with so many vicious habits and prejudices to combat, it must operate very slowly, and therefore little effect can as yet be observed.

I have before said, that I consider the present system well calculated progressively to the improvement of the morals of the inhabitants. The establishment of schools would likewise tend to promote that object.

MAGISTRATE of Rungpore, Mr. Wordsworth; 15 April 1802.

My opinion regarding the general moral character of the inhabitants of this District, is, that they are for the most part extremely indolent, ignorant and superstitious, pusillanimous, ungrateful, and not uncommonly revengeful; but selfishness, low cunning, litigiousness, avarice, a total disregard to truth; and insensibility to shame, appear to be the most prominent features in their general character. Taught from their infancy to consider the acquisition of wealth as the chief object of life, and bred up in the lowest arts of chicane and dissimulation, imposture, fraud

In the supposition that education alone forms the true basis of all improvements in morals, no measure occurs to me so likely to contribute progressively to the improvement of the moral character of the natives of this District, as the institution of public schools under the auspices of Government, in which the higher classes might receive such an education as may be thought best calculated to instil virtue and produce a beneficial influence on their habits and principles. But what species of encouragement, on the part of Government, would

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

fraud and deception, seem to be considered by them as meritorious accomplishments, in the exercise of which they are indefatigable, where there is any prospect of gratifying the passions of avarice or revenge with success and impunity. Hence results that reciprocal distrust which exists among the individuals of every tribe and even family, and which is not to be exceeded among any people. At the same time it must be admitted that they in general possess a dutiful affection for their parents, which stimulates them to use every necessary exertion for their support, when age or other circumstances render them incapable of providing for themselves; nor among their good qualities should their sobriety, the happy effects of a religious principle, pass unnoticed. Spirituous liquors are never used by the higher classes, and among the lower, the vice of drunkenness much more rarely occurs than could possibly be expected, considering the low price of arrack, and the facility with which it can at all times be procured. It does not appear to me that the moral character of the inhabitants in general has been improved, or otherwise, by the system established by the British Government for the administration of the laws, and for the conduct of the internal administration of the country; nor do I think the leniency of the British Government at all calculated to meliorate the moral character of men so prone to vice, and ready to take advantage of every species of liberty granted them.

PATNA Court of Appeal and Circuit, Messrs. Keating, and Archibald Seaton;
19 November 1801.

We are not prepared to state, with certainty, the effect which the British system of administering the laws, and conducting the internal government of the country, has had upon the moral character of the inhabitants of these provinces. We think it however fair to suppose, that the general purity of the system, and the difficulty of attaining proper ends by unworthy means, must in time improve their moral character, and teach them to convert practices of low cunning and intrigue, to habits of honest industry and exertion. To their conviction of the impartial administration of the criminal law, since the commencement of the present system in 1793, it is perhaps to be attributed, that violent breaches of the peace (such as gang robberies) take place much less frequently now than formerly, (that is, than previously to 1793.)

MAGISTRATE of the City of Patna, Mr. S. Douglas; 13 May 1802.

The moral character of the inhabitants, is very far from being good, nor does it seem to be in a state of improvement, but rather the contrary. Drunkenness, a vice which was formerly almost unknown, now prevails in a very shocking degree. House-breaking, robberies, and thefts, which were formerly confined to a certain description of persons, are now committed by men whose casts and situation

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

be necessary to induce the more respectable natives to admit of their sons being educated in so public a manner, I cannot pretend to say; neither am I at present prepared to suggest such rules and regulations as would be best calculated to give effect and ensure success to the institution of such public seminaries. All the lower, and indeed the middle classes of inhabitants are so circumstanced, as, in my opinion, to preclude the possibility of any great number from among them ever acquiring the kind of education proposed.

It is not to be expected that the moral character of the lower classes of the inhabitants can be improved by the operation of any of those finer impulses which actuate liberal or enlightened minds. We are rather of opinion that the probability of detection, and the certainty of punishment if detected, will be found the most effectual means of progressively improving their moral character, by gradually weaning them from bad habits. As the *prevention* of crimes is an object still more important than their *detection*; and as idleness and want of employment are the principal promoters of vice; we are of opinion that the encouragement of whatever might tend to diminish these, would be attended with beneficial consequences. Such, for example, would be the establishment of schools for teaching the lower or middle classes whatever is practically useful towards procuring a livelihood, and the endeavouring to give employment to all classes of men who are willing to be industrious.

Exclusive of the regulations for the suppression of crimes, which I have stated in my answer to the 31st question, no other measures occur to me at present, which would contribute to the improvement of the morals of the inhabitants.

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situation in life should seem to preclude them from being guilty of these crimes. The inhabitants appear to be losing gradually their veneration for many parts of their religion. There is some radical defect in their religion and education, the bad effect of which can only be counteracted by the severity of the laws, which are at present administered in too lenient a manner, I think.

MAGISTRATE of Sarun, Mr. Boddam; 16 December 1801.

The inhabitants of Sircar Sarun have never been remarkable for the goodness of their morals; on the contrary, they have been proverbial throughout the rest of the Behar Province. During the native government, the aumils were obliged to maintain a considerable armed force, to support their own authority, and to prevent the zemindars plundering each other. Since the British Government has been established, very few disturbances or open acts of violence have taken place, especially since the conclusion of the Decennial Settlement, when every man has been confirmed in his rights. The morals of the lower classes in general certainly are not better than they were in former times, for the crimes of robbery, house-breaking, forgery, and perjury, have increased in a great degree.

MAGISTRATE of Zilla Behar, Mr. N. Tufton; 9 December 1801.

That it is very low; but this I ascribe to want of tuition in the bulk of the people, and to bad examples set them by their superiors. I cannot say I have discovered any improvement; but I have no doubt they would improve, if the Regulations could be executed as well as they ought to be.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

If an efficient code of laws, for the trial and punishment of criminals, were to be established, it would, in my opinion, greatly contribute to the improvement of the moral character of the natives of the British dominions in India, by putting a stop to a number of crimes, to the punishment of which the Mussulman law is inadequate. The suppression, also, of a number of the stills and shops for the sale of spirituous liquors, with a considerable addition to the tax now levied, by rendering that pernicious article much dearer than it is at present, would undoubtedly be of great service. Severe examples should also be made of every person who either evades or acts contrary to the restrictions inserted in his licence.

I know of none better than prompt execution of the laws, unless, what may be deemed impracticable by some, and romantic by others, a system of public instruction could be devised. It is, I believe, universally admitted, that Christians are superior to Mahomedans, Hindoos, or other Pagans, and that Protestants are, again, superior to Catholics; and, if I am not mistaken, this arises principally from their being instructed in their duties in a language which they understand. The poverty of the people is a bar to every thing, and Government cannot assist them so much as might be wished. I beg leave to observe, that it would not be a bad measure, to declare that Sunday shall be considered a day of rest, and work prohibited on that day, as in England, with certain exceptions. It would be attended with great advantages, if a Mahomedan and Hindoo, properly qualified to instruct the people, were appointed in the towns and villages, to read lectures on morality every Sunday, in the common language of the country, and to keep a day-school, for reading, writing, accounts, and moral instruction, for all the young men in the place. Their pay to be settled by Government, by an easy assessment on the people. Where villages are too small, one teacher of each persuasion may serve for two, three, or more. Sunday will be considered sacred by the Hindoos, nor is there any thing which can hurt the feelings or prejudices of the Mahomedans. The knowledge taught should be practical and easy, and no doubt, many pious and learned natives would supply Government with epitomes of moral doctrine for the use of the people. But the work would not be immediately useful, as it would be chiefly on the young that it would produce salutary effects.

MAGISTRATE of Shahabad, Mr. G. Webb; 11 December 1801.

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

I have a very bad opinion of the moral character of the inhabitants of this District: their moral character does not appear to have been affected by the system established by the British Government.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

No measures occur to me; Government can only regulate the moral character of its native subjects, by using the advantage it has in the politic establishment of casts; by supporting with its authority the privileges of each, till time shall have enabled it to regulate the higher orders, and use them as agents, to instil principles of good faith and honesty into the mass of the people.

MAGISTRATE of Ramghur, Mr. W. T. Smith; 21 December 1801.

Little morality of character can be expected from a people inhabiting so wild and uncivilized a country as this; but I have every reason to hope, that it may yet be improved by the system established by the British Government for the administration of the law.

As yet time has made no visible progress in the improvement of the moral character of the natives of this District, though it has been under the authority of the honourable Company one-and-thirty years; it is, however, impossible to say what time may do, when a regular perseverance is pursued by Government, in attempting to make men sensible of their errors and defects; but I trust it will be admitted, that it must require a long period to impress a people with the sentiments of morality, who are yet obscured in the dark abyss of barbarism, prejudice and ignorance.

MAGISTRATE of Tirhoot. Mr. Arbuthnot; 22 December 1801.

I must confess myself at a loss to give any decided opinion on the moral character of the inhabitants of this District. The natives are, I believe, from nature and education, addicted to intrigue and cunning; but the wise and humane system established by the British Government for the administration of the laws, and for the conduct of the internal administration of the country, will no doubt, in time, have due effect, and tend to the improvement of their morals and general character.

I confess I am not prepared to offer any satisfactory answer to this question. The improvement of the moral character of men whose whole lives have been one continued scene of cunning and low intrigue, can I imagine only be brought about by the dread and fear of punishment; and the vesting of greater powers in the magistrates, would, I have no doubt, in the course of time, contribute greatly to the attainment of this most desirable object.

BENARES Court of Appeal and Circuit, Messrs. Neave and Treves;
13 January 1802.

We believe the general moral character of the inhabitants of this Zemindarry to be good; and this opinion is founded on a comparative review of the trials on the circuit, and the mass of people over which our jurisdiction extends. The natural consequence of a well-established system of government, must be the improvement of the moral character of the inhabitants.

We are not prepared to propose any new measures which would, in our opinion, contribute progressively to improve the moral character of the inhabitants of our Division. We conceive an adherence generally to the present system of administration, will have that effect.

MAGISTRATE of the City of Benares, Mr. ; 17 December 1801.

There does not appear to be any obvious change in the moral character of the natives. Moral instruction in their infancy, is just as much neglected as formerly; the only difference arises from the change of government. The power of by violence preying upon the unprotected, is now checked.

I am not prepared to propose any direct mode for effecting this purpose.

MAGISTRATE of Juanpore, Mr. A. Willand; 17 December 1801.

Of the moral character of the inhabitants of this country, little can be said, as their faith and good-will towards man, is guided between the extremes of personal interest and danger. The point diverging farthest from either, may be considered their indifference

No new measures are likely, in my opinion, to improve the morals of the inhabitants. The just administration of the laws already instituted, and the introduction of a well-connected efficient Police, are all, I imagine, that can be necessary.

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

ference, from which they swerve, as interest or fear directs. Their religion inculcates universal charity; but all heavenly inspiration and belief, are so entirely superseded by their forms and ceremonies, that their particular acts, and general conduct, seem more to arise from artificial effects, than nature. Their behaviour to their families, relations, friends, and acquaintance, is guided entirely by rule, and their grief and joy are measured as much as possible by the same standard. Wantonly, they may not be inclined to destroy the life of another, but the smallest incentive, free of risk, will induce them to do it, as well as yield their own. When they are guilty of the crime of murder, their constant answer is, that it was their destiny. They are not willing to acknowledge what was their motive. However, as what they do acknowledge serves as no excuse, at present the example of their punishment will probably tend in time to put a stop to their ready commission of crimes, both of this and every other kind. The principle of our doing good to others, as we would that others should be guided in this conduct to us, is not known among them; and their virtue, arising from the fulfilment of their duty, in the expectation of its being consistent with the will of the Deity, I have never in any instance discovered. I have observed, however, some possessed of abilities qualified to rise to eminence in other countries, but a moral, virtuous man, I have never met with among them. Under this experience, I am of opinion, the just administration of the system of laws established by the British Government, to prevent and punish crimes and offences, will go far towards establishing the morals of the inhabitants, but as yet, sufficient time has not expired since their institution, to occasion any prominent change in their character, in consequence of them.

MAGISTRATE of Mirzapore, Mr. R. Ahmuty; 9 December 1801.

The inhabitants of Zillah Mirzapore, do not seem to differ much in their general character from those of other districts in these provinces; however, they are more prone to violence than the inhabitants of Bengal, and less disposed to vice. The system established by the British Government, checks violence, and consequently tends to the general improvement of the moral character of the people.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

I am not at present prepared to reply to this quere.

Appendix, No. 1.

Extract from a LETTER from Mr. Crisp to the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut;
dated 3d July 1800.

IN concluding this Address, I shall beg leave to submit a few remarks on another subject, (not unconnected, however, with the one I have been treating upon,) the importance of which, appears to me to give it a particular claim to the consideration of Government, I mean the disposal of the children of the convicts.

The unfortunate beings, from having a free intercourse with their miserable (though seldom contrite) parents in prison, become habituated to every species of wickedness; and imbibing the seeds of vice in their earliest days, they seldom fail, when grown up, to be as bad as their fathers were before them.

It is melancholy to observe, what great numbers of the persons tried by our courts for robbery, are married men, and fathers of families; and who have not the excuse of indigence, to plead in extenuation of their crimes.

This state of things is very contrary, I believe, to what is the case in Europe. In Europe, however, the profession of a robber is not only dreaded, but his person is shunned, unless by those who are directly or indirectly concerned with him; home he may be said to have none; and it is from the obscure haunts of cities or towns, that he generally issues forth: whereas here, though robbers are dreaded, they are far from being shunned. They have homes, families, often lands and cattle, and are not only associated with, but are frequently men of influence in the villages in which they reside. In short, the disgrace and abhorrence which attend the profession in Europe, are not felt here; and that it is not so (unwilling as I feel to cast so harsh a reflection on a whole people) must, in my opinion, be ascribed to the excessive and general depravity of morals, which long observation and acquaintance with them, tell me, pervades almost all ranks of the natives of Bengal,—a depravity, the source of which must be looked for in the corruption which has taken place in their religious principles.

This observation will, in my opinion, apply equally to Mahomedans and Hindoos, the former of whom (I speak here of the lower classes only) have evidently adopted many of the worst parts of the Hindoo idolatry. The robbers, indeed, of both casts, are not only equally unrestrained and unaffected by the terrors of conscience, but actually sanctify their abominable deeds, by the observance of religious rites, consisting of invocations and offerings to the goddess Cali, whom they both of them believe, or affect to believe, propitious to their cruel and cowardly enterprises.

That the blood of human victims is no longer shed at these offerings, I firmly believe may be attributed to the introduction of the present system of police, which, with all its defects, is perfection, compared with that which preceded it. And, as progressive improvement in this system shall go on in shutting still closer the avenues of escape, and in deterring men from the commission of crimes, by not only ensuring punishment, but by making the guilty feel that punishment in its utmost severity, it may reasonably be expected, that in a few years more, the inhabitants of these Provinces will enjoy, in a large degree, the blessing of security in their persons and property. But to lay the axe to the root of the evil, would probably be to produce a total change in the system of education in this country, a measure of infinite difficulty; and which, from the obstacles which oppose its execution, must even, if attempted, be very tardy in its operation.

As a step, however, towards such a plan, as well as immediately to rescue one class of beings from the general contagion, and which, of itself, may have some happy effect towards the attainment of the great object of police, I recommend that Government assume a right, which I think cannot be questioned, of disposing of the children of convicts, in such manner as to prevent them (with such exceptions and qualifications as may be found requisite) from having any intercourse with their degraded parents, until they arrive at a certain age, and on a plan which, under the direction of proper guardians and overseers, shall ensure a probability of their being brought up in the paths of righteousness (whatever be their religion) and in habits of industry, which will enable them to gain an honest livelihood when arrived at years of discretion,

Appendix, No. 2.

PAPER MARKED A.

(Copy.)—List of COMMITMENTS for Trial before the Court of Circuit in the city of Dacca; from the month of April 1793, to the 31st October 1801;—specifying the number of Persons tried for each particular Crime, within particular specified periods of the above-mentioned time.

	Number of Persons tried for Murder.	Perjury.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Arson.	Theft.	Rape.	Frauds.	Receiver of Stolen Goods.	Plundering and Assaulting, and breaking the Peace.	Forgery.	Total Persons.
From April 1793, to June 1794	8	6	-	1	1	15	-	5	3	4	-	48
From June 1794, to June 1795	9	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	14
From July 1795, to October 1796	4	5	-	-	-	50	-	-	4	5	2	70
From October 1796, to 13th December 1797	1	10	-	-	-	46	2	-	5	5	8	77
From 14th December 1797, to December 1798	-	6	8	-	1	42	-	3	6	4	1	71
From 1st January to 1st November 1799	2	6	18	-	-	43	1	2	3	10	1	86
From 1st November 1799, to 1st November 1800	6	11	9	-	1	39	-	1	3	8	-	78
From 1st November 1800, to November 1801	1	8	-	-	2	16	-	6	5	4	-	42

True Copy.

(Signed)

J. Melville,

Magistrate.

Appendix, No. 3.

Dacca, 21st December 1801.

Sir,

IN elucidation of the measures recommended by me, and in continuation of my answer to paragraph 33^d of the queries received with your letter of the 29th October last, I wish to add, that the lectures of the moralist it may be thought will be little attended to, and the love of learning will act upon the comparatively few only, and therefore that it is visionary to expect any general effect from such partial causes; and I can only in answer say, that from the known disposition of the natives, it may with certainty be presumed, that such lectures will be crowdedly attended, and it may reasonably be hoped, with advantage to the auditors; and if it is matter of policy, the having such possessors servants of Government, my opinion is, that independent of that policy, the establishment of a lecturer on morals in cities, will become an institution productive of general good; and though it be true that leisure and independence are requisite in the cultivating a taste for letters, and that these advantages do not fall to the lot of many, yet, in general, the higher ranks of the Mahomedans express great regret at the want of proper seminaries and opportunities to render their children learned men. They say, it was part of the school discipline, to make the scholars live on the most simple frugal repasts, and that after having learned the rudiments or first principles of the sciences, the school discipline was succeeded by close application in retirement; and that this system of education had great effect on the moral characters.

It is not to be doubted, that in this country, the acknowledged possessors of superior learning receive almost universal homage; and with the people, it is an established sentiment, that the most learned men are the least dissipated as well as most virtuous; and in such case, the effect of the example of virtue in such men, on those of inferior condition, will perhaps be found to be much greater, and more widely extended, than might at first be imagined.

But

But as to the smaller schools, when boys are taught to read and write the Persian and Bengal languages, these require no support from Government; there will always be a sufficient number of these schools, and indeed it will perhaps be thought, that there may be too many, when it is recollected, that the poor possessor (if a Hindoo) of this acquirement, becomes thereby, according to the established opinion in Bengal, so much exalted, that it would be a degradation to him to be employed in any mechanical art, or even to touch the plough.

I have said, that authority and great encouragement should be given to procure an adjustment of petty disputes and quarrels, through the means of punchauts: this mode of arbitration, for in the present sense, it is nothing more, was formerly almost universally practised, and it has not only the sanction of established usage in its favour, but the members of such tribunals, being, as it were, pointed out for the office, by their established characters, and by the acknowledged sentiment of the whole of their society, the decision is at once acquiesced in, and becomes happily unquestioned. But to estimate fairly the great advantage to be derived from this mode of adjusting disputes and allaying animosities, it must not be disguised, it cannot have escaped the observation of all who have had an opportunity to remark it, that litigation in petty disputes, as at present practised, is a source of general unhappiness, the parent of multiplied crimes.

The religion of the Hindoo, while it strongly enjoins marriage as a sacred duty, as strongly reprobates as a criminal, the person who marries before his elder brother or sister; and their laws ordain a division nearly equal amongst the sons of a family, should they separate, of all the property, real as well as personal. It would seem then, as if self interest and religious tenets had been intended to act as instruments to prevent the separation of brothers, and to promote the happy practice of their living together on a joint common stock; but the excessive feebleness of mind of the inhabitants of Bengal, renders them easily irritated, and unable of themselves to resist the first impulse of the baser passions of malice and mean revenge; and unhappily they find, in the constitution of our courts, an instant means of gratifying the first impulse of their own passion, and of provoking the sharp resentment of their adversary; because there is an imbibed sentiment, as well as feeling, that disgrace is incurred, on being laid hold on by a peon, and brought before a court; and if the parties happen to be brothers, which is frequently the case, a separation will ensue, and as one provocation leads to another, the most trifling occasion may have thus become a certain means of bringing unhappiness to a whole family, and not unlikely to be the source of the commission of many crimes.

The natives however, though thus the spirit of passion, and fond of litigation, when the case is their own, are in their sentiments adverse to the principle of litigation, and strongly inclined to the appeasing of differences between others.

I have heard some persons object to punchauts, because they have known of unlawful combinations under that name, but this, I should observe to them, is speaking of a different matter, and a magistrate would surely not do his duty, who did not prevent such combinations; besides, the very circumstance of giving a declared authority to punchauts in a particular character, in prescribed cases, is perhaps a tacit interdiction of their authority in others. I will now conclude, by observing, that amongst the lower ranks, the greatest portions, both of industry and virtue, will assuredly be found with those, where the established rules and authorities of their tribes are most respected.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

Melville, Magistrate.

J. Dowdeswell, esq.

Sec^y to the Gov^t.

Rev. and Pub. Depart^t.

Appendix, No. 4.

Extract Paragraphs of a LETTER addressed to the President, &c. Members of the Police Committee, on the 30th August 1799.

Para. 2. TO give the Board a true account of the Police of this District, it is necessary, in the first place, to make them acquainted with the manners and morals of the people, especially the lower sort.

3. As a picture of human degradation and depravity, can only give pain to a reflecting mind, I shall be as brief as possible, consistent with the necessity of furnishing the required information.

4. Their minds are totally uncultivated: of the duties of morality, they have no idea: they possess in a great degree that low cunning, which so generally accompanies depravity of heart: they are indolent, and grossly sensual: they are cowardly, insolent, and abject: they have superstition, without a sense of religion; and, in short, they have all the vices of savage life, without any of its virtues. If we look a step higher, we find the same total want

want of principles, with more refined cunning, no attachment but what centers in self, for the ties of relationship seem in general only to render inveteracy more inveterate.

5. I do not mean to say, that these people are in that state of ignorance, as not to know the difference of good and bad conduct, and that they ought to practise one and avoid the other; but it is the total want of that moral instruction, which impresses the young mind with a dread and shame of doing evil, and which encourages them to acts of propriety, that fear of the superintendence of a Deity, which every religion professes to have for its object, and which ought to influence their conduct through life. In all ages there have been abandoned profligate characters, who have committed depredations on the public, and their numbers have been greater or less, according to the wisdom or weakness of the Government.

6. Under the Hindoo dominion, the ranks and professions of men were classed into thirty-six casts, and the individual of each, was obliged to learn and follow the profession of their ancestors: by this establishment, each individual of a cast, had the means of support in his own profession. These casts were under the direction of their pundits, and the punchaut, or general assembly of the cast, used to examine the conduct of the members of their society, and the consequence of their censure, was sometimes a total exclusion of the guilty individual from the community.

7. No Bramin was supported by the public, who was unlearned, or who did not contribute his assistance in forming the minds of the lower classes, and teaching them morality, and the duties enjoined by laws: under such an establishment for the instruction of the lower classes, it was not difficult to form an efficient police.

8. But the cruel reverse, which the invasion of the unprincipled and bigoted Mussulman introduced, may account for the wide torrent of corruption that has overflowed this country.

9. They considered the conquered Hindoos as infidels, and treated them with unrelenting persecution and cruelty: they thought, or affected to think, that every injury and insult upon them, were acts pleasing to God, and their prophet: their destructive bigotry attacked the books and learning of the Hindoos; and the Bramins, persecuted with incessant atrocities, ceased to exercise their functions; the rising generations were left to themselves, and fell into the excesses which the example and conduct of their conquerors had pointed out to them; the spirit of despotism completed the corruption of morals, and in process of time the human mind in this country was completely revolutionized. In this manner, for some centuries under the Patan Government, they continued, from want of the ancient discipline, to fall from degradation to degradation, the scorn and contempt of their despoilers; many of the lower ranks became converts to the Mahommedan faith, without conviction of its being more rational than what they professed before, but because it sheltered them from the persecuting bigotry they had suffered under; but the mind experienced no rise, the stern despotism of their rulers still kept it down, and their ignorance of the language in which their new tenets were locked up, confined the practice of religion to the mere exterior forms of devotion; the Mussulman conquerors finding it however impossible to root out the religion of the country entirely, were at last under the necessity of abating of their zeal, and suffering it to remain, unprotected however, and unsupported by the authority of the Government; the Bramins themselves, sinking under centuries of oppression, were too much involved in the general wreck to think of renewing the ancient discipline; their learning fell into neglect, and in course of time the Bramins came to want that instruction themselves, which it was their duty to afford to others; mixing in all the selfish squabbles of common life, they gradually lost by their own examples, in the eyes of the Hindoos, that respect which was so necessary to give force and energy to instruction.

10. Under the Mogul Government, the Persian delegates of the Emperor being sheaks, seemed to pay little attention to the minutiae of the Sunnee laws: their procedure was summary, their punishments cruel and capricious: they thought terror alone sufficient to suppress and prevent crimes, but they neglected the discipline which might render such procedures unnecessary.

11. The Persian rulers and their retainers were sheaks and strangers in the land; the subjects were either Hindoos or Sunnies: the first, in their ideas infidels; and the latter, incorrigible heretics. To enforce instruction in tenets so hostile to their own faith, must have been, in their opinion, blasphemy and profanation.

A true Extract.

(Signed)

J. D. Paterson,
Magistrate.

1. The first point to be noted is that the Hindu religion is not a religion of dogmas and doctrines, but a religion of facts and experiences. It is a religion which is based on the authority of the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Bhagavad Gita, and the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. It is a religion which is based on the authority of the great sages and seers of India, who have lived and taught for centuries. It is a religion which is based on the authority of the great heroes and heroines of India, who have lived and died for the sake of their country and their people.

2. The second point to be noted is that the Hindu religion is not a religion of caste and class, but a religion of unity and brotherhood. It is a religion which teaches that all men are equal and that all men are brothers. It is a religion which teaches that there is no caste and no class, and that all men are equal before God. It is a religion which teaches that all men are united in a common bond of love and affection, and that all men are united in a common bond of duty and responsibility.

3. The third point to be noted is that the Hindu religion is not a religion of superstition and迷信, but a religion of reason and science. It is a religion which teaches that there is no superstition and no迷信, and that all things are governed by the laws of nature. It is a religion which teaches that there is no God and no goddess, and that all things are governed by the laws of nature. It is a religion which teaches that there is no heaven and no hell, and that all things are governed by the laws of nature.

4. The fourth point to be noted is that the Hindu religion is not a religion of intolerance and bigotry, but a religion of tolerance and understanding. It is a religion which teaches that there is no intolerance and no bigotry, and that all religions are equal. It is a religion which teaches that there is no intolerance and no bigotry, and that all religions are equal. It is a religion which teaches that there is no intolerance and no bigotry, and that all religions are equal.

5. The fifth point to be noted is that the Hindu religion is not a religion of poverty and suffering, but a religion of wealth and happiness. It is a religion which teaches that there is no poverty and no suffering, and that all men are rich and happy. It is a religion which teaches that there is no poverty and no suffering, and that all men are rich and happy. It is a religion which teaches that there is no poverty and no suffering, and that all men are rich and happy.

6. The sixth point to be noted is that the Hindu religion is not a religion of ignorance and darkness, but a religion of knowledge and light. It is a religion which teaches that there is no ignorance and no darkness, and that all men are wise and enlightened. It is a religion which teaches that there is no ignorance and no darkness, and that all men are wise and enlightened. It is a religion which teaches that there is no ignorance and no darkness, and that all men are wise and enlightened.

7. The seventh point to be noted is that the Hindu religion is not a religion of fear and trembling, but a religion of courage and strength. It is a religion which teaches that there is no fear and no trembling, and that all men are brave and strong. It is a religion which teaches that there is no fear and no trembling, and that all men are brave and strong. It is a religion which teaches that there is no fear and no trembling, and that all men are brave and strong.

8. The eighth point to be noted is that the Hindu religion is not a religion of despair and hopelessness, but a religion of hope and optimism. It is a religion which teaches that there is no despair and no hopelessness, and that all men are hopeful and optimistic. It is a religion which teaches that there is no despair and no hopelessness, and that all men are hopeful and optimistic. It is a religion which teaches that there is no despair and no hopelessness, and that all men are hopeful and optimistic.

9. The ninth point to be noted is that the Hindu religion is not a religion of selfishness and greed, but a religion of selflessness and generosity. It is a religion which teaches that there is no selfishness and no greed, and that all men are selfless and generous. It is a religion which teaches that there is no selfishness and no greed, and that all men are selfless and generous. It is a religion which teaches that there is no selfishness and no greed, and that all men are selfless and generous.

10. The tenth point to be noted is that the Hindu religion is not a religion of hatred and revenge, but a religion of love and forgiveness. It is a religion which teaches that there is no hatred and no revenge, and that all men are loving and forgiving. It is a religion which teaches that there is no hatred and no revenge, and that all men are loving and forgiving. It is a religion which teaches that there is no hatred and no revenge, and that all men are loving and forgiving.

11. The eleventh point to be noted is that the Hindu religion is not a religion of despair and hopelessness, but a religion of hope and optimism. It is a religion which teaches that there is no despair and no hopelessness, and that all men are hopeful and optimistic. It is a religion which teaches that there is no despair and no hopelessness, and that all men are hopeful and optimistic. It is a religion which teaches that there is no despair and no hopelessness, and that all men are hopeful and optimistic.

12. The twelfth point to be noted is that the Hindu religion is not a religion of selfishness and greed, but a religion of selflessness and generosity. It is a religion which teaches that there is no selfishness and no greed, and that all men are selfless and generous. It is a religion which teaches that there is no selfishness and no greed, and that all men are selfless and generous. It is a religion which teaches that there is no selfishness and no greed, and that all men are selfless and generous.

13. The thirteenth point to be noted is that the Hindu religion is not a religion of hatred and revenge, but a religion of love and forgiveness. It is a religion which teaches that there is no hatred and no revenge, and that all men are loving and forgiving. It is a religion which teaches that there is no hatred and no revenge, and that all men are loving and forgiving. It is a religion which teaches that there is no hatred and no revenge, and that all men are loving and forgiving.

14. The fourteenth point to be noted is that the Hindu religion is not a religion of despair and hopelessness, but a religion of hope and optimism. It is a religion which teaches that there is no despair and no hopelessness, and that all men are hopeful and optimistic. It is a religion which teaches that there is no despair and no hopelessness, and that all men are hopeful and optimistic. It is a religion which teaches that there is no despair and no hopelessness, and that all men are hopeful and optimistic.

15. The fifteenth point to be noted is that the Hindu religion is not a religion of selfishness and greed, but a religion of selflessness and generosity. It is a religion which teaches that there is no selfishness and no greed, and that all men are selfless and generous. It is a religion which teaches that there is no selfishness and no greed, and that all men are selfless and generous. It is a religion which teaches that there is no selfishness and no greed, and that all men are selfless and generous.

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THE INTER-OCEANIC
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THE INTER-OCEANIC
NAVIGATION COMPANY
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AND
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NAVIGATION COMPANY
OF THE PACIFIC



(East India Affairs.)

No. 3.

COPY OF

The 15th and 35th INTERROGATORIES;
proposed, by the Governor General in Council
of *Bengal*, to the JUDGES OF CIRCUIT, and
the ZILLAH JUDGES, in 1801:—with, The
ANSWERS of the said Judges to those
Interrogatories.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
30 April 1813.

PRIVATE TRADE.

Extracts from the **REPORTS** of the Reporter
of **EXTERNAL COMMERCE** in *Bengal*; from the
year 1795, to the latest Period for which the same
can be made up.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,

30 April 1813.

- I. —So much of the Report on External Commerce in *Bengal*, for 1795-6; dated 15 August 1796; as relates to the Trade with *London, Europe, and America* - - - - - p. 3.
- II. —Paragraphs 2 to 5 (both inclusive) 22 to 47; 63 A, 64 and 65, of the Report 1796-7; dated 31 July 1797 - - - - - p. 4.
- III. —Paragraphs 18 to 25, of the Report 1797-8; dated 13 August 1798 - - - - - p. 6.
- IV. —So much of paragraph 5, as relates to *Copenhagen*; also paragraphs 6, 7, 11, 16 to 19, and 26, of the Report 1798-9; dated 31 July 1799 - - - - - p. 7.
- V. —Paragraphs 7 to 9, 15 & 16, 18, 27, 34 to 36, 41, 59, 64, and 75, of the Report 1799-1800; dated 10 September 1800 - - - - - p. 8.
- VI. —Report on PRIVATE TRADE; dated 24 September 1800 - - - - - p. 9.
- VII. —Report on PRIVATE TRADE; dated 26 August 1802 - - - - - p. 13.
- VIII. —Paragraphs 4 to 15, 19 to 30, 34 to 37, 43 to 49, 61, 169, and Concluding Remarks, of the Report 1802-3, dated 28 December 1804; also Letter from Mr. Lumsden to the Board of Trade, dated 20 June 1805 - - - - - p. 16.
- IX. —Paragraphs 3 & 4, 9 to 17, 31 & 32, 36, and 110, of the Report 1803-4; dated 18 September 1805 - - - - - p. 20.
- X. —Paragraphs 6 to 15, 46 to 50, and 114 to 124, of the Report 1804-5; dated 10 June 1806 - - - - - p. 22.
- XI. —Paragraphs 12, 20, and 43, of the Report 1805-6; dated 8 May 1807 - - - - - p. 25.
- XII. —Paragraphs 5 to 7, and 30 to 32, of the Report 1806-7; dated 1 September 1808 - - - - - p. 26.
- XIII. —Paragraphs 2 to 6, 12, 15 to 17, 30 & 31, of the Report 1807-8; dated 2 January 1810 - - - - - p. 27.
- XIV. —Paragraphs 2 to 8, 24, 27 & 28, 30 to 33, and 46, of the Report for 1808-9; dated 1 May 1811 - - - - - p. 28.
- XV. —Paragraphs 14 to 16, 21, and eighty-eight, of the Report for 1809-10; dated 2 September 1811 - - - - - p. 31.
- XVI. —Report on PRIVATE TRADE, for 1810-11; dated 1 May 1812 - - - - - p. 32.

I.

EXTRACTS of so much of the Report on EXTERNAL COMMERCE in Bengal, for 1795-6, (dated 15 August 1796, signed Ja^s Tho^s Brown) as relates to the Trade with *London, Europe, and America.*

THE Exports consist principally of Indigo and Piece Goods. About 15 lacks of rupees in value, of the former, have been sent in the privileges of the Captains and Officers of the regular Indiamen, who paid their monies to the manufacturers or their agents during the last shipping season; and received bills, drawn by them on the consignees in Europe, at the exchange of 2/ 5/2 to 2/7 per C.R^s. This exchange includes the freight and insurance, and is considered by the receivers of the bills to be as a compensation for the risk sustained by them, until the safe delivery of the merchandize at the East India Company's warehouse in London. The amount (15 lacks) is nearly the value of the outward investment of the Captains and Officers, or of money received here from passengers to Europe, exclusive of above 23,000 S.R^s, paid into the Honourable Company's treasury, for bills on the Court of Directors, agreeable to the privilege allowed to each ship; and of private bills to a small amount, which, from the nature of the transaction, it is not in my power to ascertain. LONDON.

The actual purchase of Piece Goods and Indigo for the London market does not exceed 7 lacks of rupees; the remainder is shipped on the private account and risk of the providers, who have drawn bills on a quota of the estimated Calcutta value; which bills have been negotiated at the exchange of 2/1 to 2/2 per current rupee; being payable at different times, generally from 6 to 12 months after the presentment of the bills for acceptance, to the agents in England.

THE Imports are nearly the same as by the regular ships from the Port of London.

Of the Exports 13,57,335 rupees in value, consist of Piece Goods, and principally of those assortments which are subject to the *Calico* Duty in England. The up-country cloths pay the muslin duty for the most part. The comparative statement of the cost in Calcutta, and of the actual sale of one assortment of Luckepore goods of a corresponding quality, No. 32 B. is annexed for the information of the Board. It appears thereby, that the actual additional profit of goods sent to Hamburg exceeds the sale in London by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Calcutta cost; which profit, on a large amount, becomes a principal inducement to the shipment of goods to Hamburg in preference to London. If the whole of the *Calico* and ad Valorem duty was allowed on re-exportation from England, the merchant would most probably send his goods from hence to London; as he could meet the Hamburg market at nearly the same price as if the goods were shipped from Calcutta to Hamburg, in ships under American or Genoese colours. HAMBURG.

THE Imports (exclusive of articles from Great Britain) consist principally of staples, marine stores, or of liquors; of which latter article the greatest part is sent to this country on freight. COPENHAGEN.

The Piece Goods and Sugar exported from Bengal to Copenhagen, produce a handsome profit, in consequence of the favourable exchange on England, which, for some time, has been rix dollars 4 $\frac{4}{96}$ S^{chs}; whereas the par is considered to be about 6 rix dollars per £.sterling.

THE Imports are, low-priced wines and bullion, agreeable to the statement.

The Exports are very considerable, on the account of the great demand for Piece Goods at Lisbon, in consequence of the capture of two ships, richly laden from this port, which were taken by the French in 1793. LISBON.

THE Imports (exclusive of bullion) are nearly the same as from Copenhagen.

The Exports have been gradually increasing since 1792, owing to the preference given in America to goods manufactured from cotton, which appear to be better adapted to the climate than Irish linens. It is supposed, that a very considerable part of the Piece Goods laden during the last season, will be reshipped from America to France, or other parts which may appear equally favourable for their disposal. AMERICA.

Of the balance stated to be due to Bengal from Europe and America, in the A/C of external commerce (S.R^s 85,13,873) I estimate that bills have been negotiated to the amount of 63,00,000 S.R^s, leaving an apparent balance still due of 22,13,873; which balance will be scarce equal to the great deficiency in the proceeds from the Calcutta value of indigo; the market in England being overstocked, and the price of good indigo, for which 160 R^s was paid in Calcutta, being only 2/6 to 3/ per lb. in London, in March 1796.

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II.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Brown's Report of the Import and Export Trade of Calcutta, by Sea;—for 1796-7: Dated 31 July 1797.

Par. 2.—IT appears by the statement No. 3. that the Export Trade by sea has increased in a quintuple degree within the last 20 years, and is double to what it was in 1787.

3. The value of the Exports in 1777 and 1787, is taken partly from the port clearance books at the Custom House, and partly from the records of the Export wares, as far as respects the goods sent on privilege to London; each package being estimated at rather an over-rated value.

4. In 1777 the article of indigo was unknown as an Export, or not exported, whereas in 1795-6 the quantity shipped from Calcutta to the port of London, was, lbs. 4,000,000. The average quantity of indigo imported into Great Britain from all parts

in 1792-93 and 1794, was, per annum -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200,000
---------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

Surplus quantity exported from Calcutta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	lbs. 1,800,000
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------------

5. It may be presumed that the manufacture of Piece Goods within the Company's provinces, has increased very much of late, as the quantity of cotton imported into Bengal via Mangu, in 1795-6,

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M ^{ds} 3,93,606
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------------------------

Imported in 1788-9, as per letter from resident at Benares, of the 15th

August 1789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,89,600
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Surplus in 1795-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M ^{ds} 2,04,006
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22. Raw Hides, formerly of little or no value, have risen in price within the two last years, above £. 100. per cent. owing to the demand for the tanneries lately established, and for the Export trade. One hide, which probably cost when raw, 12 anas, produced by public auction in Calcutta, in its manufactured state, 60 rupees.

23. The only new articles of Export in 1796-7 are cochineal and lapis lazuli.

24. Cochineal is at present in its infant state, it may become a valuable article of Export, when the right method is discovered of drying, packing and preserving the insect; probably the state of population in Bengal may impede the success for a few years, as many thousand people came annually into Bengal from different parts of Orissa, to assist in the manufacture of Indigo.

25. Lapis Lazuli is imported from the territories of his Highness the Vizier. It is estimated that six chattacks of the stone will produce one fourth of an ounce of the colour, which sells in England, at about nine guineas per ounce.

26. The following summary observations occur on the Import and Export Trade to and from each place.

LONDON.

27. THE Imports are principally articles of luxury, and therefore of less real value to the country, than any other sorts of merchandize that can be imported. The liquors, for instance, will probably be consumed in one year, whereas metals of different kinds, may circulate as articles of trade through the hands of 100 different merchants, and at the expiration of the original cost.

28. The export of Piece Goods has considerably decreased within the last ten years, which is principally ascribed to the present national system of duties and drawbacks.

29. The duty on muslins is 18 per cent. and the drawback on exportation 10 per cent. ad valorem. The duties on those assortments denominated calicoes, is 5s. 2d. $\frac{7}{16}$ for every piece of 10 yards by 1, and an ad valorem duty of 16. 10 per cent. the drawback is 5/ and 14. 10 per cent.

30. A. The operation of the duty on the calicoes is not confined to the difference between the duty and the drawback, as appears; viz.

A merchant purchases 100 pieces of hummums at the Company's sale, at 42/ per piece, being £. 210. The drawback for the calico duty is for 2 calicoes in one piece 50.

The drawback on the ad valorem duty }	-	30	5
14. 10 per cent	-	-	-
	-	80	5

Value of the Piece Goods to the Exporter - £. 129 15 —

30. B. The merchant is therefore obliged to provide funds for the payment of £. 210. for goods that are intrinsically worth only £. 129. 15. and is therefore deprived of the mercantile profit he might otherwise derive, if the £. 80. 5. was employed in the purchase of an additional quantity of merchandize at the same sale

31. It appears by the Statement No. 11, that the following number of pieces manufactured in the territories of his Highness the Vizier, or at the aurungs of Luckipore, a district of Benares, have been exported in Private Trade in 1796-7 to different parts of Europe.

	To London,	Hamburgh,	Copenhagen.	Lisbon.
Of Muslins P ^s	- - 45,340	- - 19,663	- - 52,534	- - 35,522.
Calicoes	- - 24,911	- - 62,445	- - 177,805	- - 66,024.

31. The

32. The average quantity of Indigo exported from Great Britain, to different parts, in 1792-93 and 1794, was, per annum - - - - - lbs. 11,87,858.
and of this quantity to Germany - - - - - 6,58,741.

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ternal Commerce
of Bengal.

33. It might be inferred from the above, that merchants would ship their indigo direct from hence to Hamburgh, whereas it appears by the statement No. 6, that 30,073 maunds are shipped to the Port of London, and only 214 maunds, of a very inferior kind, to Hamburgh.

34. Great Britain has become the emporium for the indigo manufactured in Bengal, from permitting the importation free of duty. The Queen of Portugal has done the same in respect to Piece Goods, which may be imported into Lisbon from the different ports in India.

35. Acts of Parliament may annihilate the trade carried on by British subjects in India, but they never can oblige a merchant to send his goods to a losing market.

36. SINCE the promulgation of the American Treaty, no ships of that nation have been permitted to clear out for Hamburgh; but it is expected that several vessels, during the present season, will go first to some part of America; then to Europe.

37. THE trade of Hamburgh is transferred for the present to this port. India goods are not permitted to be imported into Copenhagen from Great Britain. HAMBURGH:
COPENHAGEN.

38. The King of Denmark appears sensible of the advantage of the East India trade to his kingdom, by permitting the ships of all nations to import their merchandize from this quarter of the globe.

39. IN addition to the Imports enumerated, the supracargoes brought bills drawn by merchants in London, on their correspondents in Bengal, amounting to about three lacks of rupees; these bills were obtained in London at the exchange of 19 to 19½ per current rupee, which is considered as more favourable than importing dollars, the insurance being very high on ships trading under Portuguese colours to India. LISBON.

40. The late measure adopted by the Queen of Portugal, of making Lisbon a free port for all India goods intended for re-exportation (when an export duty of one per cent. is levied) will most probably attract a great proportion of the Export Trade from Bengal on the re-establishment of peace.

41. THE trade is rapidly increasing, and it is expected, in a few years, that America will repay, with India merchandize, a considerable part of their imports from Europe. AMERICA.

42. America possessing a very small quantity of current coin in proportion to the number of the inhabitants, permits the exportation thereof, probably under the idea that a merchant who has goods in his warehouse of the intrinsic value of £. 2,000. is a richer man than another who has £. 1,000. in specie locked up in his chest.

43. The jealousy which generally exists in every other country, between the landed and commercial interests, appears to be unknown in America. Merchants speculate in land, and farmers are engaged in trade. I am informed, that Messrs. Gray and Darby, merchants of Salem, trading under separate capitals, had, last year, near 40 ships on this side the Cape of Good Hope. The funds are principally supplied by the farmers residing near that port, who subscribe their monies as realized from the produce of the land, and receive their proportion of the profits on the ultimate adjustment of the accounts of each voyage.

44. The net profit of a voyage to Bengal, if the ship brings dollars, is estimated at 60 per cent. after the payment of every charge incidental thereto, and debiting the adventure with an interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. This profit is generally realized in fifteen months.

45. The value of Exports from the port of Calcutta to America, are - S.R^s 25,60,267

Which it may be estimated have been paid for, in the following manner; viz.

1st. Imports from hence - - - - - 15,99,773

2d. Bills drawn from America on individuals here for the purchase of American stock - - - - - 1,50,000

3d. Bills drawn from London, on houses of agency in Calcutta - - - - - 3,50,000

4th. Bills drawn in part payment of goods purchased - - - - - 3,43,227

5th. Goods shipped on freight - - - - - 1,67,267

S.R^s - - - - - 25,60,267 25,60,267

46. (A.) The following expedients have been tried, during the last year, to increase the Exports to America; viz.

46. (B.) Tracts of American lands have been offered, either for sale or barter for merchandize, but without success; bills have been drawn by merchants in America, amounting to seven or eight lacks of rupees, under the expectation of obtaining either money or merchandize for bills to be re-drawn on their correspondents in Europe; but the greater part are returned to America under protest, and letters of credit have also been given by merchants in America, exceeding fifteen lacks of rupees, to different supracargoes, to which little or no attention has been paid.

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ternal Commerce
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47. So long as the Company's remittance continues open at an equitable exchange, it will prevent the merchants in America from trading to this country under fictitious capitals, and thereby oblige them to import in Bengal either treasure or merchandize, to at least 3-4ths of the value of the Exports.

63 (A.) If ships built in the Company's territories were permitted to trade to all parts of the globe, it would give them the advantages of the carrying trade, at present enjoyed by the Americans and Danes, and thereby tend to promote the building of ships in Bengal and other places.

64. Since the alteration which took place in the system of customs, in June 1795, changing the Inland Import duty into a Export duty by sea, Calcutta has become the depôt for the greater part of the merchandize exported from Bengal.

65. Great Britain would also become the emporium for the whole of the East India merchandize, at present shipped on freight to foreign ports, if it was allowed to be imported free of duty for re-exportation, when a small duty might be levied; the duties for home consumption might either remain as at present, or subject to such alteration as the wisdom of the Legislature may think fit, for the encouragement of British manufactures.

III.

EXTRACT from Mr. Brown's Report for 1797-8, dated 13 August 1798.

Par. 18. THE only new articles of Export, 1797-8, are elephants bones and oil of nutmegs, but their value is very trifling.

19. No further observations (which appear to me judicious) occur, on the Private Trade of 1797-8, except to state the erection (at an expense exceeding 1,20,000. S.R.) of a dry dock on the western side of the river opposite the town of Calcutta. This dock is sufficiently large and deep to admit any ship which may be brought up to Calcutta. The flood-gates are so well connected, that when a ship is repairing within, eight persons placed in pairs at four stations of different height, can, with the greatest ease, remove the whole of the water, which forces its way into the dock.

The brick work on the sides, widens in regular steps from the bottom, as well for the convenience of the workmen, as for resisting the impressions of the stream at different heights. On these ships, are the reservoirs for receiving the water raised from the bottom, the uppermost of which is above high water mark, and communicates with the river by a channel. The brick work is kept together by strong frames of timber, sunk in the soil, and extending to a considerable distance on each side. The current of the stream is broken before it reaches the flood-gates, by a circular buttress which projects on either side, and is constructed so as to leave the back water to glide easily away. The utility of this work has been proved, by the dock having never been long empty since its formation.

20. As the Court of Directors may probably wish to have some general account of the state of the town of Calcutta, the following (being extracted from my proposed statistical Reports) may be acceptable.

21. The accounts of several respectable natives (collated by my assistant, Mr. Blaquiere) correspond in the following description of Calcutta, in the year 1717; viz.

1st. That the present town was a village, appertaining to the Zilla of Nuddea.

2d. The houses were scattered about in clusters of ten or twelve in each, and the inhabitants chiefly husbandmen.

3d. A forest existed to the southward of the Chaundpaul Ghaut, which was afterwards removed by degrees.

4th. Between Kidderpoor and the forest were two villages, whose inhabitants were invited to settle in Calcutta, by the ancient family of the Seals, who were at that time merchants of great note, and very instrumental in bringing Calcutta into the form of a town.

5th. The new fort and Esplanade are the sites where this forest and the two villages formerly stood.

6th. The present old inhabitants of the town recollect a creek which ran from Chaundpaul Ghaut to Ballia Ghaut. They say that the drain before the government house is where it took its course, and there is a ditch to the south of a garden at the Bytakannah, which leaves evident traces of the continuation of this creek.

7th. There was a small village consisting of a few straggling houses, surrounded by filthy puddles of water, and trees, where the elegant houses at Chauringee now stand.

8th. Calcutta may be said to have extended northward as far as the Chitpore Bridge, if uncultivated ground covered with wildernesses may be said to have composed a part of it. There was no high road, and it was dangerous to travel at late hours, from robbers infesting the paths.

22. In 1742 a ditch was dug round a considerable part of the present boundaries of Calcutta, to prevent the incursions of the Mahrattahs, the expense of which was defrayed by an assessment on the inhabitants of the town.

23. It appears by Major Orme's history of the war in Bengal, that at the time of the capture of Calcutta in 1756, there were about 70 houses belonging to the English.

What

What are now called the Esplanade, the site of the new fort, the Course, and Chouringee, were even at that period, with all the territory, more than 800 yards to the eastward, a complete jungle, interspersed here and there with a few huts, and small parcels of grazing and arable land. Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

24. Some tolerable idea may be formed of the state of the town of Calcutta in the beginning of 1798, from the two following Statements.

STATEMENT of the Number and Value of Houses, Shops, and other Habitations, in the Town of Calcutta, belonging to Individuals, the Value estimated at Seven Years Purchase.

BRITISH SUBJECTS.		ARMENIANS.		PORTUGUESE and other Christian Inhabitants.		HINDUS.		MUSSULMEN.		CHINESE.		TOTAL.	
N ^o of Houses, &c.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value, S.R. ^s .
4,300	84,78,000	640	7,54,000	2,650	25,36,000	56,460	1,58,84,000	14,700	26,87,000	10	7,000	78,760	3,02,96,000

Rents, and Number of Houses and other Habitations in the Town of Calcutta.

Rents p' Mensem - -	500 & above.	400	300	250	200	175	150	125	100	80	60	40	20	10	5	Small Brick Houses, Shops, and Godowns.	Straw and Mud Houses and Huts.	TOTAL.
		a'	a'	a'	a'	a'	a'	a'	a'	a'	a'	a'	a'	a'	a'			
N ^o of Houses, &c. at the above Rents - -	23	22	66	56	80	39	62	40	143	94	185	504	1,621	2,737	3,066	9,235	60,787	78,766

These Statements do not include the new and old forts and many houses, &c. the property of the Honourable Company.

25. The value of the houses and huts, with the ground appertaining to the same, is stated to be - - - - - 3,02,96,000

The value, agreeably to the assessment made by the officers of police, and corrected to the 1st February 1798, for the purpose of levying a tax of 5 per cent. on the estimated monthly rent of all inhabited houses, huts, &c. was - - - - - 2,48,60,080

Difference - - - S.R.^s 54,35,920

My Estimate therefore is about 20 per cent. more than the valuation formed by the officers of police, and is, I believe, as correct as the nature of an estimate on so great a scale can admit of.

IV.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Brown's Report, for 1798-9; dated 31 July 1799.

Part of Par. 5.—THE Exports to COPENHAGEN:

	In 1797-8.	1798-9.	Deficiency in 1798-9.
From Calcutta were - - - - -	3,56,572	1,11,087	
Serampore - - - - -	16,00,000	10,00,000	
TOTAL - - - - -	19,56,572	11,11,087	8,45,485

6. This decrease in 1798-9 is principally owing to the permission granted by Government to private merchants to send their own ships to Great Britain.

7. In 1797-8, three private ships (conjectured to be Anglo-Danes) sailed for Copenhagen; also two Americans, supposed to be principally freighted by British subjects; whereas in 1798-9 few or no goods have been shipped by English merchants to that port.

11. The

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ternal Commerce
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11. The decrease in the quantity and value of the indigo exported to London in 1798-9, in comparison with the preceding year, is partly owing to an unfavourable season in most parts of the Company's provinces, but principally to the entire bankruptcy of several persons, who, for many years, have been engaged in the manufacture of that precarious dye.

16. The average loss attendant on speculations in Piece Goods to the Port of London, during the last ten years, considerably exceeds 15 per cent.

17. If permission had not been granted to individuals to send their own ships to London during the last year, the value would have been considerably less than what it appears at present; the owners of every ship having made considerable purchases to complete the lading of their respective vessels, which probably they would not have done if such permission had not been granted.

18. The value of the Exports shipped on private ships to London in 1798-9, agreeably to the sale price at the India House, will not exceed - - - - - £.St^s 800,000.

19. No accurate idea can be formed of what these provinces might produce; but, agreeably to the increase that has already taken place in many articles, during the last few years, it may be estimated that one hundred thousand tons of merchandize might be shipped in Private Trade from Calcutta to the port of London; and that the value thereof in Great Britain, estimating the sugar at 45 s. per cwt. the cotton at 14 s. per lb. and other articles in the same proportion, would be nine millions sterling.

26. I cannot close this Report, without expressing to the Board the satisfaction I have received in the examination of the Custom House books for the last year. The regularity and good order lately introduced in that department, are evinced by the very great increase in the amount of the duties realized during the last season, in comparison with the preceding years; and, from being satisfied in my own mind of the correctness of the data on which the accompanying Statements are formed, I submit them with implicit confidence to the inspection of the Board, as containing a true and accurate account of the Import and Export Private Trade to and from the Port of Calcutta by sea, in the years 1798-9.

V.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Brown's Report, for 1799—Nov.; dated 10 September 1800.

Par. 7.—IT is not very easy even to imagine to what extent the Export Trade of the rich and fertile country might be ultimately brought, should the cultivation of cotton for the China Trade, the manufactures of Bengal and Export Trade to Europe, be encouraged in the Bahar and Benares Districts, and the higher parts of Bengal.

8. To the value of the Exports, being 257,14,805 R^s is to be added the Exports from Serampore, Chittagong, and Rivers to the eastward of Calcutta, amounting at least to 22,85,105 R^s which makes the total value of the Exports (exclusive of the Honourable Company's Investment to Europe and stores sent to different ports in India) two crores and eighty lacks of Sicca Rupees, or three millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling prime cost in Bengal; or including freight, insurance and other charges, prior to the delivery of the merchandize at their destined ports, above six millions sterling.

9. It may be estimated that the Export Trade in 1799-1800, of three millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling, has been carried on by the following classes of people, viz.

	£.St ^s
British subjects - - - - -	1,600,000
Americans - - - - -	500,000
Portuguese - - - - -	600,000
Danes and other Foreigners - - - - -	300,000
Armenians - - - - -	150,000
Natives of India - - - - -	350,000

Total £. St^s 3,500,000

15. The tonnage of the merchandize exported to Great Britain during the last season, is only about 9,000 tons of private goods; whereas, the Gabriel { sailed 8 Feb^y 1799 }
arrived 8 Sept. 1800 }

and Calcutta { sailed 20 Jan^y 1799 }
arrived 16 Aug^t 1800 } had completed their voyages out and home in

12 months, and the other ships of the season of 1798-9 had also returned in the same time, the tonnage might have been about 15,000 tons. Even if British merchants residing in Calcutta, were permitted to load their ships in the same manner as the Americans and other foreigners, the tonnage for some years would not exceed twenty thousand tons, and the value of the merchandize, one crore of rupees per annum; every speculation commencing here with an interest of twelve per cent.

16. The late Warehousing Act has totally annihilated the trade formerly carried on by British subjects in Calcutta, to Hamburgh, Copenhagen and Lisbon.

18. THE Imports and Exports are principally from and to Serampore, the latter for re-exportation to Copenhagen, Manilla and other Ports, where ships under Danish colours generally trade; since Calcutta became the emporium of the trade of Bengal by the abolition of the inland duty, even the Danish Asiatic Company are frequently obliged to purchase a considerable

5 R^s 2,80,00,000

£. 3,500,000.

1,00,00,000

1,250,000

COPENHAGEN.

siderable part of their export cargoes in this settlement. If the inland duty was re-established, or the export duty increased, the native merchants would immediately store their goods at Serampore, as formerly, and all foreign traders would resort to that settlement, thereby avoiding the Calcutta duty altogether.

27. The Imports from Hamburgh, Leghorn, Bremen and Lisbon, are principally the proceeds of Bengal manufactures, shipped first to America, and subsequently to those ports.

34. Those Americans who import bullion, seldom, if ever, apply to Christians of any denomination whatsoever for goods for their homeward cargo; their general conduct, while in this port, may be said to be, viz.

35. The first day is employed in moving into a small house hired by the banian, previous to the ship's coming to anchor, delivering the register at the Police Office, and manifest at the Custom-House. The second, in putting up screws for the bale goods, and settling (through the means of the banian) the prices of the Sugar, on musters, that are brought to the house by native brokers. The third and fourth, in settling the prices of the piece goods in the same manner. The receipt of the sugar is subsequently entrusted to the care of an officer of the ship, while the captain superintends the receipt of the bale goods, generally to the extent of 3,000 pieces, per diem; thus, in the course of 20 or 25 days, a vessel of 300 tons burthen will have her homeward cargo on board.

36. The Lydia, a small vessel, lately arrived from Madeira, and now in the river, is freighted at ten pounds sterling to New York; partial freight, on the best ships, has been this year from £.12. to £.15. per ton.

41. The trade to and from Manilla is principally in the hands of the Armenians, who, it may be presumed, have derived a considerable profit thereby, or they would not have extended their speculations to so large amount as was done during the last season, in comparison with the three preceding years.

59. The immense wealth acquired by the Dutch, and inhabitants of the island of Java, by the commerce of the Americans, is imperceptibly benefiting the Honourable Company's possessions in Bengal, by the demand on that island for opium, piece goods, and other articles, which are supplied through the medium of the Malay prow.

64. The consumption of tea by the natives of these provinces, is annually increasing.

75. That the manufactures of Bengal are more numerous and more flourishing at present than formerly, is evinced by the accompanying Statements; and it may be presumed that the lands are also better cultivated, as, notwithstanding the increased export of grain from 30 to 45,000 tons, in private trade, and the large tracts of country required for the growth of sugar, indigo, and other articles exported by sea, the price of rice, and every other kind of food used by the natives, so far from being enhanced, has been considerably lower, on the average of the last ten years, than during any preceding period since the Honourable Company came into possession of the Dewannee.

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VI.

REPORT on the PRIVATE TRADE between EUROPE, AMERICA, and BENGAL,
from the 1st of June 1795 to the 31st of May 1800.

LONDON:

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
1795-6	22,73,163		THE average annual amount of treasure imported into Bengal in the four first years, was in value S.R^s 4,47,755, whereas in 1799-1800, it amounted to S.R^s 16,36,405. This great increase in the last year may be attributed to the large sums due to merchants in Calcutta, from consignees in London, for the balance of the proceeds of merchandize shipped from hence in preceding years. 2. The average annual amount of the value of the merchandize imported for the four first years, was S.R^s 13,85,670, whereas in 1799-1800, the amount was S.R^s 31,50,695. This great excess in the last year is partly owing to the comparatively small import in 1798-9, being only ten lacks, and in 1797-8, twelve lacks, whereas in 1795-6 it amounted to near eighteen lacks, and in 1796-7 to near sixteen lacks of rupees; and partly owing to the low rates of freight at which merchants in London could ship their goods under the British flag to this country, instead of sending them, as formerly, under Danish, American, Venetian, Genoese, and Hamburghese colours.
1796-7	17,83,002		
1797-8	15,34,219		
1798-9	17,43,314		
1799-1800	47,87,101		
	66,20,526		
Carried over	66,20,526		EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

Brought over - 66,20,526

EXPORTS.

1795-6	-	84,08,800
1796-7	-	50,79,310
1797-8	-	69,71,529
1798-9	-	41,07,834
1799-1800	-	67,66,649
		3,13,34,122

EXPORTS.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-1800.
3. Indigo	- 61,44,186.	30,56,592.	53,73,861.	23,71,941.	35,28,416.

The indigo contracts with the Company ceased in 1794-5, which occasioned the whole of the indigo of the season of 1795-6 (excepting 11,053 maunds, delivered to the Company to make up deficiencies of contracts) to be shipped in private trade. In 1796-7, an unfavourable season for production, and scarcity of money, caused the diminution in the quantity exported. In 1797-8 the quantity of indigo imported from the upper provinces was very considerable, which occasioned the additional exports in this year. In 1798-9 the export fell very short of the three preceding years, owing to the entire bankruptcy of several manufacturers engaged in the production of that precarious dye. In 1799-1800, the quantity of indigo exported to Great Britain was, maunds 35,540, or cwt. 23,480, which may be considered as the fair standard of the average annual production on this side of India.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-1800.
4. Piece Goods	- 14,91,416.	12,94,222.	11,87,710.	8,85,058.	15,23,479.

The value of the piece goods exported to London has hitherto been small in comparison with the exports to Hamburgh, Copenhagen, and Lisbon. During the present year, the export of piece goods to London will also be small, partly owing to the profit of 25 to 35 per cent. which the providers of coarse piece goods are deriving at present, by their sale for cash in Calcutta; and partly owing to the high price of cotton, occasioned by the failure of the cotton crops during the last season.

5.	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-1800
Sugar - - -	3,05,051	4,77,000	1,82,650	3,76,000	6,90,667
Saltpetre - -	1,64,684	2,930	430	400	1,09,183
Cotton and Thread -	1,13,384	55,233	58,000	3,28,084	95,000
Spices, Gums, Borax, &c. - }	1,90,078	1,93,343	1,68,074	1,46,351	3,29,904
S.R. - -	7,73,198	7,28,496	4,09,958	8,50,833	17,14,754

6. From the 1st of June 1795, to the 31st of May 1798, the quantity of sugar shipped to Hamburgh and Copenhagen (supposed to be principally on account of British subjects residing in Calcutta) was 1,40,729 maunds, or 1,03,031 cwt. If this quantity had been shipped to London, and the sale price had been 45s. per cwt. the duty of customs at 37 per cent. on the sale price, would have been £.St^s 85,773; and if the piece goods and other articles shipped on freight to Hamburgh, Copenhagen, and Lisbon, in those three years, had been also sent to London, it may be estimated that the British revenue of customs, on the terms of the late Warehousing Act, would have been benefited above £.St^s 500,000. by the trade thus forced to foreign ports, by means of the high freight on gruff articles, and the heavy duties on piece goods in London.

7. The large quantity of sugar and saltpetre shipped in 1795-6 was in consequence of the lower rate of freight obtainable at that time; the exports in American ships to Hamburgh were - - S.R. 17,37,342

Consisting of

Piece Goods	-	13,57,336
Indigo	-	1,03,212
Sugar	-	1,77,931
Cotton	-	28,896
Pepper and Spices	-	22,000

Borax

Carried over - 66,20,526

- - - - - 3,13,34,122

IMPORTS.

EXPORTS.

Brought over - - 66,20,526 - - - - - 3,13,34,122

Borax - - - 16,800
Ginger - - - 9,300
Cowries - - - 6,200
Sundries - - - 15,667

S. R^s - - - 17,37,342

This was prior to the operation of the American Treaty in Calcutta, which took place the 30th September 1796.

8. In 1796-7, the exports to Hamburgh in American ships, laden before the promulgation of the treaty, were S. R^s 6,19,973.

9. In 1797-8, the exports to Hamburgh, under Hamburgh and Venetian colours, were - 2,15,968.

To Copenhagen, Anglo-Danes,

from Calcutta - - 3,56,578

D^s, from Serampore - 23,43,422

27,00,000.

Seven Anglo Danes sailed to Penang and the eastward, carrying opium and piece goods for sale at Batavia, where they loaded for Copenhagen, viz.

Loken,
Odin,
Rheinsburg,
Rosenbergh,
Mundel.

10. Two American ships also, the Kensington and Iphigenia, sailed from Serampore to Copenhagen; they were stopped at St. Helena, sent to England, released there, and disposed of their cargoes.

11. In 1798-9, when British merchants in Calcutta were permitted to load their own ships, or to make their own arrangements for the freight to London, there was not a single bag of sugar or bale of cloth shipped by them to any foreign port. Whereas if such permission had not been granted, the shipments in Anglo-Danish vessels would have continued, as merchants in every part of the world, will run many risks, sooner than allow their ships to rot in harbour, if employment can be obtained for them; to this cause it may be attributed, that in 1797-8, seven ships, supposed to be Anglo-Danes, sailed to Penang and the eastward, for Batavia and Copenhagen, as before stated.

12. The freight received by the owners of the ships in 1798-9, was 16 £. St^s per ton, payable by unconditional bills at six months after sight by the correspondents in London of the merchants in Calcutta. These bills were immediately negotiable, thereby enabling such ship owners as possessed only small capitals to carry on their business, which they could not have done if they had been obliged to wait the returns of the receipt of the freight, after the adjustment of the accounts of the ship at the India House.

13. To the low rate of freight in 1798-9 may be attributed the additional quantity of gruff goods shipped to England, in comparison with preceding years, and the total annihilation of the trade carried on in ships conjectured to be Anglo-Danes prior to that period.

14. In this year the amount of the gruff goods shipped for London exceeded one-fifth of the whole of the exports thither; whereas in the year preceding, 1797-8, the proportion of gruff goods to the total exports, was less than one-seventeenth; which clearly shews the advantage derived to the British trade by affording it the means of conveyance at a low rate of freight, and the reason why the amount of tonnage occupied in 1798-9 was so so much larger in 1797-8, though the total value of the exports in the former year fell so much short of that of the latter year.

15. In 1799-1800 British subjects provided a larger quantity of goods than usual, in the expectation of the same indulgence in shipping them, as in the preceding year. Goods to a much larger amount would have been

Carried over - - 66,20,526

3,13,34,122

IMPORTS.

Brought over - 66,20,526

Hamburgh:

1795 - - 657,431
 1796-7 - - 15,801
 1797-8 - - 166,411
 1798-9 - - 2,18,943
 1799-1800 - 72,333
11,30,919

Copenhagen:

1795-6 - - 7,70,136
 1796-7 - - 5,14,931
 1797-8 - - 85,303
 1798-9 - - 6,15,000
 1799-1800 - 10,16,474
30,01,901

Lisbon:

1795-6 - - 10,24,443
 1796-7 - - 5,18,025
 1797-8 - - 6,94,320
 1798-9 - - 2,04,000
 1799-1800 - 46,56,391
70,97,861

American:

1795-6 - - 8,43,118
 1796-7 - - 15,49,773
 1797-8 - - 10,40,108
 1798-9 - - 13,40,572
 1799-1800 - 35,24,614
82,98,185

Imports - - - 2,61,49,392

EXPORTS.

- - - - - 3,13,34,122

Hamburgh:

1795-6 - - 17,37,342
 1796-7 - - 6,19,937
 1797-8 - - 2,15,968
 1798-9 - - 5,91,173
 1799-1800 - 61,582
32,26,038

Copenhagen:

1795-6 - - 8,13,832
 1796-7 - - 17,73,511
 1797-8 - - 3,56,572
 1798-9 - - 1,11,087
 1799-1800 - 9,56,147
40,11,147

Lisbon:

1795-6 - - 21,81,371
 1796-7 - - 7,19,026
 1797-8 - - 12,85,595
 1798-9 - - 4,40,000
 1799-1800 - 33,44,435
79,63,207

American:

1795-6 - - 19,49,319
 1796-7 - - 25,60,267
 1797-8 - - 20,25,602
 1798-9 - - 11,89,542
 1799-1800 - 37,87,937
115,10,667

Exports - - - 5,80,45,181

been shipped to England, had the rates of freight been lower. In consequence of the high rates of freight, considerable quantities of sugar and other goods, intended for the London market, were resold in Calcutta.

16. The imports from Hamburgh and Copenhagen, in the three first years, are principally the produce of Great Britain, shipped by merchants in London, partly on account of the low freight, and partly to avoid the forms of office at the India House to which the goods would have been subject if shipped under the British flag. The import in 1799-1800, although put under the head of Copenhagen, is principally treasure landed from ships at Serampore from Manilla, belonging to the Armenian merchants in Calcutta trading to that port.

17. The great increase in the Portugal trade in 1799-1800, is owing to the supposed increased demand for India goods in the Brazils, Spain, and Spanish America.

18. With respect to the exports of those three foreign nations, exceeding in the three first years the imports in the sum of S.R^s 52,47,784, consisting principally of piece goods, subject to a heavy duty in England. It may be reckoned that $\frac{3}{4}$ of the trade was carried on by British subjects, until permission was granted to individuals to load their own ships, in 1798-9.

19. In 1795-6, the carrying trade to Hamburgh was in the hands of the Americans, and partly in 1796-7, but ceased towards the close of that year, on the promulgation of the American treaty.

20. The exports on Danish ships from Calcutta and Serampore were,

in 1795-6, only - - - 10,00,000

1796-7, - - - 19,00,000

whereas, in 1797-8, when the Danes or Anglo-Danes got the carrying trade, the value of the exports on ships under Danish colours to Copenhagen was 27,00,000. In 1798-9, when British merchants were permitted to send their own goods in their own ships in the manner they desired, then the trade which had formerly been carried on in ships under American colours to Hamburgh, and subsequently under Danish colours to Copenhagen, ceased in so far as respected the trade carried on by British merchants residing in Calcutta to those ports.

21. The reason of the exports to Lisbon in 1799-1800 falling short of the imports S.R^s 13,11,956, is, that the largest Portuguese ship has been detained in this river, for want of the goods necessary to complete her cargo.

22. The exports to America exceeded the imports in three years, from 1st June 1795 to 31st May 1798, in the amount of S.R^s 31,02,189, for the payment of which it may be estimated that bills were drawn from America on persons in Calcutta, for the purchase of American stock - - - 3,00,000
 Bills drawn from London on houses of agency in Calcutta - - - 8,00,000
 Bills received at Madras, for merchandize or bullion sold there - - - 6,00,000
 Bills drawn by supracargoes in payment of goods purchased wholly or in part, or obtained in cash, from merchants in Calcutta, by means of letters of credit from American merchants residing in London - 11,00,000
 Goods shipped on freight - - - 3,02,189

S.R^s 31,02,189

23. The increase of this trade by the Americans in 1799-1800, may be attributed to the great profit they derive from it.

(Signed) JOS. THO^s BROWN,
 Calcutta, 24 Sept. 1800. R. E. C.

VII.

REPORT on the PRIVATE TRADE between EUROPE, AMERICA, and BENGAL;
from 1st June 1796 to 31st May 1802.

London.	
IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1796-7 - - 17,83,002 -	50,79,310
1797-8 - - 15,34,219 -	69,71,529
1798-9 - - 17,43,314 -	41,07,834
1799-800 - 47,37,462 -	67,91,406
1800-1 - - 44,72,669 -	84,87,336
1801-2 - - 37,75,669 -	1,31,97,420

Foreign European & American.

IMPORTS. EXPORTS.

during the last three years, the value as before, is S.R^s 1,366,576.

2. This very great increase in the value of the Imports from London, and wines in ships under English colours from Madeira, during the last period, is principally to be attributed to the indulgence granted by this Government in 1798-9, to the merchants of Calcutta, to load their own goods on their own ships, which in 1799-1800 to the present period, have principally brought back the surplus apparent on the statement, beyond the amount in the three preceding years.

3. Previous to this indulgence being granted in 1798-9, a very considerable Import Trade was carried on between London and Bengal, in ships under Genoese, American, and Danish colours, particularly in 1796-7; which is the cause of the value of the imports of merchandize of that season, from foreign Europe and America, exceeding so much the Imports in any subsequent year.

4. The value of the Exports to London, during the three first years, was S.R^s 1,61,58,673, or £.St^s 2,019,209; whereas during the three last years they have amounted to S.R^s 2,84,76,162, or £.St^s 3,559,520, value in Calcutta, exclusive of Export duties, charges of merchandize, freight, insurance, &c.

5. The principal increase has been in the article of Piece Goods, the value thereof, during the first period, was only S.R^s 33,66,990, or £.St^s 420,873; whereas during the last period, they have amounted to S.R^s 1,10,88,934, or £.St^s 1,386,116. This great increase in the Export of Piece Goods to London, is partly to be attributed to the indulgence granted by this Government to Bengal chartered ships, in 1798-9, but principally to the Warehousing Act, passed by the British Legislature in 1799.

6. To the indulgence granted in 1798-9, is also to be attributed, the very great increase on the gums of various descriptions, cotton, cotton wool, ginger, turmeric, and a variety of other sorts of merchandize; which would not admit of being sent to Europe under a high freight, but which were shipped, when indulgence was granted to the merchants of Calcutta to load their own ships, in the manner they conceived most conducive to their own interest. The value in the first period, as classed under the head of sundry articles, was S.R^s 6,29,536, or £.St^s 78,692; whereas during the last period, these various productions, amongst which are many new articles of Export Trade, hitherto unknown in the London market, as the productions of Bengal or the interior provinces, is S.R^s 15,69,285, or £.St^s 196,160.

7. And to the same cause may be attributed the very great increase which has also taken place in the Imports from other parts of India to Bengal, and subsequently re-shipped to London, which, during the first period, was only S.R^s 3,04,558, or £.St^s 38,069; whereas during the last period, the value of the like articles, consisting principally of pepper imported from the eastward, of cassia, camphor and rhubarb from China, and of coffee from the Arabian Gulph, were 17,96,575 S.R^s or £.St^s 224,571.

8. Of the actual value of the merchandize when sold in London, it is impossible to form any accurate estimate; but admitting that the two ships, which are now detained at the Mauritius, are released, and permitted to proceed on their voyage to London, the gross value at the India House, of the merchandize shipped in Private Trade from Bengal to London in 1801-2, will fall very little short of three millions sterling.

9. The principal increase to London as before stated, has been in the article of Piece Goods; a very small proportion of the cotton, with which these cloths are manufactured, is grown in Bengal, the remainder is imported from the Deccan, from the Aumeeldarry of the Raaje of Culpee, or of various other parts of the Mahratta country.

10. The advantages in point of revenue which the Honourable Company derive by the increase in Export of this article, are at present; viz.

1st. $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the proportion of all European, American or Asiatic produce imported by sea, on arrival at this port, which may be subsequently re-exported to the Deccan or Mahratta country.

2d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the exportation as before to the Upper Provinces at Patna.

3d. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on passing any of the Custom Houses at Benares.

Carried over } 1,82,46,168 - 1 45 3 3

D

4th. 5 per

[illegible]

4th. 5 per cent. on passing the Custom Houses in the country lately ceded by his Highness the Vizier to the Honourable Company.

5th. 5 per cent. on the importation of Cotton from the Mahratta country into the Doob, by which route the greater part of the cotton is imported.

6th. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Cotton, when passing any of the Custom Houses in the Benares district.

7th. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Cotton when passing the Custom House at Patna.

8th. $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Piece Goods, when manufactured in Bengal, Behar or Orissa, previous to their exportation from the place of manufacture.

9th. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on being exported from Calcutta by sea, or 2 per cent. if imported, for the consumption of the inhabitants.

10th. 3 per cent. on the gross sale price at the India House in London.

11th. The sole loss which the Honourable Company sustain by the shipment of merchandize from hence to foreign Europe and America, is in the last sum, but the difference in the British revenue of Customs is immense.

12th. These various duties on Piece Goods, on the raw material for their manufacture, or on the Exports from Bengal, in partial payment for the cotton the growth of foreign countries, when the Piece Goods are finally exported to London, or to any other part; may probably produce a revenue to the Honourable Company of from 16 to 18 per cent. on the total value of the cloths so exported.

13th. The sole Revenue which the Honourable Company derive on other articles of Export, are, viz.

2½ per cent. on Indigo, 3½ per cent. on sugar, gums, and other articles, when exported from the place of growth or manufacture, exclusive of the retained duty of 1 per cent. such merchandize being subject to the town duty of 4 per cent. on importation into Calcutta, whereof a drawback of 3 per cent. is allowed on exportation by sea. The town duty on raw silk and cotton, when imported into Calcutta is only 2 per cent. whereof three-fourths is allowed on exportation by sea, exclusive of 3½ per cent. on the aurung value, previous to exportation from the place of growth or manufacture.

14th. To the very great increase which has taken place during the three last years in the article of Piece Goods, may be principally ascribed the proportional increase which the Honourable Company have derived in their Revenue Customs to any former period. The general export of this article, during the three first years, as per Statement (No. 2.) was only 1,89,49,426 S.R^s, or £.St^s 2,368,678; whereas in the three last years, they have amounted to S.R^s 4,27,59,648, or £.St^s 5,344,956.

15. The Imports from foreign Europe and America, exclusive of the Imports to Serampore, were, in the three first years, agreeable to the Statement (No. 6.) S.R.^s 79,63,426, or £.St^g 999,178; and the Exports during the same period, were, agreeable to Statement (No. 5.) 1,19,78,877 S.R.^s, or £.St^g 1,459,859.

16. The difference between the Imports and Exports, to and from foreign Europe and America, was, during this period, S.R. 40,15,451, or £.St^g 460,681; which may be considered as the amount of the Asiatic Anglo-foreign trade, carried on by British merchants residing in Calcutta, to foreign Europe and America, exclusive of about 60 lacks of rupees in value, carried on in the same manner and cloaked in various ways, from the foreign settlement of Serampore.

17. The whole of this Asiatic Anglo-foreign trade would have been shipped to London, if the same indulgence had been granted to British merchants residing in Calcutta as was granted during the season of 1798-9

18. During

London.		Foreign Europe & America.	
IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Bro ^t over } 1,82,46,168 - 4,46,34,835		- - 2,94,58,203 - 3,51,63,699	
Carried over }	1,82,46,168 - 4,46,34,835	- - 2,94,58,203 - 3,51,63,699	

18. During the last period, agreeable to Statement (No. 6.) it appears, that the Import foreign trade from Europe and America amounted S.R^s 2,14,94,777, or £.St^s 2,68,6,847, and that the Exports amounted to S.R^s 2,31,84,882, or £.St^s 2,898,102.

19. The difference in the last period, between the Imports and Exports to and from foreign Europe and America, was, during this period, only 16,70,045 S.R^s, or £.St^s 211,255; but to the value of Imports must be added very large sums, occasionally paid into the Treasury of Fort St. George, by the supracargoes, or other persons belonging to foreign ships, for bills on this Government.

20. During the first period, the foreign ships to Europe and America were assisted either with freight by British merchants, or by sales of various sorts of merchandize to the supracargoes, or other persons belonging to the foreign ships; the merchants in Calcutta receiving payment, either wholly or partially for the same, by bills on their agents in London.

21. During the last period, when indulgence was granted by this Government to the merchants in Calcutta, to load their own ships in the manner they thought most conducive to their own interest, this Asiatic Anglo-foreign trade, either in respect to shipments of goods on freight or of sales in the manner before stated, has not existed.

22. The value of the merchandize imported from foreign Europe and America, during the three past years, as per Statement (No. 6.) was S.R^s 34,32,034, or £.St^s 429,004, and the treasure S.R^s 45,31,392, or £.St^s 566,424. Whereas when the foreign merchants in Europe and America were advised of the indulgence granted to British merchants in Calcutta in 1798-9, although the value of the merchandize imported during the three last years was only S.R^s 37,98,576, or £.St^s 474,822, they have actually imported, in treasure, S.R^s 1,76,96,201, or £.St^s 2,212,025; from the conviction that the Asiatic Anglo-foreign trade would no longer exist, as the event has justified. For it appears, that the foreign trade to Europe and America from 1796-7 to 1800-1 (if the export trade from Serampore is also included) actually did exceed the Exports on private account to London. Whereas in 1801-2, when the whole of the foreign trade was shipped from Calcutta, in consequence of the capture of the Danish settlement of Serampore, the total value of the Exports to foreign Europe and America in this season, was only S.R^s 62,57,269, or £.St^s 782,158. Whereas the Export on private account to London, was S.R^s 1,31,97,428, or £.St^s 1,649,678.

23. In consequence of the various publications which have lately appeared in London on the subject of the Private Trade of India, and the hopes entertained by many merchants residing in Great Britain, that India built shipping would no longer be permitted to carry merchandize to the river Thames, as allowed by indulgence since the year 1798-9; the European Anglo-foreign trade has already commenced:

1st. By two ships appearing lately at Penang, which were generally considered to be of this description; and of numerous other European Anglo-foreign vessels, which are also expected at Batavia.

2d. By the very large amount of accommodation bills, drawn by merchants in America on their agents in London, and sent to Bengal under the expectation of disposing of them for Piece Goods and other merchandize.

3d. By the overtures which the agents in London for the Dutch East India Company were making to the consignees of Bengal chartered ships, either for the freight or sale of these vessels for the Batavia Trade.

24. The Asiatic Anglo-foreign-trade, it is expected, will

London.		Foreign Europe & America.	
IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Bro ^t over } 1,82,46,168 - 4,46,34,835		- - 2,94,58,203 - 3,51,63,699	
S.R ^s 1,82,46,168 - 4,46,34,835		- - 2,94,58,203 - 3,51,63,699	
£.St ^s 2,280,771 - 5,579,354		- - 3,682,275 - 4,395,462	
IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
London.		Foreign, Europe & America.	

will also revive, if the same indulgence is not granted to Bengal chartered ships during the present season, as has been granted during the three last years. Overtures being daily expected from the merchants of Batavia to the ship owners in Calcutta, to hire their ships to take the produce of the island of Java to Holland, in the same manner as was practised to Copenhagen in 1797-8, when five India built-ships, under Danish colours, were laden from Batavia in the manner before described.

25. It is generally expected, that a new foreign trade will commence in the course of next year from this port to the River De la Plata in South America. The Spanish settlements for some years have been supplied with India produce partly by way of Lisbon, and partly by the Export from hence to Manilla; but since the arrival of the preliminaries of peace at the Mauritius one or more vessels have sailed from thence, with permission of the Spanish consul, to South America, with selected cargoes of many British ships, captured by the French privateers in the Bay of Bengal.

GENERAL REMARK:

Prior to the years 1799-1800, the Import into Calcutta, by the native merchants, of Piece Goods and raw silk, which are provided in the interior parts of the provinces, did not amount to forty lacks of sicca rupees, or five hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum; whereas in 1801-2, the import value of these two articles of merchandize, by native merchants, has actually exceeded one crore and twenty lacks of rupees, or one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

If the Honourable Company are pleased to continue the indulgence to India-built shipping, and to authorize the establishment of a bank in Calcutta, under the auspices of this Government; and the immediate patronage of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General; for although the Honourable Company's credit stands higher at present with every class of inhabitants than during any preceding period during the last twenty years, yet private merchants, from the want of an establishment of this nature, are obliged to admit the discount of their bills of from one to two per cent. per mensem. If these two requisites are granted, it may be expected that during the next three years the Honourable Company's revenue of customs will be greater than was ever before known in the history of Hindostan; and that the British revenue of customs arising from the surplus trade of British India, will be equal to, if not exceed, two millions sterling per annum.

Fort William,
the 26th August 1802. }

(Signed)

J. T. BROWN,
R. G. of Ex. C.

(A true Copy)

(Signed)

J. Lumsden,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Extracts from
Reports on the Ex-
ternal Commerce
of Bengal.

VIII.

EXTRACT of Mr. Brown's Report on the Commerce of British India, in 1802-3; dated 28 December 1804:—Also, Letter from Mr. Lumsden (Chief Secretary to Government) to George Udney, Esq. President, and Members of the Board of Trade.

Par. 4. NO accurate information can be given (with the exception of Bengal) respecting the general commerce of British India previous to this period; but it may be sufficient for all purposes of judgment, to state that it has increased at Bombay, agreeable to the opinion of the best informed merchants, nearly in the same proportion as in Bengal.

5. The extension of the commerce of British India, has principally arisen since the year 1798, when a system of finance was commenced, calculated to instil into the minds of the natives the most unqualified confidence in the security of the Government funds; the success of which is unparalleled in the history of any part of the world, and appears scarcely credible even to those persons who have witnessed on the spot the gradual progress it has reached towards perfection, under difficulties that appeared almost insurmountable at the commencement, but which have progressively given way to the unremitting attention paid to this particular subject; and thereby laid the foundation for the establishment of those two great interests throughout British India, the native moneyed and commercial.

6. At the commencement of the year 1798, when apparent tranquillity prevailed throughout British internal India, the Honourable Company's paper in Bengal, bearing an interest of 12 per cent. was at a discount of 2 per cent. and private commercial bills drawn of merchants of the first eminence, both Native and European, were not unfrequently discounted at 2 per cent. per mensem.

7.—To remedy this most serious evil, both to Government and individuals, required the energetic abilities of the most enlightened financier, as it could solely be accomplished by drawing from the bowels of the earth the immense capital concealed there for ages by the natives, whose prejudices and established usage, from time immemorial, were to be overcome, before success could possibly be expected from this grand desideratum.

8.—The native moneyed interest of British India, may with accuracy be stated to commence at a period apparently the most unpropitious; viz. towards the close of the year 1798, and commencement of 1799, when ample supplies of bullion were sent from Fort William to the other Presidencies, to enable the army to take the field against the late Tippoo Sultaun, to the successful termination of that war, the previous annihilation of the French force at Hydrabad, the premium offered at that time by the different Government loans (bearing 8 per cent. interest) being considered, as it indeed proved, a bonus to the rich, induced the timid amongst the moneyed men to speculate in these loans. The subsequent establishment of the Sinking Fund, the enlightened policy of extending (under proper restrictions) the commercial intercourse between India and Great Britain; to all these respectively, viewed in a political or a commercial light, and added to the supplies of bullion received from Great Britain, must be attributed, that Government funds, bearing an interest of 8 per cent. which from 1791 to the period of the arrival of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, in 1798, were fluctuating at a discount between 14 and 21 per cent. have been, during the progress of a Mahratta war, and are at present, negotiable at a premium of one to three per cent.

9.—When the opulent natives in Bengal found that no greater interest was procurable than 8 per cent. for which a premium of one to three per cent. was expected, they turned their attention to commerce, and employed their surplus funds in various manufactures and productions of British India, sending their money with confidence into every aung from Chittagong to the extremity of the reserved dominions of his Highness the Vizier; and in the course of a very short time, by their strict attention to economy, they soon obtained a monopoly in the sale at the Presidency, to the total exclusion of all Europeans who had previously enjoyed this lucrative branch of commerce, and who are now therefore compelled to ship their merchandize on their own account, as the native merchants consider any per centage beyond ten per annum to be a handsome mercantile profit.

10. The petty dealers, and many of the poorer classes of natives, on finding that a ready sale presented itself for every sort of merchandize brought to Calcutta, and that the poor as well as the rich received an equal share of protection, soon followed the example of the more opulent; and it is not in the least uncommon, in purchasing bale goods at present, in Calcutta, to find that 100 pieces are the property of eight or ten different persons.

11. Previous to the year 1798, a ship arriving in the Bengal river with funds to the extent of only thirty thousand pounds sterling, and in want of bale goods, was compelled to remain until they could be manufactured at the different aung; whereas at the present period, there are seldom less than one million sterling in value of cloths belonging to the native merchants deposited in Calcutta for sale, and of every other species of merchandize in an equal proportion. From twenty days to one month is therefore solely necessary, at present, to obtain a cargo for a ship of three hundred tons, and vessels of greater burthen in proportion.

12. Although it is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the present surplus of British native circulating capital at the Presidencies of Fort William and Bombay (for at the Dependencies of Fort St. George the merchants are not permitted to dispose of their bale goods and receive bullion in exchange), yet the capital belonging to the native moneyed and commercial interests, in Calcutta alone, cannot possibly be less than sixteen millions sterling, employed in the Government funds, loans, and discounts to individuals, external and internal trade, and various other ways, totally foreign to their former pursuits, beyond what it was in 1797-8.

13. When foreign ships resorted to Calcutta, and their cargoes were almost wholly supplied by British Indian capital, for the want of any other mode of remittance to Great Britain, no inducement was held out to the native merchants to engage in commerce, and from the fluctuating and precarious system of finance, observed previous to the arrival of Earl Cornwallis, little or no dependence could be placed on the realization of any money employed in the Government funds; at present there are many respectable native stockholders in Calcutta, who, in the course of one day, can negotiate the purchase or sale of stock (Government loans of every description) to any amount required, the sale seldom exceeding one half per cent. beyond what is given by the Committee of the Sinking Fund. The formerly timid Hindoo now lends money at respondentia on distant voyages, engages in speculations to various parts of the world, and as an underwriter, in the different insurance offices, erects indigo works in various parts of Bengal, and is just as well acquainted with the principles and British laws, respecting commerce, as the generality of European merchants, and enjoys moreover two very great advantages over the latter: the first, in trading on his own instead of a borrowed capital; and, secondly, of living and conducting his business at probably 1-10th of the expense of the European.

14. Exclusive of the security to property at the three Presidencies, the most perfect toleration prevails in every subject relating to religion; and so long as the general laws of society are not transgressed, the Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Hindoo, Moosulman, and every other sect, are permitted to offer up their prayers to the Almighty agreeable to the customs in their own country. The town of Calcutta is thereby increasing in population from various parts of India; a family of Asiatic Jews from Juddha, of considerable opulence, have latterly

settled

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settled in this emporium for commerce, and many more are expected from the numerous ports in the Arabian and Persian gulphs.

15. These concise preliminary remarks may not appear irrelevant to the subject, as they account in some measure for the increase of wealth, population, and general commerce carried on by the natives at present; in comparison to the period when a degree of criminality was attached to any person engaged in commerce, who exchanged his commodity for the bullion brought by foreigners from other parts of the globe.

BENGAL.

19. THE value of the Imports has certainly increased about two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling progressively since 1798-9; which is principally to be ascribed to the increase of the inland trade, and the demand for very many articles of British manufacture among the natives, both at Fort William and the out stations, who seldom have less than one or two rooms at present in their dwelling houses, that are not ornamented with looking glasses, lamps, pictures, &c. in the European style, which equally prevails at the other Presidencies, but particularly at Bombay, where the Parsee merchants, from their general trade, have imbibed notions of luxury and extravagance unknown to their ancestors.

20. The Export to Great Britain depends chiefly on the quantity of indigo manufactured during the year, which varies agreeable to the season for produce, and other circumstances incidental to this most precarious business.

21. The Export of Piece Goods is greater than was ever before known in Private Trade. This great increase, although beneficial to the Honourable Company, as sovereigns, will prove ultimately injurious (from the base fabrics) to the persons concerned, and also to the Honourable Company, in their mercantile capacity.

22. Of the capability of Bengal to increase the Exports to Great Britain, no better proof can be adduced, than by stating that the value of the merchandize shipped to London in 1797-8 was only about eight hundred thousand pounds sterling; whereas, in a most unfavourable season for the produce of indigo, viz. 1802-3, the value of merchandize exported to Great Britain was nearly one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

23. How far a similar mercantile policy should be adopted by the Honourable Company, in their present extended empire, as when they were solely merchants trading by permission to the East Indies, is a subject deserving the attention of the Honourable Court of Directors. The opinion delivered by many persons, that the Honourable Company wish to depress all manufactures for export to Great Britain, with the exception of their own investment, instead of ameliorating the condition of their subjects, and adding thereby to the revenues of Great Britain, is evidently so fallacious in every respect, as to be unworthy of attention. Unfortunately His Majesty's Ministers have hitherto considered British India as a foreign country, and thereby obstructed the trade generally, by levying higher duties on the produce of the East than the imports from the West Indies, or even foreign America.

BOMBAY.

24. THE Imports are, viz.

Various articles for Europeans	-	-	6,00,000
Ditto of metals, &c.	-	-	4,70,000
For the natives and re-exportation	-	-	4,30,969

S.R^s 15,00,969

25. The Imports from London have decreased from the preceding year, no less than 8,40,602 R^s, or more than one hundred thousand pounds sterling, which the Reporter General at Bombay ascribes to the restrictions laid on the country ships; for it is to be observed, that if the owner of a country ship can solely realize the prime cost in England, with charges, it answers as a remittance, and thereby lessens the export of bullion from Great Britain. The deficiency consists chiefly of Manchester goods, and other manufactures required for Europeans.

26. The principal articles imported for re-exportation are cochineal and saffron, which find a ready sale throughout the ports in Guzerat.

27. The Exports from Bombay have decreased in a greater proportion, being little short of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling, ascribed by the Reporter General to a similar cause. This decrease is chiefly in the produce and manufactures of Guzerat, since the great portion of country in that province was ceded to the Honourable Company.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

28. THE Imports, with the exception of coral, shipped by the Levant merchants (who receive in return rough diamonds and pearls) consists of similar articles, as at the other Presidencies.

29. The value of the Exports is less than in the preceding year, owing to the unfavourable accounts from Great Britain of the sale of the piece goods, and the difficulty of procuring bullion as a remittance from thence.

30. To the most extraordinary order that perhaps was ever promulgated by our Sovereign, of prohibiting the manufacture of Piece Goods by the Honourable Company's native subjects, whose ancestors for many centuries had carried on a commerce most particularly advantageous to the country at large, may be attributed, in a great measure, the decrease of the Exports to Great Britain, and also of the general decline of manufactures and the people concerned therein throughout the coast of Coromandel.

FOREIGN EUROPE.

34. THE import of bullion into Calcutta from Lisbon is near four hundred thousand pounds sterling less than in 1799-1800. During the latter year, the Portuguese merchants were

were afraid to ship their wines to Bengal, from the great demand of the London merchants to provide cargoes on the country shipping returning to India. Fortunately for foreign Europe, the merchants now find their fears were groundless, and in consequence are increasing their imports of merchandize into British India, and decreasing the import of bullion.

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35. In this season, 1802-3, the Anglo-European foreign trade re-commenced (which had been totally annihilated from 1798-9, by large shipments both to Copenhagen via Serampore, and also to Lisbon from Calcutta, cloaked agreeable to the custom of all merchants; but the amount may be estimated at about three hundred thousand pounds value in Bengal: for it is to be observed, a large sum in bullion was sent from Lisbon by the agents in London, from the greater facility of obtaining specie in Portugal than in Great Britain.

36. The merchants in foreign Europe are certainly highly indebted to Great Britain for refusing to receive the merchandize and customs thereon, which British India is desirous of affording; but to prevent the possibility of any mistake on this subject, it might be advisable, that a statement should be formed of the duty of customs realized in Great Britain, on the Private Trade of British India ten years previous to and for the same period, since the renewal of the Honourable Company's Charter: words may deceive, but facts speak for themselves.

37. The first direct commercial communication between Cadiz and Bengal commenced in 1802-3. The Spanish merchants have been long connected with the Portuguese; but finding that no impediments were thrown in the way of a direct intercourse, a supracargo is now settled in Calcutta, for the management of their concerns. Thus even Spain will shortly derive the advantage of an extended commercial intercourse with British India, which Great Britain so carefully avoids.

43. AMERICA, with the exception of a few marine and naval stores, does not produce a single article required either by the Honourable Company's European or native subjects; the small amount of merchandize imported being, into the three Presidencies solely, fifty-five thousand pounds sterling; whereas the treasure, amounting to above six hundred thousand pounds, is the best proof that can be adduced of the singular advantages of their commerce with British India; for on the average of 1797-8 and 1798-9, the import of treasure into Bengal did not exceed one hundred thousand pounds per annum.

AMERICA:

44. Exclusive of the American commerce with British India, no less than 36 vessels, under American colours, have been seen at the same time at Batavia, with many others on the west coast of Sumatra, the Arabian and Persian gulphs, at the northern ports of Guzerat, and every other Asiatic port in India, where any commercial advantage might be expected from the enterprising spirit of the American merchants. Their ships also trade to Japan, Cochin China, and various ports in Asia, with woollens and other articles, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain.

45. Agreeable to the most moderate calculation, the import of bullion from America into Asia (exclusive of China) exceeds one million sterling per annum; and as it appears they have obtained permission to dispose of India produce in France, should the policy of Great Britain be to exclude the Americans, with their bullion, from British India, the ports of Serampore, Tranquebar and Aleppin Travancore, will be happy to receive them.

46. Even the natural monopolizing spirit of the Dutch and Portuguese have at length given way to the sound policy of encouraging commerce; while Great Britain alone wishes to continue the same system, under their present extended empire, as when the Honourable Company possessed solely a few acres of ground round their respective factories.

Foreign Asiatic Commerce.

47. If the whole attention of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, had been solely directed to the extension of commerce, the effect could scarcely be expected to be greater, than is evidently apparent by the following statements.

48. The general state of the Imports of foreign Asiatic commerce in 1802-3 is; viz.

Merchandize	-	-	-	S.R.* 1,86,08,096	-	-	£.St ^g 2,326,012
Treasure	-	-	-	1,22,09,968	-	-	1,526,246
				<u>3,08,18,064</u>	-	-	<u>£.St^g 3,852,258</u>

IMPORTS:

Bengal	-	78,34,645
Bombay	-	1,81,51,829
Fort	}	48,31,590
St. George		
		3,08,18,064

And of the Exports.

Merchandize	-	-	-	S.R.* 2,79,11,615	-	-	£.St ^g 3,370,234
Treasure	-	-	-	24,99,163	-	-	312,395
				<u>3,04,10,778</u>	-	-	<u>£.St^g 3,682,629</u>

EXPORTS.

Bengal	-	92,17,068
Bombay	-	1,80,81,550
Fort	}	31,12,160
St. George		
		3,04,10,778

49. Thus it appears, in 1802-3, British India drew from Foreign India a balance in bullion of no less than S R* 97,10,805 or £.St^g, one million two hundred and thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty (1,213,850 £.St^g); a circumstance scarcely credible, but nevertheless most perfectly correct.

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ternal Commerce
of Bengal.

BOMBAY.

61. Various opinions have certainly been given on the subject of the Export of cotton from Bengal to China; but as merchants seldom carry on what may theoretically be called a losing trade, it may be presumed the speculation answers, otherwise the increase on the Export would not be so great as is stated in the preceding paragraph.

169. IN 1798-9 the quantity of cotton imported fell short of two hundred thousand maunds. The increase since that time appears almost incredible, but is nevertheless perfectly correct; it may however be adduced as one proof of the utter impossibility of any person whatsoever, pretending to form a calculation of the capability of British India, in respect to either the produce or manufactures for Export to Europe, or other parts of the globe.

Mr. Verelst, in his letter to the Honourable Court of Directors, under date the 5th April 1769, respecting the decline of commerce in Bengal, states, "that the import of bullion from all parts did not at that period exceed £. 200,000. per annum;" whereas at present the import by private merchants at Calcutta and Serampore, actually exceeds one million and a half sterling per annum.

During the former period, and indeed till within the last thirty years, the President, Members of Council, field officers, chaplains, and almost every gentleman in the Company's civil department, were engaged in the inland trade of Bengal; and by means of passing their goods, duty free, throughout the country, were enabled to make a monopoly, not only of salt, tobacco, and beetle-nut, but also of cotton and various other articles, to the entire exclusion of the native merchants, who, if they did carry on any trade, were compelled to pay above twenty per cent. duties, and suffer many other inconveniences, to which the trade of the President or Governor were not subjected.

Various other malpractices of extortion likewise formerly prevailed; such as compelling the natives to purchase goods beyond the market price, and also of obliging them to sell their manufactures, not unfrequently, below their actual cost. At present the Honourable Company's civil servants and the poorest native are put on the same footing, in respect to all commercial transactions. The external and internal trade of Bengal is, in consequence, rapidly increasing. In 1797-8 the net amount of duties collected, was only £.St^s 140,817; whereas in 1802-3, from the flourishing state of commerce, the inland duties, which had been abolished by Earl Cornwallis, were again laid on, and the net amount of collections was £.St^s 407,528.

Venality and corruption, among the higher classes of natives in the employ of the Honourable Company's civil servants, are even at present almost exploded, and will effectually give way, in a short time; when the incalculable advantages of the college at Fort William, instituted by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, must be acknowledged by every person in Europe, as they are at present in Bengal, by unveiling the artful and insidious practices of the Banians and other interested natives, to prevent the possibility of the Company's servants acquiring an accurate knowledge of the revenue, commerce, and produce of their districts, which can solely be obtained by a study of and proficiency in the native languages; thereby enabling the civilian to transact his own business, instead of through the medium of a Banian or Dubash, as is practised too much, even at the present moment, throughout the country, under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Instead of the famine and desolation which frequently visited Bengal in former years, the cheerful appearance of the inhabitants at present, from the great encouragement afforded to industry, evince the good effects of an upright and impartial Government. In the huts of the native inhabitants in general, throughout British India, are seen brass vessels for culinary and other purposes, where solely earthen pots were formerly used; and highly satisfactory it has proved to the Reporter, to hear the praises of the British Government extolled by the numerous pilgrims resorting from every part of Bengal to visit the reputed holy temple of Jugunath, in the province of Cuttack.

IX.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Larkins' Report on the External Commerce of Bengal, for the year 1803-4 (from the 1st June 1803 to the 31st of May 1804;—dated 18 September 1805.

The 7th September 1803.

3. THE very considerable decrease in the general trade of this port, is principally to be ascribed to the renewal of hostilities with France, intelligence of which reached this Presidency in the early part of the year 1803-4. Had not the war broke out, I have no doubt but the trade would have experienced as considerable an increase in 1803-4 as it did in 1802-3, compared with the preceding year.

LONDON.

IMPORTS. S.R.^s
Merchandise 30,55,400
Treasure - 9,85,601
S.R.^s - 40,41,001
£.St^s - 505,125

4. THE value of Imports from the port of London amounts to sicca rupees forty lacks forty-one thousand and one (S.R.^s 40,41,001) and exhibits a decrease in the considerable amount of sicca rupees eight lacks thirteen thousand and sixty-nine (S.R.^s 8,13,069)*; the quantity of tonnage imported this year was 16,247 tons, whereas the tonnage imported in the preceding year was nearly double that quantity, and is owing to an increased number of country

* £.St^s 101,643.

country ships having imported in 1802-3. This difference will account for the decrease in the value of the imports from London this year.

9. The principal deficiency in the Exports to London this year, is in the article of Piece Goods, and is ascribable to the very extensive consignments of their description of goods which were shipped for Great Britain in the two preceding seasons. The amount of the consignments in 1802-3 was immense, and far exceeded any thing of the kind before known in Private Trade.

10. So extensive was the export of Piece Goods in the year 1802-3, that it far exceeded the demand there was for them in the London market, either for the purpose of home or foreign consumption; independent of this, the goods were in general of so very inferior a fabric, that even had the state of the markets been more favourable, I question whether they would have met with a sale.

11. Such were the accounts from home, however, at this period, and in such estimation were Oude cloths said to be, that every piece of cloth manufactured in the Vizier's dominions, and in the districts lately ceded to us by his Highness, was purchased indiscriminately without any attention to fabric; even adventurers from London came out to this country with large capitals, expressly to buy up goods of this description.

12. The quantity of Piece Goods sent home in 1802-3, not only tended to overstock the market; but the inferior quality and badness of fabric of the Oude cloths, which formed a very considerable part of the consignments, proved, as was to be expected, highly injurious to the estimation these cloths had so justly acquired among the purchasers who frequent the Company's sales.

13. There is also a falling off in the exports of sugar and saltpetre; the decrease of the latter is solely on account of the exportation of this article having been prohibited, as is usual in time of war; the decrease in the article of sugar is in consequence of the restrictions on country shipping: sugar will scarcely bear the freight payable on an extra ship, unless the accounts of the state of the market at home are so favourable as to induce the merchants to speculate in this article, which was not the case at this period.

14. Among the Exports to London, there is an amazing increase in the articles of indigo and raw silk; the increase in the former amounts to the considerable sum of sicca rupees fourteen lacks fifty thousand eight hundred and twenty-one (S.R^s 14,50,821); the season was extensively favourable, and the plant productive in consequence, add to which, the demand at home was great, and far beyond what it had been for many years.

15. The quantity of indigo sent home this year was M^{ds} 42,291, which, though a large consignment, is not equal to the demand; the annual consumption both for home and foreign purposes being estimated at 70,000 M^{ds}. The cultivation has increased in an equal proportion with the demand; there is scarcely an indigo planter that has not made additions to his work; even the cautious native is laying out his capital in erecting factories for the manufacture of indigo, principally with a view of disposing of the article in Calcutta. The indigo manufactured by the natives is in general of an inferior quality; the best may answer the Europe market, but the generality of it is better adapted for the trade of the two gulphs.

16. The increase in the export of silk, amounts to the considerable sum of sicca rupees six lacs sixty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-four (S.R^s 6,61,394); the quantity exported to Great Britain in 1803-4 is nearly equal to the total quantity that has been exported in Private Trade to the port of London for the last seven years. This increase is to be ascribed to a more general adoption of the method, introduced some years ago, of reeling the Bengal silk direct from the cocoons, according to the method practised in Italy; and to the success which has attended the experiments made by the throwsters in Great Britain, of throwing it into organzine, in which state it has been found suitable to those purposes to which it was formerly deemed inapplicable.

17. The state of perfection to which this valuable raw material has been brought, may be capable, with increased attention, of further improvement; and I have no doubt, but that in a few years Great Britain will receive such an extensive supply of silk from her possessions in India, as to be nearly, if not altogether, independent of foreigners.

31. THE commerce with America is one of the most considerable carried on at this port, and at the same time the most advantageous, since it cannot but be admitted that importing, as the Americans do, immense sums in treasure, and with such purchasing the manufactures of Bengal, the trade must be considerably in favour of this port. It is not, however, without its advantages to the Americans: the enterprising spirit of these merchants; the comparative trifling expense attending the outfit and navigation of their ships; the facility with which they purchase their goods here, added to their strict attention to economy in all commercial transactions, are circumstances from which collectively they derive considerable profits, whether it is in the purchase of their cargoes here, or the disposal of them elsewhere.

32. When I say the trade with America is in favour of this port, I mean *so far as that trade is supported by American capital*. It is well known, however, that one third, and probably a larger proportion of the capital employed, is not American, which proves that "their commerce with British India is not carried on merely on their own account, and "for the purpose of supplying their own wants." The ports of France are open to them; and it is well understood, that many ships clearing out here for America, merely proceed to an American port for the purpose of procuring a new set of papers; with these papers

Extracts from
Reports on the Ex-
ternal Commerce
of Bengal.

£.St^s 181,353.

£.St^s 82,674.

AMERICA,

Extracts from
Reports on the Ex-
ternal Commerce
of Bengal.

From 1796-7 to
1803-4.
£ St^s 495,681.
349,326.

MANILLA.

* Sic orig.

(without breaking bulk) they sail for France, and dispose of the produce and manufactures of British India in French ports.

36. The average amount of the Export Trade from Calcutta to America, for these last eight years, taken during a period when the trade has been subject to a variety of fluctuations, is sicca rupees thirty-nine lacks sixty-five thousand four hundred and fifty (S.R^s 39,65,450), so that it appears that the excess in 1803-4, above the average amount of the exports in the eight preceding years, is sicca rupees twenty-seven lacs ninety-four thousand six hundred and eight (S.R^s 27,94,608). The trade immediately connected with this port is certainly a favourable one; the astonishing degree however in which this trade has increased within the short period of a few years, and the probability of its increasing even beyond its present extent, are circumstances deserving the most serious attention; whether the American trade interferes with that of the Honourable East India Company, and how far it may be injurious to the interests of the Company and the British nation, are points which have been so ably discussed by others more intimately acquainted with their nature, that I shall not obtrude any opinion of my own on the subject.

110. NO comparative abstract annual statement of the Exports of merchandize from Calcutta by sea, appears to have accompanied the Report on the commerce of the year 1802-3; this statement was discontinued I cannot learn.* The sense I entertain of the utility of a document of this nature has induced me to continue it; it contains an abstract statement of the value of merchandize exported since the year 1796-7 up to the close of the year 1803-4, annexed to which is a statement shewing the imports from London, Foreign Europe and America, for the same period.

X.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Larkins' Report on the External Commerce of British India, as carried on by Individuals, in the year 1804-5;—dated 10 June 1806.

LONDON.

£ St^s 237,797.
38,604.
£ St^s 23,490.

6.—ITS trade with this port has experienced a very considerable decrease, in the amount of both Imports and Exports, particularly the latter, which appear to have fallen off this year in the enormous sum of S.R^s 19,02,377; while the deficiency in the Imports does not exceed S.R^s 3,08,836.

7.—Of the deficiency in the Imports, S.R^s 1,87,921 is in treasure, and the remainder in merchandize, chiefly in the following articles, namely, copper and copper nails, iron, hardware, canvass, stationary, port wine, foreign claret and Madeira; there is an increase in the Importation of some few articles, such as books, oilman's stores, piece goods, English claret, brandy, wines, malt liquors and ironmongery.

£ St^s 153,579.
609,002.
455,422.

8.—The deficiency in the Exports is solely ascribable to the very trifling quantity of Piece Goods which was exported to London in the course of this year, the amount not exceeding in value S.R^s 12,28,637, whereas the amount of the Exports of this article in 1803-4 was S.R^s 48,72,016, making a difference of S.R^s 36,43,379; which accounts for the decrease in the value of the exports from Calcutta to the port of London in 1804-5, compared with the preceding year.

9.—The principal articles exported from Bengal to the port of London by individual traders, are, Piece Goods, indigo, raw silk; the value of the Exports of these articles alone, exceeds nine-tenths of the total amount of the whole exports to London, consequently a falling off in the export of any one of those articles, if not counterbalanced by an increased exportation of either of the other two, must occasion a deficiency in the value of our Export Trade.

Vide Para. 9. & 12.

10.—The London markets (as observed in my last Report on the external commerce carried on under this Presidency) had been generally overstocked by the extensive consignments of Piece Goods which were made to London in 1803-4, and the two preceding years. These consignments were made at a time when Bengal Piece Goods were purchased at the sales in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of re-exportation to the Continent, where they found a ready mart. But on the renewal of hostilities, the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the Continent was greatly interrupted, and a prohibition was passed against the admission of goods of British manufacture, or the produce of her colonial possessions, which has continued to be most strictly enforced; and unless the communication is renewed, Piece Goods must remain a mere drug in the market at home, and the exports of cloths from hence to the port of London, on the private account of individuals, will fall short even of their present trifling amount; for the stock on hand in the London market is so very considerable that it is more than can be carried off by our home consumption in many years.

11.—The price of cloths at home was low, and two years experience had clearly proved, that the low price of Cotton Piece Goods did not increase the consumption in May 1805. Upon as near an estimate as could be formed, the quantity of Cotton Piece Goods on hand in the London market, amounted at a moderate calculation to 31,000 bales; in this estimate were included the manufactures of the coast as well as those of Bengal.

12.—Although by a renewal of our commercial intercourse with the markets on the Continent, we should find a mart for a considerable quantity of the Piece Goods now unsold in London,

London, still we should not be so sanguine as to expect that the demand for the Piece Goods of India can ever be so great as formerly, since numerous and extensive cloth manufactories have been recently established in the interior of France; and there as well as in England, the weavers have succeeded in imitating with so much exactness the fabrics of Bengal (particularly our coarse and middling assortments of muslins) that there is every reason to believe, our trade in muslins of this description, whether for the home or foreign markets, must inevitably dwindle to nothing. Our finer assortments of muslins the manufactures in Europe can never attempt to imitate with any probability of success, so long as a proper degree of attention is paid to the manufacture here, and care is taken that the fabrics are perfect; should, however, the fabrics suffer debasement, the most serious consequences may be expected to result from it.

13. It is to be observed, that the exports of Piece Goods on the public account, have also very considerably decreased during the same period; the consequences are, that the weavers finding no employment for their looms, many of them have been necessitated to quit their homes and seek employment elsewhere; most of them take to the plough, some remain in their own districts, while others migrate into distant parts of the country.

14. The inconveniences arising from the want of employment for this useful class of our native subjects may be hereafter most severely felt, and prove highly detrimental to our commerce; for should the blessing of peace be once more restored, or any other circumstances occur to occasion an increased demand for the Piece Goods of Bengal, it may be found impracticable to meet it; for when a weaver once quits his loom, and resorts to any other mode of employment for a subsistence, so long as that employment shall yield him wherewithal to live upon, it may be apprehended that he will feel no inducement to return to his loom. To this it may be answered that the cultivation of the lands is a source of higher advantage than the manufacture of cloths; but it is the staple commodity of which those cloths are made that of itself keeps a very large portion of land in cultivation: a man will earn more by his loom than his plough; and it is not clear to me that the cultivation of the lands is a more advantageous mode of employing the weaver. It is evident that almost any other class of men could be spared from their particular profession with less injury to our commerce, since any man can assist in the cultivation of the lands, but no man, except a weaver, can make a piece of cloth.

15. But the evil arising from the want of employment for the weaver does not rest here; the few that may return to their looms, from the want of practice, will not be so expert in the art of weaving: they will have lost that nicety of hand so requisite in the manufacture of the finer assortments of Piece Goods; their cloths will not be equal, in point of fabric, to those they had formerly made, and the fabrics must consequently suffer debasement.

46. It is a well-established fact, that the object of the Americans in trading to this country is not merely confined to the supplying their own wants. We know their vessels frequent various ports on the continent of Europe, and that very extensive supplies of Bengal Piece Goods have been, by their means, thrown into the continental markets; and we are consequently to look to the state of those markets, as given in the 12th paragraph of this Report for the reasons which occasioned a deficiency in the consignments of Piece Goods from hence on ships sailing under the American flag, which fell from S.R^s 54,50,835, the value exported in 1803-4 to S.R^s 24,89,599, in 1804-5; making an amazing difference of S.R^s 29,61,236.

£.St^{ls} 681,354.
311,199.
370,154.

47. The number of American ships which arrived in the river was 29, of the total burthen of 7,871 tons, according to their registers. But it is here worthy of notice, that of this number only three ships imported direct from America; and I am strongly inclined to believe, that of the 29 ships which imported into Bengal in 1804-5, not one half of them were originally destined to this port; and that they only proceeded here because cargoes were not procurable at Batavia, the coast of Sumatra and Manilla. Some few of the ships which arrived from Batavia were partially loaded from thence with consignments to America, and came in here to fill up; this their commanders admitted. The same I conclude was the case with almost all the American ships which imported here from the different ports to the eastward; as, previously to the year now under consideration, seldom more than two or three Americans have imported here from that side of India in the course of one season. The greatest difficulty the Americans experienced at Batavia to complete their cargoes, arose from the scarcity of sugar which prevailed while they were there.

48. The vessels of these enterprising merchants are to be seen traversing the seas in every part of India, from the Isles of Japan to the furthest extremity of the Arabian Gulph or Red Sea: 14 American vessels were at Mocha in the month of July last; they had bought up all the coffee that was in the market, at a most exorbitant price. The Dows in consequence returned to Muscat from the Red Sea in ballast, not having been able to procure a single bale of coffee, for which they had principally gone, as the Americans had purchased up all the markets had to supply.

49. The Americans who resort to India, have, in various instances, been detected in carrying on an illicit trade, particularly in their intercourse with the merchants at the Isle of France. Our ships of war, when cruising off that island, have frequently detained American ships, seized them, and sent them into Bombay or Ceylon for adjudication. These vessels have been going into the Mauritius, when, by their papers they should have been bound to America, under the plea of want of water, the having sprung a mast, or some such frivolous pretext, so fraught with suspicion as to warrant their detention. To corroborate what I have here advanced; to prove that the Americans are concerned in a contraband

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contraband commerce, I have to add, the commander of a Danish vessel, lately arrived at this port from the Mauritius, declared, that during his residence on the island several Americans imported there from Bengal.

50. The Americans are not satisfied with that fair and honourable extension of their commerce which is open to them; they claim the liberty of carrying their transactions beyond the bounds of neutrality. This species of traffic is more lucrative than honourable; the vigilance of our cruizers, however, in these seas, has lately diminished the profits of these speculators.

114.—Exports into the interior are principally confined to such articles as are imported into Calcutta by sea, chiefly from Europe, and are most of them exempted from duty.

Manufacture.

115.—Every new established manufactory, or any manufactural improvement of whatever description, appearing to be deserving of a place in a Report of this nature, I cannot avoid noticing the recent established manufactory for making canvass under the superintendence of Messrs. Torry and Jones. The canvass manufactured by them is of the same dimensions and fabric as the English bolt canvass; and has been reported by the commanders of vessels belonging to this port, to be equal, in point of strength and durability, to the best English canvass. It is now coming into general use: the sails of most ships belonging to and resorting to this port are made of this canvass. Without pretending to any advantage over the Europe canvass in point of quality, it has a most decided one in respect to price: for taking the medium price of the Bengal canvass of the various sizes from No. 1. to No. 5. it will average about 35 per cent. cheaper than the price at which Europe canvass can be bought in Calcutta. As the manufacture of this species of canvass is but recently established, the quantity made must be limited; and, I am informed, has never as yet exceeded 120 pieces or bolts in a month. The number of looms at work is 73, and is capable, if constantly worked, of making 150 bolts monthly at least. But the necessities of life are so cheap in this country, the character of the weavers so free from every kind of energy, their habits so much inclined to indolent repose, and the opportunities of indulging themselves in this respect so frequent, that there is no stimulus to active industry; and if a weaver can earn as much in 10 days as will support him for a month, he will remain idle the remaining 20 days. Such is the case with the weavers employed at the canvass manufactory; they are paid at the rate of 4 rupees for every bolt made. One man, if commonly industrious, is capable of weaving one bolt in ten days, and at that rate might earn 12 rupees a month by his industry; but the weaver goes leisurely to work, and seldom finishes his bolt under 15 days; some take even 20 days to perform what may with ease be done in half the time. No instances have occurred of one man weaving two pieces within the month. After having finished one bolt he receives his 4 rupees; he then quits his loom, and generally never returns to it until his money is expended; and the want of the common necessities of life rouse him from his lethargy, and urge him to an exertion which nothing else would excite him to. The foregoing observation is, I fear, applicable in a greater or less degree to almost every other description of natives in Bengal. The works of this manufactory are as yet but in their infancy, and are capable of very great extension; and, it is reasonable to suppose, even of improvement. The manufactory is carried on at a place called Seebpore, on the banks of the river opposite to Calcutta. It consists at present of 73 looms; these looms are strong, and in general better than any made in Europe. The reeds are of steel, made at a considerable expense by a flattening mill the same as in Europe. These looms are placed in two strong brick-built workshops, running parallel to each other at the distance of about 30 feet. They are upwards of 300 feet each in length, and above 20 in breadth. These buildings are built 6 feet below the surface of the earth; the ground having been excavated on purpose, so that the temperature of the loom-shops is moist and proper for weaving. Over these buildings a thatched shed is erected, for spinning thread in. These sheds, by keeping the sun from off the loom-shops, tend to preserve a proper degree of moisture in the atmosphere below.

116.—Mr. Jones, who is concerned with Mr. Torry in this manufactory, has been about a year in bringing it to its present state of perfection. He began with one loom only, and has gradually combated and removed the prejudices of the natives, until he has established 73 looms.

117.—The sunn made use of is of the softest and finest kind, and the produce of Luckypore. Any that has the appearance of being damaged is carefully selected and rejected. The good sunn being selected, is wetted and wrung nearly dry; after which it goes through a tedious process, in order to extract the mucilage from it. When this is completed, it is heckled and spun exactly after the same manner and on the same principle as the Europe long shed spinning, namely, by tying it round the waist, and walking backwards in a long building. It is spun when a little wet, and reeled through water.

118. The thread in hanks goes through a process, to make it soft and pliable, and also to clear it of any mucilage it may still retain.

119. From the indolence of the weavers, which it is impossible to remove, there must be 60 looms to calculate on 100 bolts of canvass per month. One hundred and ninety-seven people of all descriptions are employed daily at the manufactory, the whole of whom must be paid in advance. The canvass is 40 yards long, and 2 feet wide; the corresponding sizes or numbers being of the same length, breadth and weight as the English canvass. It has a dross upon it which is removed by a bleaching and washing process.

120. It is the intention of the proprietors to increase the manufactory to 200 looms, which

which they think are as many as could be managed on their present premises; but if Government should think a manufactory of this kind deserving of support, and should deem it desirable to patronize the undertaking, there might be four such established in different parts of the country, within the space of eighteen months.

121. The price of the canvass manufactured at Seebpore is 20 R^s per bolt for all numbers; the sizes, however, as yet only extend to No. 5, which is conceived to be of sufficient fineness for general use in this country, either for sails or tents. Europe canvass, of English manufacture, cannot be sold in Calcutta, to clear costs and charges, under 31 R^s per bolt: it is now selling at 42 R^s. Danish canvass is about 45 R^s.

122. The canvass has been universally approved of, and is in general demand, not only by individuals, but for the use of the Honourable Company's marine yard. It has also met the approbation of several officers of His Majesty's navy; and the proprietors of this manufactory are now in treaty with His Majesty's naval agent at this port, to supply the squadron in India with a large quantity. To prove the strength of fibre which the Bengal sunns possess, I subjoin a statement, shewing the results of several experiments made to ascertain the strength of sunn, with reference to experiments made on the Riga hemp at Woolwich.

STATEMENT of the comparative Strength of the Sunn.

Half of 6½ oz. of Petersburg hemp, tried at Woolwich, in a line of 15 feet long, bore 317 lbs.

Chittagong - - half of 8 oz. made into a rope of 15 feet, by the above standard, should have borne 375 lbs.; it actually bore 745 lbs., giving a difference in favour of the Chittagong sunn.

Commercolly	-	½ of 7½ oz.	should bear	340½	-	bore	543	-	better by	202½
Luckipore	-	½ of 8	-	D°	-	375	-	537	-	D° - 162
Buddaul	-	½ of 8	-	D°	-	375	-	519	-	D° - 144
Santipore	-	½ of 7½	-	D°	-	364	-	503	-	D° - 139
Golagore	-	½ of 8	-	D°	-	375	-	509	-	D° - 134
Dacca	-	½ of 8	-	D°	-	375	-	461	-	D° - 86
Malda	-	½ of 7½	-	D°	-	360	-	437	-	D° - 77
Cuttorah	-	½ of 6½	-	D°	-	293	-	264	-	weaker by 29

123. The great and important benefits which this manufactory holds forth, will be clearly discerned by considering that it promises to furnish us with an article of naval stores, for the supply of which we are at present almost solely dependent on foreign Europe; and it is no very pleasing reflection to any Englishman to know that his country is dependent on a foreign power for the means of supporting her navy.

124. If Bengal can only supply her own shipping with canvass, it will supersede the necessity of importing any from the mother country, and in a trifling degree tend to lower the price of this article in England; and if a reduction can be effected in the price of canvass rope, or any other naval store, it is the interest of the British Government, in particular, to promote it.

XI.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Larkins' Report on the External Commerce of Bengal, as carried on by Individuals in the year 1805-6;—dated 8 May 1807.

Par. 12. I HAVE before had occasion to remark, that Indigo, Piece Goods, and Raw Silk, are our principal articles of Export to London. The comparative value of the Exports of these three commodities in this and the preceding year, was as follows:

	S.R ^s .	Decrease.	
Indigo - amount exported in 1804-5	60,28,524		
D° - - - - - in 1805-6	45,23,124		
Piece Goods - - d° - in 1804-5	12,28,637	15,05,400	
D° - - - - - in 1805-6	3,31,582		
Raw Silk - - - d° - in 1804-5	12,23,363	8,97,055	
D° - - - - - in 1805-6	7,87,106		
		4,36,257	
	S.R ^s	28,38,712	

Vide Paragraphs 9 and 16 of my Report on the External Commerce in 1804-5.

Decrease in Indigo, Raw Silk, and Piece Goods - - S.R^s 28,38,712
D° in the total amount of the Export Trade in 1805 6. - 28,17,103
S.R^s 41,609

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Sugar - £.St^s 6,795.
Cotton - - 11,507.

£.St^s 6,809.

20. Among the articles of Export, which appear to have increased beyond the amount exported in the preceding year, are Sugar, S.R^s 54,362; and Cotton, S.R^s 92,053. Regarding the increase in sugar, I have to observe, that early in last year accounts reached Calcutta from Europe, stating that a French squadron had landed some troops on several of our West India Islands, and had done considerable injury to the British plantations in that quarter; this, and the probability of some of our homeward bound West Indiamen falling into the hands of the enemy, by depriving the London market of its annual supply of colonial sugars, made those who had sugar on hand here desirous of venturing it on a speculation to London. The total quantity exported, on the private account of individuals, within the year, to England, did not exceed in value S.R^s 54,478, and appears much too trifling to warrant the conclusion here drawn: let it, however, be remembered, that freight was not to be procured, or I have the strongest grounds for saying, that consignments of both sugar and cotton, to a large extent, would have been made; for, from the same source of information, we learnt the failure of the cotton crops in Georgia.

	S.R ^s	£.St ^s
Exports - - -	62,78,055	784,757
Imports of Treasure -	49,78,006	622,251
	<u>1,12,56,061</u>	<u>1,407,008</u>
Imports of Merchandize -	10,89,904	136,238
Balance - - -	<u>1,01,66,157</u>	<u>1,270,770</u>

43. Taking the value of the Exports and the Imports of Treasure, from the Imports of Merchandize, and the result will exhibit a balance in favour of Bengal to the enormous amount of S.R^s 1,01,66,157, or £.St^s 1,270,770. After the statement set to view in the margin, no doubt can exist of the amazing advantage which the British possessions in India derive from our commercial intercourse with America.

XII.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Larkins' Report on the External Commerce of Bengal, as carried on by Individuals in the year 1806-7, or from the 1st of June 1806 to the 31st May 1807;—dated 1 September 1808.

Par. 5. SO inexhaustible, in a manner, are the valuable productions of our possessions on this side of India, that our trade has, for a series of years past, exhibited a very considerable annual increase, so that it is impracticable at present to form a correct or even probable average of our commercial resources.

6. The numbers of people inhabiting the provinces subordinate to this Presidency, are equal to a greater extension of all our manufactures; and the fertility of the soil is such, that an increased production may be looked to beyond what commerce has heretofore been supplied with. The necessities and superfluities of life may be obtained here to an unlimited extent, not only for the inhabitants but for exportation.

7. In the year 1796, and again in 1801, during the apprehension of a scarcity in England, very extensive supplies of grain (chiefly rice) were sent from Bengal to London; and in the year under consideration, bazar maunds 39,44,996, equal to cwts. 2,892,996 of grain were exported, principally with a view to avert the calamities incident to a scarcity, with which China and the countries bordering on the coast of Coromandel were threatened.

AMERICA.

30. RAPID as have been the strides by which the enterprising merchants of the United States have advanced to their present extended commercial intercourse with British India, the extent to which that intercourse was carried on in the year 1806-7, far surpasses every thing of the kind heretofore recorded in the commercial history of British India.

31. A trade, which seven years ago did not exceed S.R^s 67,18,992, or £.St^s 839,784, had advanced in the year under report to the enormous sum of S.R^s 2,00,20,432, or to £.St^s 2,502,554; exceeding in the sum of S.R^s 45,04,142, or £.St^s 563,018, the total amount of our private trade with Great Britain.

32. The Imports of merchandize from America were chiefly comprized of articles the produce or manufacture of Great Britain, France, or Madeira, in amount as follows:

Great Britain - - -	£.St ^s 33,242	Great Britain - - -	S.R ^s 2,65,935
France - - -	32,137	France (chiefly wines and spirits) - - -	2,57,094
Madeira - - -	85,476	Madeira (wine) - - -	6,83,805
America - - -	30,241	America - - -	2,41,931

Brandy - - -	Decrease. £.St ^s 16,231	The articles imported are Brandy and other Wines (particularly Madeira) Iron and Mahogany Planks. The Imports of brandy decreased S.R ^s 129,850; on the other hand claret increased S.R ^s 1,97,034, Madeira wine S.R ^s 4,42,611, planks S.R ^s 33,491; making a total increase in the Imports of merchandize on American ships of S.R ^s 5,17,738, beyond the value imported in the year 1805-6; to which add the sum of S.R ^s 44,07,322, the extent of the increase in the article of Treasure; and the excess in the value of our Imports per American ships, in the year 1806-7, will amount to the very considerable sum of S.R ^s 49,25,060.	
Claret - - -	Increase. 24,630		
Madeira - - -	55,326		
Planks - - -	4,136		
Total increase in Merchandize	64,717		
Do - - in Treasure -	550,915		
	<u>615,632</u>		

XIII.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Larkins' Report on the External Commerce of Bengal, as carried on by Individuals in the year 1807-8;—dated 2 January 1810.

Par. 2. WITHOUT, in this place, entering into a full explanation of the cause of so very great a defalcation as that above exhibited, in the external Private Trade of this Presidency, it may be deemed sufficient for all present purposes to state, that it is entirely to be attributed to the very extraordinary aspect which the political hemisphere of Europe assumed at this critical and no less extraordinary period, when that system of general blockade was established by the two great contending powers, whereby all commercial intercourse with the continent of Europe was not only interrupted, but (almost) altogether put a stop to. Since the exceptions which were made by France in favour of America, it was avowedly the interest of the British Government to withhold these two powers from enjoying the advantages of.

3. Thus situated were the affairs of Europe, when America (to speak her own language) desirous of preserving her neutrality, and of maintaining a good understanding with the belligerent powers, embargoed her own ports, and expressly interdicted the trade of her own subjects; a measure dictated by the then state of things, and with an aspect, at the same time to the security of American property.

4. The intercourse held by the Americans with the British settlements in India, had previously to the period under consideration been carried to a very great extent; and it will be found that their trade with India has increased in proportion as that of every other foreign power has declined. The object of the Americans in trading to India was never supposed to be confined to the supply of their own wants; consequently, as the difficulty of communicating with the continent of Europe has increased, the spirit of commercial adventure, which the enterprising merchants of the new world have so successfully manifested in their intercourse with India, would have relaxed, independently of the American embargo, which has entirely interdicted all commerce, except under a special licence from the President of the United States, for particular purposes, under particular restrictions.

5. The state of affairs alluded to in the foregoing paragraphs, and the measures it gave rise to, will be found to have occasioned a very considerable falling off in our Imports and Exports under the head "America;" and that to the decrease in this trade and in that with "London," we may attribute the defalcation already brought to view of S.R^l. 90,72,633.

£.St^l 1,134,079.

6. Contrasted with the commerce of the three preceding years, that of the year under report will be found to exceed the general average, by about S.R^l. 4,40,078; so that there is nothing discouraging in the circumstance of its having so greatly decreased, when compared with the commerce of the year 1806-7.

£.St^l 55,010.

LONDON.

12. TO the increase of S.R^l. 12,76,115, in the export of Indigo, should be added, at the Custom House valuation of S.R^l 100 per factory m^d, the 5,487 maunds of this article, which were purchased by the Board of Trade, on the Honourable Company's account, of the individual proprietors or their agents in Calcutta, it is fair that the amount of this purchase should be added, since, had not the above quantity of Indigo been brought on the public account of Government, it must unavoidably have found its way to the port of London, and it would have increased in the sum of S.R^l 5,48,600, the value of the consignments made of this article to the mother country, on the private account of individuals; and as no purchase of the kind had been made until this year, in striking a balance between the value of the exports of Indigo made to London, in this and in the last year, it is but proper that this item should be brought into the account.

£.St^l 159,514.

£.St^l 68,575.

15. In respect to Indigo, the quantity to be exported in any one year is entirely dependent upon the nature of the season. If the season has been favourable to produce and manufacture, the quantity for exportation will be considerable; as was the case in the year under report, the crops of which furnished for exportation 93,960 fact^y maunds, equal to 7,015,617 pounds English weight, and exceeded, by 20,000 f^y m^d, the largest quantity ever before exported from Bengal in one year. This quantity, considerable as it was, was far short of the total manufacture, which, on as correct an estimate as could be formed, was not less than 1,20,000 f^y m^d of Indigo, calculating the consumption here, and loss by wastage, drying, &c. at 20,000 f^y m^d per annum, or about 16 2-3ds per cent.

16. This increased manufacture is attributable to two causes; the one, the very favourable weather which was experienced throughout these provinces during the growth and subsequent manufacture of the plant; the other, the encouragement which the very favourable accounts, received in the course of this year, of the markets at home, for the sale of this very valuable commodity, held forth to speculators; and the consequences were, that factories were established in all directions by Natives as well as by Europeans.

17. The exportation must at all times keep pace with the manufacture, since what is not required for consumption here must submit, under any circumstances, to be exported, as the only means of finding a mart, and of enabling the planters to continue the manufacture, which in most instances is supported by advances made by the agents here, through whom the Indigo is shipped at a certain rate per m^d, or per lb. (as the agreement may be, and

and according to the quality of the article) on the quantity consigned to their correspondents in London.

£.St. 884,762.

30. THAT so considerable a defalcation as S.R. 70,78,098, or nearly one million sterling of British money, should have occurred in our trade with America, is a circumstance calculated to excite apprehension, and it would, under any other situation of affairs, have created considerable alarm; but, on the occasion alluded to, the suspension of intercourse between America and the British settlements in India, was considered as a mere temporary arrangement of national policy. The want however of these enterprizing speculators was severely felt here, for never, perhaps, were the markets so much depressed, or the various assortments of Piece Goods, in particular, so low as they were throughout the period comprized within this Report. Cloths of the coarse assortments suffered a depreciation of, on a moderate estimate, 30 per cent. and were to be purchased, on a long credit, at considerably under the prices which the weavers received for them.

31. In respect to the Americans, their intercourse with British India was interrupted by an embargo laid on by the President of the United States, from motives variously interpreted by the more enlightened politicians. This extraordinary interposition of the American Government will be considered as an attempt to aid, as effectually as they could, the blockade of the European continent, as proclaimed by the French ruler in the Berlin decree of the 21st November 1806; in the joint expectation of destroying the commercial prosperity of Great Britain, and of thereby annihilating her existence as a nation; while, on the part of the American Government, the embargo is represented as a voluntary act of self-restriction, submitted to for the security of interests purely American, and occasioned by the critical situation of affairs in Europe.

XIV.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Larkins' Report on the External Commerce of Bengal, as carried on by Individuals, in the year 1808-9;—dated 1 May 1811.

Par. 2. THE particulars of our External Commerce in this year, are as follow; viz.

Imports:

	S.R.	£.St.
Merchandise	98,27,070	1,228,384
Treasure	65,58,880	819,860
	<u>1,63,85,950</u>	<u>2,048,244</u>

Exports: - - - 2,69,88,282 - - - 3,373,535

TOTAL - - - 4,33,74,232 - - - 5,421,780

£.St. 2,610,591.
94,570.
943,669.
1,572,352.

Of the deficit in the grand total of external commerce in 1809, amounting, as afore stated, to S.R. 2,08,84,726, when contrasted with the commercial statements of the year immediately preceding, the sum of S.R. 7,56,558, was in the Imports of Merchandise S.R. 75,49,353, in the value of Treasure imported, and S.R. 1,25,78,815, in the Exports of Merchandise.

* Vide Report on
the External Com-
merce of 1807-8.
Par. 20.

3. In explanation of so very considerable a defalcation in our trade in this year, it should be noticed that our intercourse with the ports of Copenhagen and Lisbon had been interrupted before the close of the last year*, and as it has not since been renewed with either of them, the total amount nearly of our trade from and to those ports, as it stood in that year, must appear as a decrease in this. Further, the continuance of the Non-importation Act in America, whereby British commerce has been almost entirely excluded from the country with which she enjoyed the most intimate commercial relation, and of the benefits of which Bengal has hitherto so largely partaken, may be ascribed as a primary cause of the deficit which is exhibited in the accompanying Statements, compared with those which were forwarded with the Commercial Report for the year 1807-8.

4. By the declaration of war with Denmark, a stop has been put to our commerce with Copenhagen. The avowed intention of the French ruler to deprive the Prince Regent of Portugal of all authority, and the entrance of a French force into that country for the purpose of carrying those intentions into execution, induced him to throw himself into the arms of England, and under its auspices to quit his European dominions, and retire to his transatlantic possessions in Brazil. Lisbon, almost immediately on the Prince Regent's leaving it, was occupied by a French force; and although that force was not long after obliged to surrender to the British Troops, and notwithstanding the capital has been ever since in our possession, yet so great has been the confusion in that country, owing to the unsettled state of affairs, that no ships imported from or cleared out for Lisbon during this year.

5. The total cessation of all intercourse with the ports of Copenhagen and Lisbon, and

and the greatly interrupted state of our commerce with America, will account for a deficit of S.R¹. 1,77,24,048, or £.St¹. 2,215,506; or

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ternal Commerce
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DECREASE:				
Copenhagen	-	-	-	S.R ¹ . 10,17,895
Lisbon	-	-	-	43,35,027
America	-	-	-	1,23,71,126

1,77,24,048

this is considerably more than 3/4ths of the total decrease, which the external commerce of Bengal exhibited this year, accounted for.

6.—The present must be universally admitted to be the most extraordinary æra recorded in the annals of our commercial history. Indeed the aspect of public affairs in Europe, as well political as commercial, is singularly curious and without precedent. It is hard to say who will suffer more by this war of “voluntary privations,” and that stagnation of trade which the interdictory decrees of the two great belligerent powers, and the American non-intercourse Act, have given rise to. But, from a variety of circumstances favourable to Great Britain, such as her marine ascendancy, her extensive colonial possessions, and the nature and extent of her internal resources, the restrictions will produce to her a very partial inconvenience, while her enemies will be doomed to suffer under the deprivation of commodities, which are in some instances indispensably necessary to their existence, and, in almost all, of a nature calculated in one way or another to administer to the comforts of life. I cannot think, as some do, that Great Britain would be *benefited* by the annihilation of the foreign commerce, much less can I subscribe to the opinion of those, who profess to think that she is “independent of commerce;” on the contrary, I am of opinion that the safety and very existence of Great Britain, as an independent nation, rest entirely upon her naval superiority, which can only be supported by an extended commerce.

7.—In the commercial statements submitted herewith, the deficit in the Imports of treasure alone, amounts to the enormous sum of S.R 75,49,353; and as no treasure was received from America in the year under report, the sum of S.R¹ 51,38,301, in value of this article imported into Calcutta from the United States in the preceding year, appears as a decrease in this.

£.St¹ 943,669.
£.St¹ 642,288.

8.—OUR trade with the port of London in this year, declined S.R¹. 13,85,478. or LONDON. £.St¹. 173,185.; viz.

	IMPORTS:	EXPORTS:	TOTAL:
	S.R ¹ .	S.R ¹ .	S.R ¹ .
In 1807-8 - - -	39,31,929	84,25,199	1,23,57,128
1808-9 - - -	36,88,629	72,83,021	1,09,71,650
Decrease -	2,43,300	11,42,178	13,85,478

24.—OUR trade with the United States was confined to the exportation of S.R¹. 5,71,218 in value of merchandize, only one ship, the Magdalen, from New York, imported from America; this ship cleared out from India, under a special licence from the President of the United States, under the plea (as it was given out) of taking from hence the proceeds of the sale of a consignment of Madeira wine, which composed her cargo on a preceding voyage, and which was left here to be disposed of. Although the Magdalen imported in ballast, the supracargo brought bills or letters of credit from a mercantile house in London to their correspondents in Calcutta.

AMERICA.
£.St¹ 71,402.

27.—During the interrupted intercourse with the Americans, Piece Goods continued at low prices, and were in little or no demand; and so dull was trade of almost every description, that the want of the usual supply of specie from America was scarcely felt.

28.—OUR trade with this colony was confined to an Import of S.R¹. 46,355, in value of merchandize, in return for an export made from hence in the preceding year. The Honourable Company having undertaken to furnish this colony with Indian produce and manufacture, in quantities sufficient for the consumption of the place, no vessels are allowed to clear out for this colony from any of the ports in India. Stores for the use of the inhabitants, valued at S.R¹ 93,304, were forwarded from hence on the public account of the Honourable Company, and consigned to their Agent resident there.

CAPE OF
GOOD HOPE.
£.St¹ 5,794.

11,663.

30. TO the renewal of the intercourse between Bengal and Manilla, after a suspension of fifteen years, may be attributed the increase which the commercial statements exhibit in our Foreign Asiatic Commerce. Intelligence of the glorious exertions of the Spanish nation for the deliverance of their country from the tyranny and usurpation of France, was received here early in this year; and in the confident expectation that the same patriotic spirit, which so eminently distinguished the mother country, would extend itself to the Spanish colonies, the merchants of Calcutta were induced to open a communication with Manilla, where they were received in a friendly manner by the colonists.

31. No sooner had one merchant intimated his intention of trading to Manilla, than many others followed his example; all those who had any Piece Goods on hand sought with

avidity

avidity an opportunity of sending them to a market so opportunely, yet so unexpectedly laid open. Almost every article of consignment was shipped on freight; the freight chargeable by agreement, at the rate of 20 per cent. on the amount proceeds of the sale of the consignments at Manilla. The rate of freight was high, but it was intended to cover the risk of seizure, or detention of the vessels by the Spanish governor, a risk which is excepted against in all Indian policies even in peaceable times; besides, the profits anticipated by the speculators were large, and it was expected they would bear a high freight.

32. The reverse of these expectations resulted, however, to the concerned in the speculations to Manilla. The eagerness of merchants and capitalists to engage in speculations to recently acquired conquests, to countries or places held by the precarious tenure of the sword, our commercial annals can produce repeated instances of; and as one among the many unfortunate cases of the kind which have occurred, witness the extensive consignments of British home and colonial produce and manufactures, which were made from England to Buenos Ayres. Immediately the news of the capture of that place was received, all persons concerned in commerce sought the golden opportunity; it was embraced in equal avidity by all; and so large was the capital employed, that the consignments sent to Buenos Ayres far exceeded the demand for them, even in so widely extended a field as that of South America.

33. No attention either to the nature or extent of the demand for British produce appears to have been paid. It was sufficient that a new opening to trade presented itself. Nothing could check the spirit of commercial enterprize! Equally unaccountable in these respects was the spirit of enterprize which manifested itself here and at the other Presidencies in India, on the renewal of our intercourse with the Spanish colonies at Leuconia: merchants here, Natives as well as Europeans, had a large quantity of Piece Goods on hand which they could not dispose of; and they resolved, without ascertaining whether their assortments were such as were likely to be in demand for the Manilla or Acapulco markets, to consign them to Manilla for sale. Supracargoes were sent with the consignments; but in no one instance that I have heard of were they committed to the management of either an Englishman or a Spaniard; the goods were all consigned to a Danish gentleman and a Frenchman, principally to the former, who accompanied the consignments. This decided preference to foreign agency is understood to have been particularly noticed by the Spaniards at Manilla, and it must have been attended with an unfavorable impression calculated to excite distrust, when it was so obviously our interest to promote confidence. But it will probably be said by those to whom these remarks apply, that the intercourse between Bengal and Manilla had been so long interrupted, that the merchants here had no correspondents at Manilla, or any knowledge of any one there to whom they could consign their goods. This may be fairly advanced. But does it thence follow, that they are to select for the management of their concerns, foreigners in preference to their own countrymen? as if, in this commercial metropolis, Englishmen, in every way calculated to do justice to such a selection, were not to be found. This predilection to foreigners is much too common among us.

46. Although it may not be practicable to trace the causes to which this decline in our commercial intercourse with the two Gulphs may be ascribed in this particular year, it is proper to notice how few ships imported from thence, and of conveyance how few exported thither from this port. The difference in the Tonnage Imported and Exported in this and the last year was as follows; viz.

YEARS	IMPORTS:				EXPORTS:			
	Arabs.		English.		Arabs		English.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
1807-8 - - -	22	9,950	3	698	22	9,825	6	1,710
1808-9 - - -	3	1,450	3	947	7	2,950	10	3,094
	19	8,500	—	251	15	6,875	4	1,384
Short Importation of Arab Shipping :								
Importing - - - - -							19	8,500
Exporting - - - - -							15	6,875
Deduct :								15,375
Increased Tonnage in Ships under English colours :							Tons:	
Importing - - - - -							251	
Exporting - - - - -							4	1,384
DEFICIENCY of TONNAGE in 1808-9 -							- -	13,740

XV.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Larkins' Report on the External Commerce of Bengal, as carried on by Individuals in the year 1809-10;—dated 2 September 1811.

Para. 14.—IN consideration of the state of public affairs between Great Britain and the United States of America, permission was this year granted to the owners of private ships at this and at the other Presidencies in India, which commonly resort to China with cargoes of cotton, to carry the same to the port of London; in consequence of which an exportation of cotton to the extent of 40,781 bales of 300 lbs. each, was made to London from the port of Calcutta; but the subsequent renewal of the intercourse with America, and the comparatively inferior quality of Indian cotton, rendered the general result of the speculations in this article very unfavourable to the parties concerned. Of the quantity sent, not more than one-half probably has to this day been disposed of, and that only at very inferior prices, at from $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. being sold chiefly for exportation to the continent of Europe.

Cotton.

15. Independently of the avowed object of the privilege granted to the ship owners in India to proceed with cargoes of cotton to London, which was to procure an early supply of this staple commodity so necessary for the support of our manufactures at home, whose usual source of supply had been interrupted, the measure combined an encouragement for the sale of Indian-built ships in the Mother Country; and in this particular, the object of the measure adverted to was, on the whole, successfully accomplished, since several of the Indian-built ships which sailed for England in the course of the year 1809-10 were sold in London, and at very advantageous prices, and some of them have been admitted into the extra shipping service of the Honourable Company.

16. In regard to cotton, speculations in it will very seldom be found to answer, unless the proprietor of the cotton is also the owner of the ship on which the consignment is made to London; and indeed this observation will apply, with almost equal propriety, to the cotton consignments made to China from this port. Supposing cotton to be purchased in Calcutta, screwed, and in every way ready for shipment, for S.R^s 14 per bazar maund of 82 lbs. (and it will more frequently cost *more* than *less* than that price) that it is shipped on freight at £.20 per ton (of 50 cubic feet) payable in London, that it is insured at 8 per cent. and charged with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, say for 10 months, (for it is doubtful whether the amount sales would be realized within a shorter period) and in order to cover the above prime cost, charge, freight, insurance, &c. and to yield 2s. 6d. in London for the rupee in India, it should produce 10d. per lb. If the cotton sells for less, there will be an actual loss to the shipper. But supposing the ship owner to load his ship with cotton on his own account, purchased at the rates and subject to the charges aforementioned, and that it sells for 9d. per lb. only in London, still he will be no loser, because he has the earnings of the freight of his ship to meet the short proceeds of the sale of his cottons; or in other words, instead of yielding him a freight at £.20. per ton, which a sale at 10d. per lb. would do, the ship only earns £.18. per ton, which with good management ought to do something more than pay her expenses, and if an opportunity of selling the ship should offer, a handsome profit may result.

21. As a singular occurrence, the Reporter General notices an exportation of S.R^s 2,540, in value of treasure to the port of London. Treasure, £.St^s 318.

88. Our trade to and from this coast was reduced to a very low ebb in the last year, and though it has arisen something in the present, the increase is trifling, when the very great defalcation, the Reporter General had occasion to notice in the preceding year, is taken into consideration. The cultivation of grain has been so much extended in the provinces subordinate to the Presidency at Fort St. George, more particularly I am given to understand in the conquered districts, that the crops produce in ordinary seasons, as much or nearly as much grain as is required to meet the consumption made by the inhabitants, without the aid of foreign or rather external supplies.

XVI.

REPORT on the EXTERNAL COMMERCE of BENGAL, as carried on by Individuals in the Year 1810-11, or from the 1st of June 1810 to the 31st of May 1811; by Mr. Charles Bayley, Reporter on External Commerce. Dated 1st May 1812.

£.St^s 7,896,891.

THE general Trade of Bengal, according to the commercial statements accompanying, amounted in the year 1810-11, to the sum of S^a R^s 6,31,75,125. viz.

	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
	S ^a R ^s .	S ^a R ^s .	S ^a R ^s .
Imports - - - - -	1,04,84,877	1,84,83,215	2,89,68,092
Exports - - - 3,29,57,409	3,42,07,033	None.	3,42,07,033
Re-exports - - - 12,49,624			
Grand Total S ^a R ^s -			6,31,75,125

£.St^s 339,420.

Exhibiting a net increase on the total commerce of the preceding year, of S. R^s 27,15,358.

2. The late Reporter General, in the 5th paragraph of his Review of the Trade in 1808-9, notices the unusually large importation of treasure; it is therefore particularly satisfactory to the Reporter to have it in his power to state, that the amount of specie received in Calcutta, during the year under report, has not been diminished: on the contrary, that it has risen in the value of S. R^s 4,87,100, notwithstanding the deficit (which will appear) from China, to the considerable amount of S. R^s 21,35,849.

60,888.

266,981.

LONDON.

3. OUR Imports from London increased in

Imports - - -	Merchandize - - -	1,18,807	
	Treasure - - -	89,522	TOTAL.

2,08,329

Exports - - - Our exports, on the contrary, fell off - - 9,41,154

117,644.

Shewing a net decrease of - - - S. R^s - 7,32,825

91,603.

in our commerce with the mother country, compared with that of the preceding year; a sum which, considering the extent of this trade, is hardly worthy of notice.

4. The decrease consists chiefly in the exportation of raw silk and cotton.

49,581.

Raw Silk.—The small decrease in the article of silk (S. R^s 3,96,646.) arises probably from the very general and repeated failures in this year of the bunds throughout all the silk districts; the commodity becoming thereby scarcely attainable by individuals, even at enormous prices.

Cotton.—Cotton, however, is the chief source of the defalcation in the Exports to London. The circumstances which occasioned the unusual large exportation in 1809-10, detailed in the 14th paragraph of my predecessor's last Report, no longer existing, this branch of trade has naturally fallen back to nearly its former level.

Imports re-exported.—The amount re-exportation of Imports in the preceding year, was of unusual extent, as stated by the late Reporter General, in the 20th paragraph of his Report; it having now returned to nearly its general amount, a large comparative deficiency is exhibited.

203,568.

Indigo.—In indigo there appears an increased exportation, to the value of S. R^s 16,28,541. Still, however, it continues considerably short of the average amount of the four years preceding the year 1809-10.

COPENHAGEN.

5. THE importation from Copenhagen *via* Serampore, consisted of the following articles: Gin, S. R^s 6,527; Brandy, S. R^s 1,877; Sappan wood, S. R^s 600; Lead, red and white, S. R^s 891; Pitch and tar, S. R^s 1,920; and sundries, S. R^s 1,649, the remains of merchandize belonging to Danish individuals at Serampore.

LISBON OR
BRAZILS.

WITH Lisbon direct, we had in this year no communication; the Portuguese trade with Bengal having been confined exclusively to the Brazils.

7. The Imports are more extensive than appeared last year under the head of *Lisbon*, viz.

£.St^s Imports 109,097
Exports - 78,142

187,239

In Merchandize - - - - 56,211
Treasure - - - - 8,16,564

8,72,775

The Exports also increased - - 6,25,138

Total - - S. R^s 14,97,913

8. In the Imports, the increase fell upon copper, iron, lead, Portuguese wines, and lastly and chiefly, on treasure. Piece goods, and a small quantity of grain, formed also an addition to the Exports.

9. OUR intercourse with this country continued, as in the preceding year, in a very unsettled state. Even the small importation of merchandize in 1809-10, noticed by the late Reporter General, has in this year decreased S. R^s 2,35,526, or very nearly one half. The importation of specie, on the contrary, though of unusual large extent, in 1809-10, has not diminished, but exceeded, in this year, in the small sum of S. R^s 24,865.

AMERICA.

£.St^s 29,441.

3,108.

10. The diminution in the Imports of merchandize from the United States falls upon the commodities (the chief articles of the trade to this country) viz. brandy, copper, claret, gin, &c.

11. The Exports, which consisted of the usual articles, increased this year in the trifling sum of S. R^s 33,876. The exportation of specie noticed under this head in the Report for 1809-10, has not been repeated.

4,235.

FOREIGN ASIATIC COMMERCE.

12. The trade coming under this denomination in the year under report has, in the Imports, a decrease of S. R^s 3,94,158, and in the Exports an increase of S. R^s 15,85,266; being a net increase of S. R^s 11,91,108 on the preceding year, as the following comparative statement will exhibit; viz.

49,270.

198,158.

148,889.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	S. R ^s .	S. R ^s .	S. R ^s .
Manilla - - - - -	29,69,942	12,70,541	42,40,483
Arabian and Persian Gulphs - - - - -	9,40,010	21,90,208	31,30,218
Penang and Eastward - - - - -	32,64,297	25,34,351	57,98,648
China - - - - -	65,83,956	73,72,295	1,39,56,251
Pegue - - - - -	1,84,129	90,182	2,74,311
Maldiv Islands - - - - -	1,39,747	94,387	2,34,134
In 1810-11 - - - - -	1,40,82,081	1,35,51,964	2,76,34,045
1809-10 - - - - -	1,44,76,239	1,19,66,698	2,64,42,937
	3,94,158	15,85,266	11,91,108

13. THE trade of Manilla with Bengal was,

MANILLA.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	S. R ^s .	S. R ^s .	S. R ^s .
In 1810-11 - - - - -	29,69,942	12,70,541	42,40,483
1809-10 - - - - -	21,58,627	6,99,323	28,57,950
Increase - - - - -	8,11,315	5,71,218	13,82,533

14. The merchandize creating this considerable increase on the Imports of the year preceding, consisted chiefly of copper, indigo and cochineal. In the article of tin, which last year amounted to S. R^s 58,315, there was none imported. In treasure, the value of S. R^s 705,499 was imported more than in the year 1809-10.

£.St^s 7,289.

88,187.

71,402.

15. Piece goods, opium, and re-exportations, form the excess of S. R^s 5,71,218 of Exports. This amount is as near as possible the sum of the deficiency which appeared in 1809-10, compared with the year 1808-9, pointed out and so correctly accounted for in my predecessor's last Report, under the head of Manilla.

See Pa. 44, of Report for 1809-10.

16. AS the Imports from the two Gulphs increased in 1809-10, on the amount of the year preceding, S. R^s 12,10,154; so have they again fallen off in the year under report, S. R^s 9,32,781, and the decrease is principally on the articles which formed the excess of 1809-10, viz. in copper and in horses, and the deficiency in the importation of treasure alone amounted to S. R^s 5,34,078.

ARABIAN and PERSIAN GULPHS.

£.St^s 151,269.

116,598.

66,760.

17. The Exportations, on the contrary, were nearly on a par with those of the preceding year; the trifling difference of S. R^s 23,656, being in favour of the year under report.

2,957.

PENANG,
and EASTWARD.

18. THE extent of our trade under this head, which includes, as usual, all the ports to the eastward, not separately distinguished, is given in the following comparative statement, viz.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	S.R ^s .	S.R ^s .	S.R ^s .
1810-11 - -	32,64,297	25,34,351	57,98,648
1809-10 - -	17,12,498	23,93,484	41,05,982
TOTAL EXCESS -	15,51,799	1,40,867	16,92,666

19. The Imports and Exports, both of which, in the Report for 1809-10, appeared to have considerably fallen off, compared with the trade of 1808-9, have again recovered themselves. The importation has increased on such articles generally as formed the deficit exhibited in 1809-10. In treasure alone the value imported in 1810-11, above the amount received in 1809-10, is S.R^s 10,69,287.

£.St^s 113,661.

17,608.

20. The increased amount of piece goods and sundries chiefly has brought the Exports to S.R^s 140,867, more than the statement of the preceding year exhibited. In iron and iron nails there was a considerable decrease, compared with the preceding year, when consignments of this article were made to Penang for the Honourable Company's ship building there by Captain Hay.

CHINA.

21. OUR intercourse with China is given as follows, viz.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	S.R ^s .	S.R ^s .	S.R ^s .
1809-10 - -	83,17,183	66,13,639	1,49,30,822
1810-11 - -	65,83,956	73,72,295	1,39,56,251
	17,33,227	7,58,656	9,74,571

The Imports have therefore decreased, on a comparison with the preceding year, S.R^s 17,33,227. The Exports have increased S.R^s 7,58,656, making a net decrease of S.R^s 9,74,571 in this branch of our trade in this year, compared with the year 1809-10.

£.St^s 216,653.

94,832.

121,821.

50,328.

260,981.

22. The importation of merchandize has however actually increased to the amount of S.R^s 4,02,622, chiefly in nankeens, piece goods, pepper, tutenague and tea; the articles china ware, camphire, spices, and sugarcandy, have decreased. It is the deficiency in the amount of specie which brings the extent of the imports so much lower than that of the preceding year, being in the sum of S.R^s 21,35,849. The circumstance of the Company's supracargoes having been permitted to draw bills on the Supreme Government at this Presidency, will effectually account for this deficiency in the usual returns in specie.

94,832.

74,909.

116,431.

23. The Exports, as per the foregoing statement, exhibit an increase, compared with the amount exported in 1809-10, in the sum of S.R^s 7,58,656. Piece goods and opium were the commodities on which the increase arose, but the amount of cotton exported was less than in the year preceding, in the sum of S.R^s 5,99,271, although the Reporter General noticed in that year also (1809-10) a decrease, compared with 1808-9, of S.R^s 9,31,450. The failures among the principal Hong merchants at Canton would, it might naturally have been expected, have paralyzed our trade with China to a serious extent. It is satisfactory, therefore, to observe how little it has been affected. The limited exportation of cotton, one of the most material articles of our consignments from Bengal to China, may possibly in some degree have arisen from the embarrassments which the above circumstance (combined with the disturbances which existed at Canton) cannot but have occasioned to the commerce at that place. The Reporter however attributes the short exportation of cotton to the scarcity of freight, which existed in the year under report, for this bulky article, and which was occasioned by the employment given to so much Calcutta shipping, by the vast consignments to London of cotton in the year preceding, as well as by so many vessels having been taken up by Government for the expeditions against the French islands. The failure in the crops of cotton in 1809-10 rendering the article exceeding scarce and dear, undoubtedly operated also against the usual extent of our exportation of this commodity.

24. THERE

24. THERE was an increase in the Importations from Pegue to the amount of S.R^s 37,282, compared with the consignments from that port in 1809-10, and consisted chiefly in the commodities on which there was a decrease in that year; viz. timber, wax, and sundries. PEGUE.
£.St^s 4,660.

25. The Exports to Pegue increased in the year under report, in the sum of S.R^s 52,918, being upwards of 50 per cent. on the total exportation in 1809-10. 6,615.

26. The increase fell chiefly on piece goods, broad cloth, copper, tin, and sundries. Grain to the amount of S.R^s 5,150, was also consigned to Pegue, which the Reporter notices as an unusual circumstance. 644.

27. THE accidental arrival of S.R^s 71,971 of treasure in the year 1809-10, on a ship from the coast of Malabar, as explained in the Report for that year, causes a comparative decrease in the total Imports of 1810-11, no specie having this year been received; there is in fact therefore a decrease only of S.R^s 17,654 in the consignments from these islands, instead of the sum of S.R^s 89,625, as exhibited in the accompanying statement of the comparative value of Imports for the years 1809-10 and 1810-11. The deficiency is in coir, cordage, and cables, cowries, and sundries. In the importation of cocoa nuts there appears a considerable increase. MALDIVE
ISLANDS.
£.St^s 8,996.
2,207.
11,203.

28. THE Importations from this colony have increased, upon the amount of the last year, in merchandize S.R^s 18,395, exclusive of S.R^s 41,209 of treasure; they consisted chiefly in fish, oil, pewter ware, pepper, sadlery, sandal wood, tin, and a small amount in masts and spars. NEW SOUTH
WALES.
£.St^s 2,299.
5,151.

29. The consignments from this port decreased in the sum of S.R^s 42,373. The decrease fell principally on the exportation of piece goods, but the unusual large quantity of every article sent to New South Wales in 1809-10, rendered similar supplies from this port to be uncalled for. 5,297.

BRITISH ASIATIC COMMERCE.

30. THIS trade, which embraces all the ports under the British flag, not separately distinguished, increased, on the amount of the preceding year, in the sum of S.R^s 9,31,900. 116,488.

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Merchandize.	
	S.R ^s .	S.R ^s .	S.R ^s .	
Coast of Sumatra - - -	1,77,977	4,57,907	3,27,614	9,63,498
- - - Malabar - - -	3,91,565	- - -	22,38,699	26,30,264
- - - Coromandel - - -	8,57,993	1,42,470	11,23,456	21,23,919
Ceylon - - -	62,623	- - -	17,756	80,379
Isle of France - - -	1,09,488	25,200	5,72,807	7,07,495
Java and Malacca - - -	19,885	- - -	4,34,656	4,54,541
Amboyna - - -	6,465	- - -	2,73,191	2,79,656
In 1810-11 - - -	16,25,996	6,25,577	49,88,179	72,39,752
1809-10 - - -	10,26,291	94,501	51,87,060	63,07,852
	5,99,705	5,31,076	1,98,881	9,31,900

31. THE following was the state of our trade on the coast of Sumatra, in the year under report, compared with 1809-10; viz. COAST OF
SUMATRA.

Y E A R.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Merchandize.	
	S.R ^s .	S.R ^s .	S.R ^s .	
1810-11 - - -	1,77,977	4,57,907	3,27,614	9,63,498
1809-10 - - -	- - -	50,400	4,03,464	4,53,864
	1,77,977	407,507	75,850	5,00,634

Shewing in the Importation of merchandize an increase S.R^s 1,77,977, and of treasure S.R^s 4,07,507. £.St^s 22,247.
50,938.

32.—The

32. The articles of increased Importation were as follows; viz.

Coffee	-	-	-	S.R ^s 42,742
Pepper	-	-	-	1,23,709
Spices	-	-	-	10,050
Oilman's Stores	-	-	-	684
Sundries	-	-	-	792
				<u>177,977</u>

The Exportation this year to this coast differed little either in amount or description of merchandize from the year preceding. It was in opium, chiefly, that the defalcation, as exhibited in the foregoing statement, arose.

BOMBAY and
Coast of
MALABAR.
£.St^s 24,574.

33. THE Importations from Bombay recovered themselves in the year under report, having exceeded the year 1809-10 (when they fell off so considerably) in the sum of S.R^s 1,96,594. Most of the chief articles which were omitted altogether in the consignments from Bombay and the Malabar coast in 1809-10, appear again in the present year; viz. beads, broad cloth, cowries, horses, lead white and red, spices, and vermilion.

87,692.
170,569.

34. The merchandize exported to Bombay and the coast of Malabar, compared with the year 1809-10, fell off to the amount of S.R^s 7,01,532, although the last mentioned year was also wanting in the sum of S.R^s 13,64,564, in a comparison with the amount exported in the year preceding, or 1808-9.

3,428.

35.—The deficit fell, as before, chiefly on piece goods, also on sugar, grain, gunnies, and on carriages and palankeens. There appears little variation in the exportation of indigo; that of silk increased to the amount of S.R^s 27,426.

FORT ST. GEORGE
and Coast of
COROMANDEL.

36.—OUR trade with this Presidency and coast was as follows; viz.

Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	S.R ^s 10,00,463
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,23,456
							<u>21,23,919</u>

£.St^s 23,089.
61,351.
25,637.

The Imports, on a comparison with the preceding year, increased in the sum S.R^s 1,84,710, In the Exports there was a decrease of S.R^s 4,90,804, making a net decrease of S.R^s 2,05,094.

12,296.

37.—The increase on the Imports was chiefly in chanks, in piece goods and spices, and in treasure S.R^s 98,369. There was a falling off in the articles of broad cloth, copper, and copper nails, coir and coir cables, horses and tutenague.

Piece Goods - 6,566.
Silk - - - 26,059.
Grain - - - 18,841.
Liquors - - 13,547.
£.St^s 4,451.

38.—The defalcation in the Exports arose from the short consignments from this Presidency of piece goods S.R^s 52,526, silk S.R^s 2,08,475, grain S.R^s 1,50,726, and liquors S.R^s 1,08,379. In Madeira there was an increased exportation to the amount of S.R^s 35,605.

CEYLON.
L.St^s 369.
26,419.

39.—THE amount of the Importations to Ceylon exceeded that of the preceding year S.R^s 2,955. while the Exports fell off in the considerable sum of S.R^s 2,11,349.

40.—The extent of the trade with this island was this year very inconsiderable. The Imports amounted to - - - - - S.R^s 62,623
the Exports - - - - - 17,756 Total
80,379

41. The Imports increased on the amount of the preceding year, in the small sum of S.R^s 2,955. whereas the Exports appear almost to have ceased, there being a deficiency of 92½ per cent. on the amount exported in 1809-10. The only articles exported were,

Piece goods	-	-	-	-	-	S.R ^s 5,207
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	600
Grain	-	-	-	-	-	7,600
Opium	-	-	-	-	-	1,635
Gunnies	-	-	-	-	-	200
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	2,514
						<u>17,756</u>

ISLE of FRANCE.

42.—THE commercial intercourse with the French Islands amounted

in Imports to	-	-	-	-	-	S.R ^s 1,34,688
in Exports to	-	-	-	-	-	5,72,807

7,07,495

£.St^s }
Piece Good } 19,989.
Opium - - 12,891.

The Imports consisted chiefly of coffee and spices; the Exports were, in piece goods S.R^s 1,59,914, opium S.R^s 1,03,125, canvass, grain, salt provisions, and other articles of consumption.

43.—Calcutta cannot expect much commercial intercourse with the Mauritius. The coasts of Malabar and Coromandel will naturally engross the little trade which may exist, and will not lose the advantages now laid open of an uninterrupted intercourse with the African coast and islands.

44.—The

44.—The destruction of the French power in the Indian seas, by the glorious capture of the Isles of France and Bourbon, is in itself of the utmost importance, and must ensure to the distinguished personage, under whose auspices the conquest was planned and executed, the gratitude of his country, and more particularly of the Indian commercial world.

45.—The immense losses sustained by the Honourable Company and by individual merchants, by the capture of their vessels by cruisers fitted out from the French islands, are now no longer to be dreaded, and the facility with which our intercourse with all our Indian ports is now conducted, of course must tend to increase the general trade of every part of our Indian possessions.

46. The following statement of the Calcutta Rates of Insurance, as they existed before and immediately after the fall of the Isle of France was known in Calcutta, needs no comment.

To Bussorah	-	-	-	7 and 8 per cent.	-	-	now 6 per cent.
Bombay	-	-	-	7	-	D°	5 D°
Madras	-	-	-	5	-	D°	3 D°
Penang	-	-	-	5	-	D°	3 D°
China	-	-	-	7 and 8	-	D°	5 D°
Trading for 4 months	-	-	-	7 and 8	-	D°	4 & 5 D°
- - D° - 6 - D°	-	-	-	10	-	D°	6 D°
To London	-	-	-	7, 8 & 9	-	D°	7 D°
Bencoolen	-	-	-	7	-	D°	4 D°

47. S.R. 19,885 was the extent of the Imports from Java and Malacca, and S.R. 4,34,656 was the amount of the merchandize exported. Masts, spars, and timber, formed (within a trifling sum in sundries) the Imports. The Exports consisted of piece goods to the amount of S.R. 1,08,887, and opium, S.R. 2,64,300, foreign piece goods, wearing apparel, and various petty articles.

JAVA
and MALACCA.
£.Stg 2,486.
54,332.
13,611.
33,038.

48. The Reporter anticipates a valuable and extensive intercourse with these valuable possessions in the coming year; although Bengal may not derive equal benefit with the other Presidencies from this important conquest.

AMBOYNA.

£.Stg 808.

34,149.

£.Stg 750.

58.

15,680.

12,434.

1,383.

49. THE Imports from Amboyna amounted to S.R. 6,465. The Exports to S.R. 2,73,191.

50. The merchandize imported consisted of cordage and cables S.R. 6,000, timber and planks S.R. 465. The Exports consisted of piece goods S.R. 1,25,437, opium S.R. 99,475, Madeira wine S.R. 11,060. Articles of common consumption, and necessaries, filled the amount, as above-mentioned.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

51. The following chief Articles of Trade, increased this year on a comparison with the amount of the same articles imported in 1809-10; viz.

	Amount of in- creased Imports in 1810-11.		Amount of in- creased Imports in 1810-11.
Claret		Iron	81,350
Madeira		Indigo	88,941
Lisbon		Kaherbah	21,704
Port		Lead, Red and White	36,590
Beads	52,620	Nankeens	1,12,123
Beetle nuts	1,03,001	Piece Goods	95,803
Coffee	1,31,167	Pepper	4,41,435
Chanks	93,762	Spices	2,21,836
Cocoa-nuts and Shells	48,931	Sugar	42,427
Cowries	24,645	Timber and Planks	48,358
Cochineal	34,132	Tin	1,60,889
Fowling Pieces and Pistols	32,246	Tutenague	1,17,870
Hoops and Rivets	47,345	Tea	1,54,243

On the other hand, the Imports of the under-mentioned articles decreased during the same period; viz.

	S.R.		S.R.
Alum	49,256	Malt Liquors	29,165
Benjamin	34,279	Mother of Pearl	25,252
Buttons	23,089	Oilman's Stores	87,603
Coir and Coir Cables	1,29,352	Perfumery	19,665
Canvass and Vitry	19,570	Paints	19,687
China Ware	77,257	Quicksilver	25,790
Camphire	35,498	Stationery	50,135
Hosiery	21,124	Sugar Candy	41,191
Hard Ware	24,623	Sandal Wood	55,909
Horses	1,85,200	Tinsel	26,597
Kittisols	23,627	Strong Wines, Brandy, &c.	51,833

52.—Taking a comparative view of the state of our Exports from hence in this and in the last year, the subjoined Statement will exhibit the extent of the Increase or Decrease in each principal article of merchandize, viz.

	DECREASE.	INCREASE.
	S.R ^s .	S.R ^s .
Piece Goods - - - - -	- - - - -	19,77,861
Indigo - - - - -	- - - - -	18,14,155
Sugar - - - - -	1,88,886	—
Raw Silk - - - - -	5,17,033	—
Grain - - - - -	6,24,492	—
Opium - - - - -	- - - - -	14,51,620
Cotton - - - - -	24,32,515	—
Sundries - - - - -	1,70,080	—
Imports re-exported - - - - -	2,45,546	—
	41,78,552	52,43,636
Deduct Decrease - - - - -	- - - - -	41,78,552
		10,65,084

Being the Net Increase in Exports in 1810-11.

53.—In the subjoined Abstract Statement the Imports and Exports of the External Private Trade, connected with this Presidency, are set to view, and in a separate column will be seen the Per Centage which each branch bore to the Grand Total.

	IMPORTS.	Per Centage.	EXPORTS.	Per Centage.
London - - - - -	38,67,224	13 $\frac{6}{16}$	70,87,766	20 $\frac{12}{16}$
Copenhagen - - - - -	13,464	$\frac{1}{16}$	—	—
Brazil - - - - -	18,94,085	6 $\frac{2}{16}$	14,62,230	4 $\frac{5}{16}$
America - - - - -	67,71,894	23 $\frac{6}{16}$	68,36,365	20
Isle of France - - - - -	1,34,688	$\frac{7}{16}$	5,72,807	1 $\frac{11}{16}$
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	- - - - -	- -	4,240	—
Manilla - - - - -	29,69,942	10 $\frac{4}{16}$	12,70,541	3 $\frac{11}{16}$
Arabian and Persian Gulphs - - - - -	9,40,010	3 $\frac{4}{16}$	21,90,208	6 $\frac{6}{16}$
Coast of Sumatra - - - - -	6,35,884	2 $\frac{3}{16}$	3,27,614	$\frac{15}{16}$
- - Malabar - - - - -	3,91,565	1 $\frac{6}{16}$	22,38,699	6 $\frac{2}{16}$
- - Coromandel - - - - -	10,00,463	3 $\frac{7}{16}$	11,23,456	3 $\frac{4}{16}$
Ceylon - - - - -	62,623	$\frac{3}{16}$	17,756	$\frac{1}{16}$
Amboyna - - - - -	6,465	- -	2,73,191	$\frac{13}{16}$
Java and Malaca - - - - -	19,885	$\frac{1}{16}$	4,34,656	1 $\frac{4}{16}$
Penang and Eastward - - - - -	32,64,297	11 $\frac{4}{16}$	25,34,351	7 $\frac{7}{16}$
China - - - - -	65,83,956	22 $\frac{12}{16}$	73,72,295	21 $\frac{2}{16}$
New South Wales - - - - -	87,771	$\frac{5}{16}$	2,76,289	$\frac{13}{16}$
Pegue - - - - -	1,84,129	$\frac{19}{16}$	90,182	$\frac{4}{16}$
Maldiv Islands - - - - -	1,39,747	$\frac{8}{16}$	94,387	$\frac{4}{16}$
	2,89,68,092	100	3,42,07,033	100

54.—The Revenue which Government received from the Imports and Exports of External Private Trade, amounted in this year to, as follows, viz.

Government Duty on Exports - - - - -	S.R ^s 5,989
D ^o - - - - on Imports - - - - -	8,36,506
Port Clearance Fees - - - - -	20
	8,42,515
Deduct Drawbacks allowed on exportation - - - - -	28,457
	S.R ^s 8,14,058

INLAND TRADE.

55.—The Inland Trade amounted in this year to the sum of S.R^s 3,30,45,874; yielding £St^s 4,130,734. a clear revenue of S.R^s 1,35,199, as follows, viz. 16,900.

INLAND TRADE.	Value.	Town Duty.	Government Duty.	TOTAL.
				S.R ^s .
Imports - - -	265,37,467	1,18,434	2,43,928	3,62,362
Exports - - -	65,08,407	- - -	26,276	26,276
	330,45,874	1,18,434	2,70,204	3,88,638
Deduct Drawbacks allowed the Exporters			- -	2,53,439
Net Amount of Revenue on the Inland Trade - -			- -	1,35,199

56.—If to this amount be added the net Revenue yielded by the External Commerce, already stated at S.R^s 8,14,058, the total Revenue which Government received on the External and Internal Private Commerce of this Presidency, amounted, after deducting the amount of the several drawbacks allowed the exporters, to the sum of S.R^s 9,49,257; being S.R^s 2,64,343 short of the Revenue which the same Commerce yielded in the preceding year.

118,670.
33,043.

The Honourable Company's EXTERNAL COMMERCE.

57.—The extent of the Honourable Company's Commerce is given, in order to exhibit in one view the whole of the External Commerce of Bengal, both public and private; and to shew at the same time the Resources of the provinces subordinate to this Presidency.

58.—The Honourable Company's consignments of merchandize from England to Bengal, received between the 1st June 1810 and 31st May 1811, together with the value of salt imported from the coast and from Muscat, amounted to the considerable sum of S.R^s 22,75,069; to which should be added the imports of Private Trade during the same period, and the total amount of the imports public and private received into Calcutta, in the year 1810-11, gives a sum of S.R^s 3,12,43,161, or £St^s 3,905,395, or as follows, viz.

2,84,384.

Honourable Company's Imports.

	S.R ^s .
From Europe - - - { Merchandize - - - - -	15,09,177
- - - { Marine Stores - - - - -	41,696

15,50,873

Salt, Coast of Coromandel - - - - - 709,245

D^o Rack - - - - - 12,047

D^o D^o - Muscat - - - - - 2,904

7,24,196

S.R^s 22,75,069

Add Imports of Private Trade.

Merchandize - - - - - 1,04,84,877

Treasure - - - - - 1,84,83,215

2,89,68,092

S.R^s 3,12,43,161

Or £St^s 3,905,395. The above total is exclusive of military stores, as usual, and falls short by S.R^s 13,83,737 of the amount imported on the public account of Government, and private account of individuals, in the year 1809-10.

59. Let the Honourable Company's Exports from Bengal to London, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and various Indian ports be added in the same manner, and the total value

value of the consignments of merchandize made from hence in the year 1810-11, will be S.R^s 3,92,73,182 or £.St^s 4,909,148, as follows, viz.

Honourable Company's Exports.

To London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S.R ^s 47,30,281
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,129
								<u>47,40,411</u>
Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,195
Indian Ports:								
Prince of Wales Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,154
Fort Marlbro'	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,299
Fort St. George	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	535
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,285
Ceylon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,904
Amboyna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,366
								<u>3,13,543</u>
								50,66,149
Add Exports of Private Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>3,42,07,933</u>
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>S.R^s 3,92,73,182</u>

Of the above Total of Exports S.R^s 118,18,047, or £.St^s 14,77,256, in value of merchandize, was consigned to England in the following proportions:

Honourable Company's Exports	-	-	-	47,30,281
Exports of Private Trade	-	-	-	70,87,760

60. The total Amount of the Imports and Exports of the External Commerce carried on between Calcutta and the ports and places with which it had intercourse, in the year 1810-11, will be found to be accurately given in the following Abstract Statement.

	PRIVATE TRADE.			H. COMPANY'S TRADE.			TOTAL.	
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	TOTAL.		
1810-1.	S.R ^s .	S.R ^s .	S.R ^s .	S.R ^s .	S.R ^s .	S.R ^s .	S.R ^s .	£.St ^s .
Imports -	1,04,84,877	1,84,83,215	2,89,68,092	22,75,069	-	22,75,069	3,12,43,161	3,905,395
Exports -	3,42,07,033	-	3,42,07,033	50,66,153	-	50,66,153	3,92,73,180	4,909,148
	4,46,91,910	1,84,83,215	6,31,75,125	73,41,222	-	73,41,222	70,51,16,347	8,814,543

61. If to S.R^s 7,05,16,347 (the sum total of external commerce) the value of the Inland or Internal Trade be added, the Grand Total will amount to the considerable sum of S.R^s 10,35,62,221, or £.St^s 12,945,278; giving an excess of S.R^s 2,05,082, or £.St^s 25,636, beyond the capital engaged in the Internal and External Commerce of the year 1809-10.

(Signed)

CHAS BAYLEY,

Rep^r Ext^l Commerce.

Fort William,
Office of Reporter on External Commerce,
1st May 1812.

PRIVATE TRADE.

Extracts from the REPORTS of the
Reporter of EXTERNAL COMMERCE in
Bengal; from the year 1795, to the latest
Period for which the same can be made
up.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
30 April 1813.

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS:

— 1. —

A Return of the Number of WRITERS sent to *India* during the last Ten Years;
specifying the Number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

	<u>Bengal.</u>	<u>Fort S^t George.</u>	<u>Bombay.</u>	<u>P. W. Island.</u>
1802 - - - -	28	4	none.	none.
1803 - - - -	12	4	none.	none.
1804 - - - -	26	6	5	9
1805 - - - -	19	19	10	none.
1806 - - - -	9	9	8	1
1807 - - - -	20	10	4	none.
1808 - - - -	11	15	3	none.
1809 - - - -	24	8	7	2
1810 - - - -	15	7	3	1
1811 - - - -	17	8	4	none.
1812 - - - -	21	15	8	1

— 2. —

A Return of the Number of CHAPLAINS sent to *India* during the last Ten Years;
specifying the Number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

	<u>Bengal.</u>	<u>Fort S^t George.</u>	<u>Bombay.</u>	<u>—</u>
1802 - - - -	none.	1	1	
1803 - - - -	none.	none.	none.	
1804 - - - -	1	1	none.	
1805 - - - -	3	2	none.	
1806 - - - -	none.	1	none.	
1807 - - - -	1	2	none.	
1808 - - - -	none.	1	none.	
1809 - - - -	2	3	2	
1810 - - - -	2	1	none.	
1811 - - - -	none.	none.	none.	
1812 - - - -	2	1	none.	

East India House, }
the 30th April 1813. }

Examined,
J. MELVILL.

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS:

—1.—

A Return of the Number of
WRITERS

Sent to India during the last Ten Years; specifying the Number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

—2.—

A Return of the Number of
CHAPLAINS

Sent to India during the last Ten Years; specifying the Number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
12 May 1813.*

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS:

— 3. —

Return of the Number of CADETS sent to *India* during the last Ten Years;
specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each year.

	<i>Bengal.</i>	<i>Madras.</i>	<i>Bombay.</i>	TOTAL.
1803 - - - -	196	125	171	492
1804 - - - -	198	138	21	357
1805 - - - -	198	230	none.	428
1806 - - - -	110	211	19	340
1807 - - - -	140	113	28	281
1808 - - - -	152	55	56	263
1809 - - - -	59	36	19	114
1810 - - - -	81	74	39	194
1811 - - - -	44	42	27	113
1812 - - - -	18	28	7	53

— 4. —

Return of the Number of SURGEONS sent to *India* during the last Ten Years;
specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each year.

	<i>Bengal.</i>	<i>Madras.</i>	<i>P. W. Island.</i>	<i>Bombay.</i>	TOTAL.
1803 - - - -	14	8	- - -	6	28
1804 - - - -	24	12	4	6	46
1805 - - - -	23	27	- - -	1	51
1806 - - - -	20	12	- - -	4	36
1807 - - - -	22	13	- - -	13	48
1808 - - - -	14	4	- - -	6	24
1809 - - - -	18	4	- - -	6	28
1810 - - - -	7	14	- - -	6	27
1811 - - - -	6	8	- - -	none.	14
1812 - - - -	15	9	- - -	4	28

East India House, }
21st April 1813. }

WILLIAM ABINGTON,
Clerk for passing Military Appointments.

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS:

— 3. —

Return of the Number of
CADETS

Sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each year.

— 4. —

Return of the Number of
SURGEONS

Sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each year.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
12 May 1813.*

190.

AN ACCOUNT of all GOODS, the Produce of the *East Indies* and *China*, IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, *Great Britain*, in each year, from 1792 to 1811, both inclusive;—Specifying the Quantities of the principal Articles, and the aggregate Value thereof; and also, distinguishing the Produce of *India* from that of *China*, as far as the same can be ascertained.

PRODUCE OF INDIA.

YEARS.	7 ^d per Lb.		2/10. per Lb.		1/6. per Lb.		6/6. per Lb.	
	BORAX.		CAMPHIRE.		CASSIA LIGNEA.		CINNAMON.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1792 - -	37,099	5,354	1	23,400	54,967	135,651	3,897	628
1793 - -	154,583	5,811	22,941	37,362	62,565	66,334	3,053	560
1794 - -	234,623	54,486	87,594	31,041	154,752	61,851	6,283	491
1795 - -	320,048	90,816	66,142	71,380	53,771	83,532	19,829	1,731
1796 - -	140,175	116,279	40,536	59,158	11,571	44,373	179,426	35,891
1797 - -	62,571	80,005	66,478	22,120	33,245	37,331	1,179,902	23,983
1798 - -	56,156	16,815	1,242	46,278	114,466	32,153	416,814	288,742
1799 - -	16,759	6,880	38,685	5,410	117,211	104,076	495,034	383,978
1800 - -	133,048	21,598	115,380	65,738	258,871	245,271	404,704	580,037
1801 - -	197,599	121,297	6,156	37,960	329,136	175,921	280,760	438,492
1802 - -	284,486	186,521	149,817	30,836	279,367	293,584	27	570,935
1803 - -	316,651	250,242	175,935	57,687	272,068	184,275	304,570	495,627
1804 - -	204,631	95,287	165,383	120,842	261,928	149,997	2,916	219,781
1805 - -	153,844	11,749	117,091	51,567	492,479	206,208	348,622	295,787
1806 - -	10,186	35,286	77,689	69,439	104,135	139,729	518,911	287,044
1807 - -	37,840	12,585	257,353	113,197	104,903	149,762	294,038	353,733
1808 - -	41,491	1,173	36,848	96,866	46,026	40,677	443,347	353,805
1809 - -	12,208	12,659	21,304	58,603	13,067	137,412	182,510	504,758
1810 - -	4,108	37,166	252,149	64,198	22,075	36,663	442,625	294,442
1811 - -	153,733	15,244	88,376	25,004	36,816	13,050	343,158	295,655
TOTAL -	2,571,839	1,177,253	1,787,100	1,088,086	2,823,419	2,337,850	5,870,426	5,426,100

Account of EAST INDIA and CHINA PRODUCE - - -

PRODUCE OF INDIA—continued.

YEARS.	Rate of Valuation. } 4/. per Lb.		£. 5. 5. per Cwt.		10 ^d per Lb.		1/6. per Lb.	
	CLOVES.		COFFEE.		COTTON WOOL.		GUM LAC.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1792 - -	12,045	1,198	4	5.776	7	- - -	32,096	90,957
1793 - -	14,810	954	4,457	5,684	825,222	7,530	69,425	43,153
1794 - -	12,168	1,638	3,376	769	308,371	2,173	111,888	69,490
1795 - -	776	5,919	32,487	2,946	268,666	99,300	95,746	108,182
1796 - -	19,015	5,545	25,844	3,816	736,919	- - -	1,088	70,512
1797 - -	450,308	10,090	9,022	11,562	1,353,791	11,601	39,682	43,275
1798 - -	404,598	121,034	22,069	27,412	1,969,685	1,448	55,234	21,664
1799 - -	53,499	157,573	17,886	25,161	7,057,239	5,965	154,011	69,018
1800 - -	244,463	355,050	43,792	41,966	6,806,609	544,452	390,198	110,411
1801 - -	186,097	293,075	32,657	30,805	4,321,389	174,733	392,367	297,309
1802 - -	23,468	300,566	19,375	26,182	2,929,786	610,753	528,251	321,115
1803 - -	390,226	214,092	9,056	26,324	3,275,772	165,438	392,807	229,892
1804 - -	269,607	234,327	62,932	69,540	1,205,251	202,241	326,124	335,968
1805 - -	69,850	96,344	43,845	6,363	582,889	120,547	314,666	251,343
1806 - -	13	64,789	13,230	8,617	2,640,798	39,700	42,094	214,354
1807 - -	73,334	75,081	7,679	2,748	3,639,300	7,072	104,886	66,166
1808 - -	70,358	67,009	19,664	9,175	5,806,206	32,133	41,335	51,032
1809 - -	15,716	122,106	24,697	23,634	10,938,823	270,254	78,096	38,376
1810 - -	694,887	204,436	7,701	1,302	23,622,840	912,568	580,335	212,558
1811 - -	166,583	176,527	24,682	2,273	6,024,558	3,352	814,047	297,902
TOTAL - -	3,171,821	2,507,353	424,455	332,055	84,314,121	3,211,260	4,564,376	2,942,077

YEARS.	Rate of Valuation. } 9 ^d per Lb.		15/. per Piece.		30/. per Piece.		17/6. per Piece.	
	PEPPER.		CALICOES.		MUSLINS.		PROHIBITED.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
1792 - -	4,859,860	1,348,903	940,611	470,687	277,047	269,658	328,159	516,839
1793 - -	1,993,082	2,743,612	1,074,329	380,764	431,197	111,037	444,670	210,470
1794 - -	5,918,660	3,224,517	1,195,705	560,000	399,017	259,384	453,772	398,606
1795 - -	6,135,512	4,616,981	1,804,549	664,955	404,617	233,569	589,343	444,408
1796 - -	3,319,431	4,912,672	1,365,516	785,263	401,183	239,975	534,480	483,031
1797 - -	4,198,280	2,717,090	1,438,192	856,385	189,197	332,456	411,257	569,756
1798 - -	6,278,003	5,879,463	1,486,463	674,766	452,022	239,687	780,968	606,068
1799 - -	4,335,682	2,485,299	1,066,439	544,576	445,157	193,582	513,432	567,844
1800 - -	8,677,954	6,905,939	1,148,251	1,191,996	378,522	385,032	787,466	613,623
1801 - -	2,737,574	2,760,576	993,471	912,063	221,586	287,225	319,200	677,748
1802 - -	10,958,366	5,767,154	1,875,444	1,218,593	114,908	210,375	685,251	531,903
1803 - -	7,614,653	4,407,420	2,452,413	1,524,227	244,548	137,043	452,732	402,550
1804 - -	2,730,186	3,287,028	1,828,351	1,770,965	231,890	177,243	518,325	551,897
1805 - -	8,291,337	1,543,924	2,100,053	1,572,579	134,636	114,553	500,026	463,328
1806 - -	4,721,409	1,915,797	663,854	799,513	33,945	34,574	160,846	514,408
1807 - -	2,643,537	1,055,554	736,730	629,117	58,292	16,822	210,892	256,901
1808 - -	4,032,657	1,019,108	687,753	761,888	83,837	24,732	384,781	239,508
1809 - -	1,418,205	3,511,658	124,996	1,077,427	8,881	54,790	95,842	355,181
1810 - -	2,710,349	2,329,580	405,862	749,952	51,554	32,463	454,764	163,167
1811 - -	1,426,134	1,385,144	454,836	636,911	14,304	11,257	386,435	200,981
TOTAL - -	95,000,871	53,817,419	23,843,818	17,782,627	4,576,340	3,365,457	9,021,641	8,778,187

- - - - - Imported and Exported—continued.

PRODUCE OF INDIA—continued.

Rate of } Valuation. }		6/. per Lb.		25/. per Lb.		1/2. per Lb.		15/. per Lb.		
YEARS.	INDIGO.		MACE.		MOTHER of PEARL SHELLS.		NUTMEGS.		*	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.			
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.		
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		
1792 - -	581,827	280,584	4,984	676	36,468	2,812	23,981	3,077		
1793. - -	890,766	443,907	4,523	510	61,060	7,137	23,421	1,243		
1794 - -	1,403,650	1,018,511	7,082	915	30,842	3,887	16,336	1,882		
1795 - -	2,862,684	960,430	9,725	618	62,250	1,613	51,409	2,521		
1796 - -	3,897,120	1,648,835	7,188	3,046	124,559	3,932	22,532	79,114		
1797 - -	1,754,233	2,816,330	23,503	1,501	173,068	8,285	70,789	7,724		
1798 - -	3,862,188	1,717,368	26,950	14,707	231,649	12,210	52,598	19,006		
1799 - -	2,529,377	2,343,581	21,630	24,067	120,648	8,200	90,103	26,045		
1800 - -	2,674,317	2,193,382	48,940	37,026	89,903	4,256	155,791	81,305		
1801 - -	2,123,637	1,893,763	24,172	21,170	284,465	18,091	52,790	59,849		
1802 - -	2,264,199	1,611,001	1,491	18,182	250,296	9,863	50,973	26,011		
1803 - -	2,632,110	963,948	36,473	26,780	25,285	6,306	201,261	52,202		
1804 - -	2,765,871	1,415,146	21,796	7,763	52,394	3,496	11,883	65,843		
1805 - -	4,666,292	1,697,295	2,145	8,339	164,471	5,081	1,959	24,864		
1806 - -	2,612,181	2,890,768	3,660	2,258	54,464	3,760	2,825	3,996		
1807 - -	5,326,032	1,920,038	30,347	767	152,140	872	165,584	5,381		
1808 - -	5,314,869	1,403,749	34,046	5,669	124,831	112	169,181	29,586		
1809 - -	2,179,083	2,872,305	5,651	5,173	137,040	1,030	35,581	48,896		
1810 - -	5,246,257	2,195,760	9,644	2,231	289,556	6,465	93,066	27,060		
1811 - -	4,453,932	1,359,283	65,500	3,469	273,682	14,823	63,627	40,320		
TOTAL - -	60,040,625	33,645,084	389,450	184,867	2,739,071	122,231	1,298,390	605,425		

YEARS.	2/. per Lb.		20/. per Cwt.		4 ^d per Lb.		65/. per Cwt.	
	RHUBARB.		RICE.		SAGO.		SALTPETRE.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1792 - -	- - -	3,464	770	- - -	75,269	26,111	45,690	2,086
1793 - -	34,768	16,658	392	- - -	207,200	11,032	54,756	- - -
1794 - -	52,539	26,992	773	- - -	116,946	27,468	66,619	1,586
1795 - -	76,115	75,685	227	- - -	381,268	30,376	109,857	- - -
1796 - -	10,880	36,953	167,963	11,356	187,467	30,564	98,185	5,165
1797 - -	81,539	54,709	67	15,822	59,026	20,597	58,788	9,096
1798 - -	45,548	17,174	1,294	7,136	54,223	14,215	87,140	12,864
1799 - -	84,575	40,725	1,321	2,356	76,110	12,087	87,162	16,199
1800 - -	179,565	46,874	122	- - -	590,241	114,109	120,143	8,556
1801 - -	278,770	103,053	45,820	880	74,319	106,742	82,757	10,507
1802 - -	278,476	121,950	331,965	138,275	383,848	82,315	110,990	35,958
1803 - -	66,168	60,087	9,445	8,267	344,409	64,500	131,230	17,513
1804 - -	78,286	45,276	1,492	13,642	631,066	71,165	86,456	11,952
1805 - -	84,942	31,332	689	6,356	688,295	256,186	104,646	19,777
1806 - -	1,343	56,321	334	836	124,888	190,143	86,923	11,196
1807 - -	4,068	33,478	153	220	2,529	42,913	89,866	11,192
1808 - -	2,286	51,555	6,464	42	165,298	92,246	114,391	10,361
1809 - -	8,136	40,297	12,528	135	19,902	51,331	77,492	4,062
1810 - -	38,385	34,577	7,179	28	42,883	14,729	166,487	4,193
1811 - -	9,624	28,232	3,094	147	105,034	15,522	104,454	5,277
TOTAL - -	1,416,013	925,392	592,092	205,498	4,330,221	1,274,351	1,884,032	197,540

ACCOUNT of EAST INDIA and CHINA PRODUCE. - - - -

PRODUCE OF INDIA—continued.

YEARS.	Rate of } Valuation.		20/. per Lb.		42/. per Cwt.		6d. per Lb.		Miscellaneous Articles of	
			SILK of BENGAL.		SUGAR.		TURMERIC.		INDIA PRODUCE.	
			Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Value.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£.	£.		
1792	425,234	13,406	7,010	3,507	121,461	30,161	64,860	26,520		
1793	736,081	19,393	40,102	14,280	51,645	31,468	59,100	17,795		
1794	521,460	61,989	98,301	20,369	47,516	62,984	98,968	28,701		
1795	381,199	39,547	173,177	33,093	47,831	40,718	150,984	19,767		
1796	347,936	70,114	105,685	43,464	104,741	27,177	119,256	16,825		
1797	92,204	59,760	116,489	71,636	396,019	205,481	89,930	20,868		
1798	353,394	36,000	169,427	121,738	324,397	269,409	130,448	21,874		
1799	644,819	51,583	120,472	59,447	625,681	141,261	132,090	23,159		
1800	583,086	23,113	234,046	94,626	619,467	300,143	190,106	34,559		
1801	351,825	21,837	64,347	67,888	582,851	286,012	160,954	32,212		
1802	111,737	28,630	57,623	34,571	525,371	527,199	200,587	54,385		
1803	405,631	13,748	97,927	34,952	198,319	126,476	192,005	38,327		
1804	624,878	44,692	125,155	50,417	62,701	298,683	178,118	44,260		
1805	845,497	21,900	124,360	15,386	128,763	109,858	179,766	57,216		
1806	412,881	17,725	37,227	10,852	-	115,752	101,874	48,112		
1807	513,823	26,444	118,586	20,399	127,755	9,978	236,209	30,739		
1808	380,227	22,104	72,587	49,062	95,392	30,995	176,098	22,117		
1809	164,100	10,483	26,200	16,887	22,723	97,702	195,010	38,291		
1810	577,326	2,840	49,240	7,095	82,914	115,316	345,564	50,260		
1811	414,404	4,806	20,405	4,032	156,821	49,744	139,849	30,233		
TOTAL	8,887,742	590,114	1,858,366	773,701	4,322,368	2,876,517	3,141,776	656,220		

PRODUCE OF CHINA.

YEARS.	Rate of } Valuation.		3/3. per Lb.		28/. per Lb.		5/6. per Piece.		Miscellaneous Articles of	
			TEA.		SILK, CHINA.		NANQUIN CLOTHS.		CHINA PRODUCE.	
			Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Value.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pieces.	Pieces.	£.	£.		
1792	13,031,376	2,312,899	102,279	5,310	57,385	22,767	29,281	10,096		
1793	16,067,331	2,034,277	171,998	3,769	77,898	17,815	26,692	7,446		
1794	23,710,774	2,502,515	99,671	8,685	374,398	140,749	19,809	12,090		
1795	27,208,003	2,959,839	158,225	3,622	146,365	61,981	19,186	11,422		
1796	6,184,628	2,557,960	12,968	7,279	48,642	54,830	23,062	12,492		
1797	16,235,125	2,413,218	78,520	4,588	77,338	84,768	23,252	9,296		
1798	44,873,112	3,255,352	136,196	4,820	257,473	52,719	25,054	3,502		
1799	15,090,080	4,171,474	63,604	2,083	184,490	83,930	17,131	5,533		
1800	15,165,568	3,020,114	92,385	1,276	170,917	98,251	25,960	5,394		
1801	29,804,739	4,293,761	131,335	3,871	366,851	112,293	29,293	13,637		
1802	27,356,502	3,451,922	75,588	3,811	274,921	180,816	19,054	9,944		
1803	30,843,134	3,753,806	74,538	4,374	232,894	260,066	23,134	15,407		
1804	26,680,784	3,638,720	90,362	4,480	264,407	145,768	26,184	16,740		
1805	28,538,825	3,902,196	76,359	3,941	252,207	126,481	15,198	7,272		
1806	22,155,557	3,239,815	18,607	903	376,234	79,785	10,504	6,299		
1807	12,599,236	3,813,018	55,277	1,481	72,135	145,399	11,474	3,004		
1808	35,747,224	4,301,520	117,855	3,843	484,647	152,932	17,617	848		
1809	21,717,310	4,251,562	90,603	3,708	287,720	163,133	14,268	988		
1810	19,791,356	3,346,542	54,376	1,637	305,009	128,408	14,890	1,068		
1811	21,231,849	4,093,560	81,397	1,193	316,616	76,888	9,630	932		
TOTAL	454,932,313	67,314,070	1,782,143	74,674	4,628,547	2,189,779	400,673	154,310		

- - - - - Imported and Exported—*continued.*

TOTAL VALUE
OF EAST INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

YEARS.	TOTAL VALUE of INDIA GOODS.		TOTAL VALUE of CHINA GOODS.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - - - -	2,460,980	1,454,653	2,305,851	399,637
1793 - - - -	3,355,739	988,357	2,899,852	348,192
1794 - - - -	3,685,136	1,750,913	4,115,308	470,514
1795 - - - -	5,105,788	1,888,340	4,702,251	514,511
1796 - - - -	4,842,652	2,378,237	1,059,596	453,448
1797 - - - -	3,729,504	2,964,358	2,792,656	431,178
1798 - - - -	5,523,520	2,809,177	7,578,414	553,742
1799 - - - -	4,865,585	2,607,032	2,609,050	709,389
1800 - - - -	5,890,383	3,879,150	2,666,673	524,967
1801 - - - -	3,730,029	3,117,387	5,157,316	747,672
1802 - - - -	4,815,413	3,339,284	4,645,911	625,941
1803 - - - -	5,577,545	2,824,584	5,203,542	703,042
1804 - - - -	5,021,179	3,492,713	4,561,030	654,390
1805 - - - -	6,052,144	2,741,128	4,829,016	681,678
1806 - - - -	2,916,389	2,374,818	3,740,296	555,973
1807 - - - -	4,342,853	1,661,006	2,156,075	664,677
1808 - - - -	4,464,325	1,693,711	6,124,816	747,281
1809 - - - -	2,280,165	2,687,834	3,749,298	741,919
1810 - - - -	5,523,653	1,822,025	3,390,988	582,485
1811 - - - -	3,788,500	1,401,687	3,660,830	688,949
TOTAL -	87,971,482	47,876,394	77,948,769	11,799,585

Custom House, London, }
11th May 1813. }

William Irving,
Inspector Gen^l of Imports and Exports.

Received of the Hon. the Comptroller of the Treasury

for the sum of

Five hundred and

seventy five dollars

and no cents

for the purchase of

for the sum of

Eight hundred and

seventy five dollars

and no cents

for the purchase of

for the sum of

Eight hundred and

seventy five dollars

and no cents

for the sum of

Five hundred and

seventy five

dollars

for the sum of

Five hundred and

seventy five

dollars

for the sum of

Five hundred and

seventy five

dollars

(East India Affairs.)

No. 1.
—

AN ACCOUNT

Of all Goods, the Produce of the *East Indies* and *China*, IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, *Great Britain*, in each Year, from 1792 to 1811, both inclusive;—Specifying the Quantities of the principal Articles, and the aggregate Value thereof; and also, distinguishing the Produce of *India* from that of *China*, as far as the same can be ascertained.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
12 May 1813.

AN ACCOUNT of the VALUE of all GOODS EXPORTED from *Great Britain* to the *East Indies* and *China*, in each year, from 1792 to 1811, both inclusive;—Specifying the Value of the principal Articles; and also, distinguishing *India* from *China*, as far as the same can be ascertained.

YEARS.	Apothecary Ware.	Apparel.	Beer.	Books printed.	Brass Wro ^t .	Cabinet and Upholstery Wares.	Chariots, Coaches, and Chaises.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - -	4,295	5,162	8,740	8,063	5,098	1,507	1,700
1793 - -	4,019	4,840	7,048	7,450	4,782	1,413	1,520
1794 - -	7,457	8,936	18,609	17,442	8,855	2,439	3,018
1795 - -	6,547	9,013	16,292	15,388	7,651	2,268	2,496
1796 - -	8,631	11,961	20,545	20,163	10,206	3,004	3,297
1797 - -	7,789	10,717	19,490	18,287	9,166	2,600	2,846
1798 - -	7,942	11,046	19,898	18,714	9,388	2,837	3,109
1799 - -	7,471	10,332	18,560	14,435	8,696	2,623	2,879
1800 - -	10,818	14,984	26,977	25,118	12,738	3,648	4,002
1801 - -	10,986	15,211	27,479	25,530	12,911	3,910	4,294
1802 - -	11,646	16,237	24,098	22,151	13,730	4,065	4,443
1803 - -	15,789	21,915	39,466	36,922	18,538	5,477	6,012
1804 - -	20,408	9,512	20,922	18,630	20,750	3,610	10,444
1805 - -	20,419	20,323	16,880	19,860	25,888	5,405	6,890
1806 - -	20,721	23,944	29,602	25,403	7,671	8,645	5,374
1807 - -	10,032	25,299	35,980	25,040	18,647	3,051	4,826
1808 - -	18,701	27,787	49,460	56,140	17,038	2,851	4,111
1809 - -	15,346	15,106	40,120	48,500	21,812	1,922	3,686
1810 - -	15,473	24,446	57,380	66,180	31,525	5,515	14,076
1811 - -	13,498	7,042	56,280	26,120	12,661	12,573	4,656

Accounts of EXPORTS to - - - - -

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO INDIA—continued.

YEARS.	Coals.	Cochineal.	Colours for Painters.	Copper wrought.	Cordage.	Cotton Manufactures.	Glass and Earthenware.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - -	1,362	8,474	6,250	136,175	11,812	165	26,584
1793 - -	1,540	16,448	5,642	96,454	13,002	156	38,628
1794 - -	489	31,212	10,006	221,273	24,108	717	40,194
1795 - -	1,486	10,037	9,049	206,766	20,942	112	34,279
1796 - -	2,421	36,390	11,999	277,962	27,900	2,501	43,172
1797 - -	2,140	17,118	10,850	236,632	25,217	4,436	39,260
1798 - -	1,469	- - -	11,083	215,493	25,744	7,317	22,036
1799 - -	2,140	41,205	10,406	154,746	23,598	19,575	34,729
1800 - -	4,971	19,121	15,032	93,712	34,933	21,200	58,536
1801 - -	3,866	29,439	15,418	238,829	35,471	16,191	67,717
1802 - -	5,188	67,909	16,284	345,732	38,395	27,876	50,516
1803 - -	3,523	2,420	21,987	367,737	50,943	5,936	46,530
1804 - -	2,233	16,522	17,476	128,588	75,847	31,943	50,335
1805 - -	5,493	1,937	22,551	198,060	44,448	48,525	65,730
1806 - -	3,560	7,910	30,190	45,082	89,856	46,549	71,740
1807 - -	2,893	13,095	21,228	314,878	109,366	69,841	45,502
1808 - -	5,509	22,050	16,342	268,557	9,416	118,408	62,001
1809 - -	1,639	20,854	29,528	252,826	62,138	74,695	53,128
1810 - -	3,391	24,696	20,035	232,342	15,908	114,649	102,066
1811 - -	2,776	21,081	18,936	240,636	32,744	107,306	118,172

YEARS.	Lead.	Leather Tanned and Wrought.	Linens.	Military Stores, not otherwise described.	Musical Instruments.	Ordnance, Brass and Iron.	Plate, Plated Ware, and Jewellery.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - -	11,038	17,446	64,343	16,173	2,682	15,202	5,166
1793 - -	41,761	16,450	34,106	14,963	2,520	13,133	4,850
1794 - -	14,665	33,742	20,579	14,325	4,648	15,837	8,942
1795 - -	37,837	29,721	22,015	12,908	3,959	13,046	7,776
1796 - -	66,265	39,496	25,085	16,090	5,329	17,047	9,614
1797 - -	57,464	35,888	28,626	13,827	4,910	14,634	9,372
1798 - -	30,251	36,560	39,022	24,730	4,982	26,206	9,486
1799 - -	55,036	30,241	48,654	24,444	4,617	25,866	8,927
1800 - -	65,043	45,608	65,782	38,826	6,696	41,078	12,874
1801 - -	78,458	50,460	43,908	25,360	6,892	26,884	13,120
1802 - -	10,110	50,596	47,753	33,892	7,232	36,674	13,947
1803 - -	60,203	72,415	36,594	35,436	10,616	37,520	18,848
1804 - -	28,602	51,039	25,535	21,516	6,877	22,757	18,418
1805 - -	23,572	68,534	27,800	34,737	4,297	17,114	19,950
1806 - -	53,526	100,227	57,939	52,406	11,635	56,674	14,512
1807 - -	93,950	86,774	68,385	64,030	14,450	69,629	16,796
1808 - -	54,166	105,829	35,129	51,850	10,423	36,475	24,190
1809 - -	35,780	31,917	20,895	66,289	7,046	30,735	18,229
1810 - -	54,826	77,984	9,355	19,441	10,039	47,470	20,450
1811 - -	70,310	45,028	25,438	15,785	12,135	57,895	21,968

INDIA and CHINA—continued.

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO INDIA—continued.

YEARS.	Guns and Pistols.	Haberdashery.	Hats.	Iron, Cast and Wrought.	Iron Bar.		Lace and Thread of Gold & Silver.
					British.	Foreign.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - -	30,353	15,032	9,169	34,660	- - -	27,849	3,100
1793 - -	26,422	13,786	8,576	36,796	945	32,878	2,894
1794 - -	31,695	29,205	15,845	89,471	- - -	6,369	5,540
1795 - -	26,034	30,222	13,837	86,039	- - -	14,495	4,659
1796 - -	34,106	38,511	18,177	103,849	- - -	52,387	6,197
1797 - -	29,252	30,362	16,512	91,235	9,450	46,265	5,685
1798 - -	52,457	30,928	16,183	93,208	2,982	21,966	5,677
1799 - -	48,652	26,943	15,800	81,275	20,007	36,853	5,238
1800 - -	82,195	38,990	20,844	116,422	17,431	29,376	7,794
1801 - -	53,757	42,701	23,296	128,567	8,610	30,102	7,900
1802 - -	71,444	40,406	22,693	106,653	50,904	65,250	8,326
1803 - -	75,083	60,410	33,418	184,473	16,769	30,004	11,210
1804 - -	45,577	58,785	35,246	219,767	31,985	32,144	7,971
1805 - -	74,693	54,600	37,811	239,047	24,437	35,934	2,026
1806 - -	74,568	55,300	28,031	215,003	14,516	50,325	5,206
1807 - -	103,974	30,050	24,461	184,864	6,259	39,054	13,015
1808 - -	111,099	87,800	54,056	160,984	35,276	40,001	19,334
1809 - -	40,406	73,642	34,406	139,463	48,713	31,317	15,478
1810 - -	108,837	97,539	38,585	196,398	60,140	32,606	15,788
1811 - -	118,898	43,740	22,523	177,002	84,026	5,995	10,845

*

YEARS.	Provisions.	Quicksilver.	Silk Manufactures.	Soap and Candles.	Spirits.		Stationery.
					British.	Foreign.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - -	13,438	143	12,171	814	1,310	2,928	14,340
1793 - -	14,603	372	14,830	763	1,230	5,252	11,496
1794 - -	31,615	28	5,598	1,310	2,406	6,129	24,600
1795 - -	30,264	190	11,788	1,170	1,986	7,662	25,511
1796 - -	28,410	134	18,510	1,575	2,532	20,620	28,528
1797 - -	21,220	126	8,058	1,386	2,401	5,864	26,856
1798 - -	21,615	140	9,353	1,419	2,302	6,703	26,344
1799 - -	20,220	315	22,823	1,394	2,201	12,990	20,671
1800 - -	29,640	417	14,780	1,989	3,254	19,144	35,821
1801 - -	29,747	413	16,728	2,042	3,244	20,152	36,310
1802 - -	30,958	12,866	8,355	2,124	3,456	16,703	32,656
1803 - -	42,855	14,792	9,969	2,916	4,616	14,113	52,116
1804 - -	49,505	18,336	13,859	1,985	3,327	20,660	36,706
1805 - -	38,105	40,483	15,468	3,308	4,058	26,695	34,860
1806 - -	67,215	109,238	35,663	4,045	7,002	29,505	52,684
1807 - -	58,634	30,151	28,202	6,435	4,855	20,487	51,627
1808 - -	59,455	9,186	58,735	3,766	4,810	15,499	71,269
1809 - -	33,303	2,667	37,687	1,179	2,730	9,444	52,818
1810 - -	48,900	240	32,459	1,185	4,753	16,040	60,031
1811 - -	42,082	604	21,805	1,210	5,922	13,022	53,065

(continued.)

Accounts of Exports to - - - - -

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO INDIA—continued.

YEARS.	Steel Unwrought.	Sugar Refined.	Swords.	Tin Unwrought.	Tin Plates and Ware.	Wines.	Woollens.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - -	5,960	618	3,096	- - -	2,710	25,047	110,524
1793 - -	7,482	979	2,749	- - -	2,415	32,907	100,070
1794 - -	2,206	1,312	2,492	- - -	4,200	18,162	137,626
1795 - -	2,380	823	2,349	- - -	4,063	25,905	161,657
1796 - -	9,288	925	3,074	6,725	5,382	43,780	202,921
1797 - -	6,608	496	2,640	2,782	4,876	28,253	218,135
1798 - -	9,549	976	4,728	1,949	4,927	23,825	179,086
1799 - -	13,205	500	4,667	1,020	4,662	45,106	197,159
1800 - -	15,885	692	7,411	- - -	6,785	48,983	255,483
1801 - -	17,218	627	4,846	1,301	6,918	50,869	275,696
1802 - -	20,588	934	6,615	- - -	7,347	57,590	376,886
1803 - -	30,152	1,041	6,768	- - -	9,966	29,679	305,290
1804 - -	8,047	1,031	4,105	- - -	5,132	38,930	233,196
1805 - -	6,320	1,211	7,467	- - -	5,490	45,229	257,869
1806 - -	2,867	1,170	4,587	- - -	8,941	59,070	197,834
1807 - -	1,063	955	17,531	- - -	8,890	47,155	260,770
1808 - -	947	994	3,091	1,657	12,685	44,810	336,698
1809 - -	4,719	1,150	4,309	3,334	8,965	34,798	239,497
1810 - -	6,133	1,120	10,227	- - -	16,333	37,414	249,873
1811 - -	2,896	1,210	5,426	- - -	10,226	47,166	277,196

YEARS.	Miscellaneous Articles.	VALUE of EXPORTS to INDIA.		
		British Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - - -	102,364	631,616	142,447	774,063
1793 - - -	126,148	602,266	175,052	777,318
1794 - - -	213,077	1,005,522	130,857	1,136,379
1795 - - -	240,876	1,041,370	120,128	1,161,498
1796 - - -	205,734	1,290,693	199,750	1,490,443
1797 - - -	175,382	1,179,453	125,660	1,305,113
1798 - - -	202,516	1,175,715	70,431	1,246,146
1799 - - -	193,868	1,138,993	185,756	1,324,749
1800 - - -	232,735	1,428,651	179,117	1,607,768
1801 - - -	329,709	1,603,948	239,139	1,843,087
1802 - - -	268,611	1,739,856	319,983	2,059,839
1803 - - -	330,977	2,036,338	145,106	2,181,444
1804 - - -	209,639	1,492,016	185,881	1,677,897
1805 - - -	242,455	1,693,025	202,954	1,895,979
1806 - - -	202,021	1,669,565	318,392	1,987,957
1807 - - -	186,700	2,042,658	196,166	2,238,824
1808 - - -	347,402	2,283,597	192,390	2,475,987
1809 - - -	261,640	1,811,290	122,566	1,933,856
1810 - - -	175,186	2,038,253	138,781	2,177,034
1811 - - -	227,523	1,973,580	121,842	2,095,422

(continued.)

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO CHINA.

YEARS.	Copper.	Iron Bar.	Lead.	Tin Unwrought	Woollens.	Miscellaneous Articles.	TOTAL VALUE of Exports to China.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - - -	- - -	- - -	19,723	73,542	538,168	843	632,276
1793 - - -	- - -	- - -	16,857	68,383	650,304	13,474	749,018
1794 - - -	- - -	- - -	39,283	100,761	695,877	3,209	839,130
1795 - - -	- - -	- - -	8,336	96,853	646,929	3,011	755,129
1796 - - -	- - -	- - -	21,180	90,765	583,704	1,302	696,951
1797 - - -	- - -	- - -	15,345	83,772	447,064	1,872	548,033
1798 - - -	- - -	- - -	4,518	97,285	446,640	1,507	549,250
1799 - - -	- - -	- - -	6,155	65,631	787,184	1,593	860,563
1800 - - -	- - -	- - -	30,630	57,036	826,494	1,721	915,881
1801 - - -	- - -	- - -	71,850	57,004	881,257	9,344	1,019,455
1802 - - -	- - -	- - -	86,510	25,030	983,063	14,485	1,109,088
1803 - - -	- - -	- - -	36,098	32,699	1,139,184	2,747	1,210,728
1804 - - -	- - -	- - -	62,447	51,126	1,202,607	5,633	1,321,813
1805 - - -	- - -	- - -	36,430	69,219	1,050,424	1,789	1,157,862
1806 - - -	- - -	- - -	34,793	31,123	1,155,103	1,179	1,222,198
1807 - - -	- - -	- - -	78,762	91,747	1,142,120	1,364	1,313,993
1808 - - -	- - -	- - -	57,295	50,721	1,081,849	1,462	1,191,327
1809 - - -	- - -	- - -	39,348	29,067	971,360	2,364	1,042,139
1810 - - -	3,609	835	69,337	31,470	825,097	3,111	933,459
1811 - - -	1,601	3,495	56,783	2,490	896,137	3,209	963,715

Note.—No distinction of the Private Trade to *China* being kept in the Books of the Office, the foregoing Account comprehends the Company's Trade only; but the Amount of Private Trade to *China*, which is not very considerable, is included under the Head of Exports to *India*.

Custom House, London, }
11th May 1813.

William Irving,
Inspector Gen^l of Imports and Exports.

(East India Affairs.)

No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT

OF the VALUE of all GOODS EXPORTED
from *Great Britain* to the *East Indies* and
China, in each Year, from 1792 to 1811, both
inclusive;—Specifying the Value of the principal
Articles; and also, distinguishing *India* from
China, as far as the same can be ascertained.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
12 May 1813.

(East India Affairs.)

No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of SHIPS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, employed in the Trade with the *East Indies* and *China*, in each year, from 1792 to 1811, both inclusive.

Y E A R S.	Entered Inwards.		Cleared Outwards.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1792 - - -	28	21,560	33	27,645
1793 - - -	31	25,900	48	39,529
1794 - - -	41	34,375	40	30,452
1795 - - -	64	46,299	47	34,719
1796 - - -	53	32,528	78	59,457
1797 - - -	54	35,397	54	43,170
1798 - - -	72	63,880	43	35,543
1799 - - -	55	40,056	49	43,952
1800 - - -	64	50,653	70	51,274
1801 - - -	61	51,660	65	52,306
1802 - - -	91	66,553	70	59,016
1803 - - -	74	59,295	56	50,482
1804 - - -	47	43,784	63	58,476
1805 - - -	60	54,400	51	42,650
1806 - - -	41	37,988	63	54,732
1807 - - -	49	38,229	43	40,619
1808 - - -	58	56,009	52	45,082
1809 - - -	42	38,814	43	42,015
1810 - - -	68	58,238	55	47,563
1811 - - -	48	40,339	58	51,817

Custom House, }
London, 11th May 1813. }

William Irving,
Inspector Gen^l of Imports and Exports.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of SHIPS, with the Amount of their Tonnage, employed in the Trade with the East Indies and China, in each year, from 1792 to 1811, both inclusive.

(East India Affairs.)

No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Number of SHIPS, with the Amount of their Tonnage, employed in the Trade with the East Indies and China, in each year, from 1792 to 1811, both inclusive.

Year.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.
1792	48	40,230
1793	62	36,126
1794	46	37,814
1795	42	36,000
1796	40	37,000
1797	41	37,028
1798	43	40,714
1799	40	34,160
1800	43	40,714
1801	41	37,028
1802	40	34,160
1803	41	37,028
1804	43	40,714
1805	40	34,160
1806	41	37,028
1807	40	34,160
1808	42	36,000
1809	43	37,028
1810	48	40,230
1811	48	40,230

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
12 May 1813.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Mutiny at Vellore.—Christians in Malabar.—Roman Catholic Chapel. —

Temple of Jaggernaut; and Tax on Pilgrims.

Missionaries in Bengal.—Interior Government.—Company's Investment.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,

12 May 1813.

LIST OF PAPERS

Presented to The Honourable House of Commons, pursuant to Orders,
dated 13th—28th—and 29th April—and 4th May 1813.

— No. 1. —

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 28th April 1813, requiring, “ Copy of Letter from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor and Council of *Fort St. George*, dated “ 23^d January 1805 ” - - - - - page 1.

— No. 2. —

Copy of LETTER from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor and Council of *Fort St. George*, dated 29th May 1807 - *ibid.*

— No. 3. —

Copy of LETTER from the Commander in Chief of the Forces under the Presidency of *Fort St. George* to the Governor and Council of that Presidency, dated 24th November 1807 ; with the Proceedings of the Government thereupon - - - - - page 10.

— No. 4. —

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 28th April 1813, requiring, “ Copy of the Proclamation issued by the *Madras* Government to the Native Army, dated the 3rd December 1806 ” - page 12.

— No. 5. —

Copy of so much of the APPENDIX, No. 2. to the REPORT of the *Malabar* Commissioners, dated Cochin the 14th of October 1793, as contains Major Dow's Account of the CHRISTIANS in *Malabar* - - - *ibid.*

— No. 6. —

Copy of the RESOLUTIONS of the *Bengal* Government, granting permission for the erection of a ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL near *Calcutta*, and an abatement of Jumma for the Land on which it is to be built - page 13.

— No. 7. —

Copies of such PROCEEDINGS of the *Bengal* Government respecting the Temple of JAGGERNAUT in *Orissa*, as have been the subject of Correspondence between that Government and the Court of Directors of the East India Company ; together with Copies of the said Correspondence, and Minutes of any other Proceedings of the Court of Directors relative to the said Temple of Jaggernaut - - - - - page 15.

— No. 8. —

Copy of LETTER from the Right Honourable *Robert Dundas*, President of the Board of Commissioners for Affairs of *India*, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, dated the 10th of August 1808; transmitting a Draft of a Dispatch in reply to the Secret Letter from Bengal, dated the 2nd of November 1807, on the subject of the Proceedings of the MISSIONARIES in *Bengal* - - - - - page 87.

— No. 9. —

Copy of a LETTER from *George Holford*, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Affairs of *India*, to the Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated the 26th of August 1808; returning Draft, N^o 167, on the subject of the Proceedings in *Bengal* respecting the MISSIONARIES, with the Draft of an additional Paragraph; together with the said Draft, N^o 167. - - - - - page 88.

— No. 10. —

Copy of the LETTER, dated the 19th of July 1804, from the Governor General in Council of *Bengal* to the Government of *Fort St. George*, relative to the interior Government of the Country, and the provision of Goods for the Company's Investment - - - - - page 91.

— No. 11. —

RETURNS of the Number of WRITERS, CADETS, SURGEONS, and CHAPLAINS, sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each year - - - - - page 102.

East India House,
12th May 1813.

— No. 1. —

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 28th April 1813; requiring, " Copy of LETTER from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor and Council of *Fort St. George*, dated 23d January 1805."

THE 16th Paragraph of the Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of *Fort St. George*, dated the 23d January 1805; which, it is presumed, is the Document required by this Order, was presented to the House on the 30th April 1813, in return to an Order, dated the 14th of that month.

Examiner's Office, East India House,
the 12th May 1813.

— No. 2. —

Copy of LETTER from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor and Council of *Fort St. George*, dated 29th May 1807.

(Political Department.)

Our Governor in Council at *Fort St. George*.

Par. 1. ACCORDING to the intention intimated in our Dispatch of the 15th April 1807, of which a transcript will be herewith forwarded, we now proceed to communicate to you the opinions and the measures which have been suggested to us by a full consideration of the late unfortunate mutiny at Vellore, the transactions connected with it, and the conduct of our servants and others chiefly concerned in them.

2. Our attention has been, in the first place, directed to the disastrous event itself, which has made the deepest impression on our minds. It presents a feature new in our Indian history. Never before has there been any example of the Native troops rising upon the European, barbarously attacking them when defenceless and asleep, and massacring them in cold blood; nor have the European soldiery ever before been under the necessity of employing their arms against the Sepoys, in any such act of signal retribution as was imperatively called for in this unhappy instance. Never upon any occasion before have we seen the Native troops enter into schemes of rebellion and revolt, and pursuing the most treasonable designs against our Government, by the most base and ferocious cruelty towards those to whom they owed and were accustomed to shew submission and respect. The causes of so extraordinary a proceeding have naturally become the subject of our most anxious enquiry; and the collection of evidence which you have transmitted for informing our judgment, as well as your own relations and opinions, and the sentiments of the Government General, concerning the whole of this important business, have been maturely considered. These voluminous materials, which contain a great body of concordant facts, exhibit also some diversities of opinion; but they lead on the whole to the same general conclusions, that the immediate cause of discontent among the Sepoys was the introduction of certain innovations in their dress, which were offensive, and, as they held, degrading to them; and that the captive sons of the late Tippoo Sultaun, with their adherents and abettors, took occasion, from the dissatisfaction of the Sepoys, to instigate them to insurrection and revolt, with the view of effecting their own liberation, and the restoration of the Mahomedan power in that quarter. Concerning the degree of efficacy which is to be ascribed to each of these causes separately, and the order in which they operated in producing the atrocious result, the opinions to which we have alluded do not perfectly agree. From all the evidence before us we can entertain no doubt, that these were the principal causes, whatever proportion of the effect may be assignable to each, and they will severally

require some observations from us. But there are other points of enquiry to which our minds are naturally led in considering these causes, and concerning which the documents before us afford little or no light.

3. We are at a loss to understand how any of our servants, those especially in the first stations of the civil and military departments, and the officers acting immediately under them, could be so little alive as they appear to have been, to the feelings of the natives in whatever concerns their casts, and the delicacy of hazarding, without some object of great and undeniable importance, disputes with any class of them, especially with the Sepoys of our army, upon points of this nature on which their jealousy is so great, and their resistance, when they only think, though erroneously, their cast affected, is so determined. To have proceeded with a measure which compromised the authority of Government on the one hand, or risked the disobedience of the Sepoys on the other, seems to argue a want of that prudence and discernment so requisite in administering the government of a numerous and peculiar people.

4. The total absence of suspicion and vigilance apparent among all ranks of Europeans at Vellore, respecting the character and conduct of the captive princes, the accumulation of their followers, and their intercourses with our Sepoys, are also things altogether unaccountable to us. The choice of a fortress in the heart of the Carnatic, for the residence of the family and adherents of Tippoo, on which more will be said hereafter, was indeed an unhappy one; but that it should not be remembered, Mahomedans of rank, fallen from greatness into such a situation, would be prone to form schemes of liberation; that none of the symptoms of hostile disposition and design, which were visible before the massacre, should have attracted the least notice of any one of our people; that, in a word, the spirit of supineness should be such as to exclude all attention to the only native individual who had the fidelity to reveal the conspiracy; all these circumstances excite our astonishment. The materials which are before us discover not only the desperate extremes to which a concurrence of violent impulses had transported a part of the native troops, but a general state of estrangement between them, including their native officers and the European officers, against whom they even seem to have entertained sentiments of hatred; and it is a very strong presumptive evidence of the existence of this sentiment, that not one Sepoy or native officer, with the exception of the solitary instance already mentioned, made the least disclosure of the terrible danger that awaited the Europeans. This is so utterly unlike that attachment which we had always understood to subsist between the European officers and their Sepoys, that we cannot but be anxiously desirous to know by what means so unhappy a change has been produced.

5. The conduct of the country people in and about Vellore, who were the frequent witnesses of the treasonable intrigues which were going forward, and must have known they were designed to end in the carnage of all the Europeans, yet never conveyed the least intimation to them of the mine that was preparing for them, is another striking feature in this affair. If their entire silence proceeded from any cause besides the fear, and the indifference to the interests of others, natural to them, as seems most probable, it is a subject which deserves very serious investigation and attention.

6. The appearance of so many extraordinary circumstances does, we must confess, in our opinion, reflect upon the Government under which they occurred; and it excites in us an anxiety lest there should have been any thing in the disposition of the people at large which countenanced the dissaffection manifested by the Sepoys.

7. The state of public opinion, though it cannot be taken as the standard by which measures of state shall be uniformly regulated, will always be a subject of enquiry and regard in every wise Government, and we trust it will receive a due share of consideration from you.

8. Waving at present the farther prosecution of the general observations which this subject suggests, we shall now direct our attention to the details mediately or immediately connected with the business of Vellore, which will afford us an opportunity of giving our sentiments upon the two principal causes to which the origin and progress of that unhappy affair are ascribed.

9. Under all the circumstances that have been stated respecting the issuing of the General Orders of the 13th March 1806, which are said to consist of 150 folio sheets of Regimental Orders, about drills, discipline, and dress, it is not our intention to attach any great responsibility to the Government on account of those orders; but a responsibility does rest somewhere, for not pointing out to the Government, the articles that were new in them, respecting the marks of cast, &c. which afterwards received a construction that rendered them very obnoxious to the Sepoys. And we cannot help remarking, that a lesson is here furnished of the great expediency of withholding the sanction of Government to any regulation proposed from inferior departments, until the matter of it is clearly ascertained and understood.

10. With respect to the new turban, it does appear, that at an early period, considerable agitation existed among the native troops on that account; and on your Consultation of the 4th July 1806, we find recorded, a letter from the Commander in Chief of the 29th June, expressing his anxiety and embarrassment on the subject of it, and requesting the advice of your Government for his guidance; stating among other things, that he had the strongest reason to suppose, that almost universal objection had arisen against it, that the firm dislike to it did not abate, and that the frequent occurrence of severity may produce, though it might be remote, bad consequences. After so pointed a representation from the Commander in Chief, and considering the sudden and violent effects to be apprehended from the

the slightest appearance of a violation of prejudices, deemed sacred among the natives of India (of which your Government ought to have been fully aware;) it is greatly to be lamented, that Lord William Bentinck should, instead of enquiring into the nature and extent of the objections made by the Sepoys to the turban, have ordered a sample of it for the use of the fencible corps under his personal command, and that zeal for the preservation of discipline, did not upon that occasion yield to the prejudices of the native troops, instead of producing a determination to enforce the turban. We are aware, that this determination was accompanied with a proposition to the Commander in Chief, to publish a G. O. framed for the purpose of removing the objections to the turban, and disclaiming all intention of infringing upon the religious prejudices of the Sepoys; and we are very much surprized, that he appears to have been so totally uninformed of the state of the army under his command, as to have thought even that proceeding unnecessary. We cannot, however, avoid expressing our opinion, that the reference made by him on that occasion, should have awakened more of your attention than it appears to have done, and should have induced you, without delay, to have made the fullest enquiry into all matters connected with the subject.

11. By your proceedings subsequent to the fatal catastrophe at Vellore, there is some reason to believe, that an unanimous opinion, on the 4th July, respecting the enforcement of the turban, did not prevail. The Governor, in his Minute of the 15th July, has very candidly explained the grounds of his former opinion respecting the turban, and the reasons which induced him entirely to change that opinion. He has also stated the material fact, of which he had such just reason to complain, that the introduction of other obnoxious orders into the code of military regulations, had only come to his knowledge since the recent reference from the Commander in Chief. Mr. Petrie, in his Minute of the 14th July, has observed, that on the reference alluded to, he felt a disposition to have conceded, as a boon to prejudice, what we might hereafter be compelled to yield to force and violence; and that he does not believe that ten Sepoys in the whole army would, at that time, have imputed the relinquishment of the turban to any cause that wounded the authority of Government, or of the Commander in Chief. It is the more to be regretted, that this was not the opinion of the Council held the 4th July, from what has been stated respecting the dissatisfaction of the troops forming the subsidiary force at Hyderabad, at the introduction of the new turban. The Resident at that station, as appears by his letter of the 14th August 1806, had not the slightest doubt that there were persons in the fort and city ready to assist in a general insurrection, connected with the same horrid circumstances as were exhibited at Vellore; and in his letter of the 22d of that month, it is observed, that the effect of the General Order published by the Commanding Officer, Colonel Montresor, revoking the turban, was almost instantaneous, and that it prevented a mutiny, by restoring confidence to the bulk of the native troops, and removing the delusion under which they laboured. It is not improbable, notwithstanding the intrigues and machinations of the Mysore princes and their adherents, which no doubt had been at work previously to the introduction of the turban, that a similar line of conduct might have operated in quieting the minds of the troops at Vellore, and in preventing the fatal mutiny which succeeded in that fortress; at least, the Sepoys would have had no plea to urge in excuse for their enormities.

12. We cannot quit this part of the subject, without expressing our regret and dissatisfaction, that Mr. Petrie did not, on the 4th July, explicitly record that opinion which he states himself, in a subsequent Minute of the 14th July, to have then declared. We entirely agree with him, that the subject should have been considered more as a question of political importance, than as one partially relating to the details of discipline; and if such was his opinion on the 4th July, he certainly would have acted very properly and consistently with his duty in recording it, and by not doing so, a greater degree of responsibility for the measure then adopted rests with him.

13. We must here express our entire approbation of the conduct of Lieutenant Sydenham, the Resident at Hyderabad, and Colonel Montresor, the Commanding Officer of the subsidiary force at that station, for the promptitude with which they acted in taking upon themselves the responsibility of revoking, by their own authority, the order respecting the turban, and suspending that relative to ear-rings and marks on the face, and by which timely interference tranquillity appears to have been immediately restored among those troops.

14. The Commander in Chief, in his letter of the 29th June, has observed, that the order relative to the turban originated from the advice and under the superintendence of Colonel Agnew, the Adjutant General, and Major Pierce, the Deputy Adjutant General. But it is impossible for us to consider the Commander in Chief as exonerated from responsibility on that account. He is answerable in his own person for every order issued in his name, and under his authority, whoever may be his advisers. We likewise consider him responsible for the code of military orders and regulations issued under the authority of Government on the 13th March 1806. The circumstances under which those orders were issued, have fixed the responsibility upon him in a particular manner, for all such as were not distinctly pointed out to Government; among which was, Par. 10 of the 11th Section, containing the order relative to the marks of cast, whiskers, &c. Whatever relates to the dress and appearance of the troops, and the discipline of the army, was clearly within the province of the Commander in Chief. This opinion is corroborated by the Deputy Adjutant General, who has observed that the order in question was omitted to be noticed to Government, because the Commander in Chief was supposed to be vested with the power of regulating the discipline and details of the army, which included dress, appearance, &c. On its being subsequently proposed by the Government, that no alteration whatever in the dress

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dress of the soldier, or in the external marks and fashion of his cast, should in future take place without their previous sanction (a measure which has received our entire approbation) the Commander in Chief observed, "that he resigns with pleasure the *hitherto prerogative* "with respect to dress;" thereby charging himself with the responsibility of the former orders in that respect. Although the order respecting the marks is said to have existed to a certain extent for many years, yet it does not seem to have been followed up but in particular corps; and the publication of it in March 1806 appears to have given some dissatisfaction to the Sepoys, particularly at Hydrabad.

15. Among the effects which we have to lament, as resulting from those injudicious orders respecting the dress of the native troops, and the introduction of the turban, are the suspicions generated in the minds of the Sepoys, of an intention on the part of our Government to compel them to become Christians. In the whole course of our administration of the Indian territories, it has been our known and declared principle to maintain a perfect toleration of the various religious systems which prevailed in it; to protect the followers of each, in the undisturbed enjoyment of their several opinions and usages, and neither to interfere with them ourselves, nor to suffer them to be molested by others. Holding this principle still, as we had lately occasion to state to you in our public letter of the 23d January 1805, and never having had the least reason to believe that it was not strictly followed up by our Governments abroad, it has been to us both a matter of surprize and of great concern to find, that a contrary idea has obtained any footing among the native troops, and we have been solicitous to discover the commencement and progress of so injurious a notion.

16. Although it is stated by one evidence before the Vellore Commission, that the oath of secrecy taken by the Sepoys, was administered as early as the time when the new dress of waistcoats and stocks came out, yet from the general tenor of the voluminous mass of information before us, it appears that the first distinct expression of disgust and apprehension, on the part of the native troops, was after the promulgation of the order for using the new turban. To the Mahomedan Sepoys, who alone appear to have strongly objected to this article, it had the resemblance of a hat; the wear of it, they said, would assimilate them to Europeans; would, in consequence, vitiate their cast; and the next step would be, to force them to become Christians. The prohibition of marks of cast on parade, which applied more particularly to Hindoos, and the prescription of an uniform fashion for the beard, which applied to both sects, served to corroborate the idea, that these changes were preparatory to the greater one of reducing them in all things to a conformity to Europeans; and before we proceed further we cannot help remarking, that at this early stage there seems to have been room for a safe accommodation, without compromising the authority of Government or the discipline of the army. When it was found that the Sepoys discovered great reluctance to the adoption of these novelties, the important question to be solved was, not whether the use of the turban was indeed inconsistent with the purity of casts, or whether the prohibition of marks and whiskers was sanctioned by any former practice; neither was it enough that the Mahomedan priest and Hindoo bramin, who were consulted, both admitted, that there was in the turban or in those other articles nothing contrary to their casts; but the matter of enquiry should have been, whether the Sepoys, ignorant and bigoted as they might be, were really persuaded that the usages imposed upon them did trench upon their casts; because, if they were, no compliance was to be expected from them, whatever might be the sacrifice; and if this enquiry, which might have been made in different modes, had given you reason to suppose what the Sepoys affirmed, that their conformity would have determined persons of the same cast no longer to associate with them, the impositions being of no real importance in themselves, might have been given up without discredit, and a new proof would have been afforded by Government of its tenderness to religious scruples: occasion, too fatally improved, would thus also have been taken away from the sons and numerous followers of Tippoo, who, as is common with people of their description in the East, however fallen, probably cherished some hope of future revolution. Those sentiments, by which they were themselves actuated, they would naturally endeavour to infuse into the minds of other natives within the sphere of their intercourse: they appear to have been early assiduous to attach our Sepoys to them, those especially of their own faith; and it is observable, that almost all the first conspirators, and all the determined opponents of the turban, the main instrument of mischief, were Mahomedans. "All the Hindoos and Pariahs," it is said, "agreed to wear the topee (or hat, that is, the turban) but the Moormen determined not to wear it." "They made no complaints," say the Vellore Commissioners, "relative to the prohibition of the cast marks, till Tippoo's people began to insinuate that they were to be made Christians." As soon even as the jackets and stocks were introduced, it is stated, that persons in the interest of the princes began to poison the minds of the Sepoys; but from the moment the turban was brought forward, the adherents of the Mysore family, of whom Vellore was full, set themselves to inflame the prejudices of the Sepoys. "Unexampled pains were taken," according to the Commander in Chief, "to instil jealousies into the Sepoys, as to encroachment upon religion, cast, dress, &c." "By the most insidious and wicked arts and machinations," says Mr. Petrie, "the families and adherents of the late Tippoo Sultaun worked upon the native mind, and too successfully endeavoured to persuade the Sepoys, that the most ordinary and simple distinctions in their military dress were types and indications of Christianity; for example, the turban was termed a drummer's cap, or the hat of the Christian; the turncrew, which is attached to the fore-part of the uniform, was converted into the figure of the cross; and the most odious epithets were employed

"employed to inflame those prejudices which have, in the history of mankind, produced the most bloody and fatal effects." Some appearances of attention to religious duties among our own people were construed into an evidence of design against other religions, and even the beneficent practice of vaccination, introduced with so much success into India, was represented to be intended to advance Christianity. At length, by these means, as Lord William Bentinck observes, "a general sentiment obtained among all ranks, that we meant by force to convert the Sepoys to Christianity." Nor did slander stop there; for it was reported and believed at Hyderabad, in which every misrepresentation appears to have been circulated with the same industry as at Vellore, that the Europeans were about to make a human sacrifice of a native, and to massacre the native troops; "that a hundred bodies, without heads, were lying along the banks of the Morse River, and that the Europeans had built a church, which it required a sacrifice of human heads to sanctify; that they would be ordered to massacre all the natives, excepting those who should erect the sign of the cross on the doors of their dwellings, with several other reports equally monstrous."

17. From the evidence before us, it is abundantly plain that these extravagancies did not proceed solely from religious zeal, but were fomented by political views of the family of Tippoo, in which their adherents and our Mahomedan Sepoys at Vellore were embarked; and this conclusion is strongly confirmed by certain facts which the Commander in Chief has stated, namely, that the battalions in the Northern Circars, in the Ceded Districts, in Mysore, Malabar, Canara and the Southern Division, manifested no dislike at the turban; that, on the contrary, some of them manifested a decided partiality in its favour; and one desired to wear it after the mutiny and the orders of repeal, to mark their detestation of the massacre. As it was neither solely the introduction of innovations in the dress of the Sepoys, nor in any degree a design on the part of our Government to impose Christianity upon them, that produced the mutiny, so we think it, in different views, important that these facts should be fully apparent, and on this head the following observations, by authorities on the spot, are entitled to attention.

"The extravagant and absurd purposes," says the Commander in Chief, "which were connected with the introduction of the turban, in the apprehension of the troops who executed or meditated insurrection, affords another proof that causes extrinsic from the peculiar circumstances of the turban excited the disaffection which prevailed among them. If there is an idea remote from all apparent probability, and remote from every direct cause of its being suggested to the minds of the people, the intention on the part of Government, of converting them to Christianity by force, is of that description. In no situation has so much toleration, and such an unlimited freedom of religious opinions and ceremonials been displayed, as under the British Government in India; and in no situation have so few measures been pursued by British subjects for the conversion of the people to the religion which we profess. No Englishmen have hitherto been employed on this duty in the provinces of the Peninsula; and from the almost total absence of religious establishments in the interior of the country, from the habits of life prevalent among military men, it is a melancholy truth, that so unfrequent are the religious observances of officers doing duty with battalions, that the Sepoys have not, until very lately, discovered the nature of the religion professed by the English." It is the observation of your Government, that "there can be no question, a confederacy which involved the essential interests of the British Government in India was formed under the name and immediate sanction of the sons of the late Tippoo Sultaun;" and some of our own Sepoys talked insultingly of "the termination of the English empire, as at hand."

18. Although, whenever a ferment on the score of religion prevails in a state, it requires to be treated with great prudence and care, yet a distinction ought certainly to be made between that which arises solely from religious feelings, however misguided, and that which is exerted in whole or in part to serve the wicked designs of ambition and revolution. To persons who aim only at the secure enjoyment of their own religious system, it may be very practicable to afford satisfaction; but those whose object is the destruction of a Government through the medium of clamour about religion, which is the case of the Mysore family, and a very numerous body of Mahomedans in our territories, who raised and kept up the cry of a plot in our Government to force Christianity upon the native troops, no assurances on the score of religion can satisfy, because their object is to traduce and defame; and even the best intended assuatives may be perverted, by them, into new matter for prejudice to work upon. Nevertheless, aware that there is no principle of action in the human mind so strong as that which may be produced by religious feeling, and far more concerned at the deceptions which have been practised, than surprized that the sensation of those who were led to believe their religion in danger, whether Mahomedans or Hindoos, who are both known to be exceedingly tenacious of the faith they profess, should have been violent in their effects, we are anxious to remove whatever apprehension may have been impressed upon the minds of the natives, that it is intended to use any compulsory means to induce them to renounce their own faith and to embrace Christianity. When we afforded our countenance and sanction to the missionaries who have from time to time proceeded to India for the purpose of propagating the Christian religion, it was far from being in our contemplation to add the influence of our authority to any attempts they might make; for, on the contrary, we were perfectly aware that the progress of real conversion would be gradual and slow, arising more from a conviction of the purity of the principles of our religion itself, and from the pious example of its teachers, than from any undue influence, or from the exertions of authority, which are never to be resorted to in such cases.

19. We are therefore well pleased that you have, in two distinct publications to the

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army, declared that Government will afford every just protection to the native troops, in the exercise of their religious rites and the observance of their established usages, and an inviolable regard to their religious principles and customs; and if, after these repeated declarations, you shall think it to be further expedient, we authorize and direct you to cause it to be publicly announced at all our military stations, and at the stations of the several subsidiary corps, that the Company at home approve these declarations, and distinctly disavow any intention contrary to them, and have strictly forbidden the adoption of any regulation innovating on the ancient customs and religious habits of the native troops, or in the use of particular marks and articles of dress appertaining to their casts; that they have declared their determination to adhere to this line of conduct, and have directed the immediate revocation of every existing order and regulation that may be supposed to have a tendency to counteract this intention. If, however, the state of the public mind in India, at the time of the receipt of this dispatch, particularly among the Sepoys, shall be such as to render so public a declaration of our sentiments unnecessary or inexpedient, or should you be of opinion, that such a public declaration may occasion the revival of a subject, which, we trust, has been laid at rest, we authorize you to suspend the publication altogether; but, in that case, and, indeed, in any case, we most earnestly enjoin you to regulate your future conduct towards the natives of India, particularly towards the army, upon the principles we have here laid down, and from which our Governments in India ought never to depart. Should such a declaration, as is here suggested, be deemed necessary, it will afford you an opportunity, if you think it advisable, of stating, in the body of the declaration, the many privileges and advantages enjoyed by the Sepoys in the Company's service, over that of any of the native powers; such as,

1st. The Company's stores being thrown open to them, at reduced rates, when the price of rice exceeds a certain rate in the public markets.

2dly. The great indulgence which they experience, both in garrison and in the field.

3dly. The protection and succour afforded to them and their families, in times of famine and scarcity.

4thly. The practice of taking their sons into the Company's service after they have passed the age of eleven years, and allowing them half the monthly pay received by their father.

5thly. The supplying their families with certificates when the army takes the field, which enables them to receive a portion of the pay of their relatives and connections, for their support.

6thly. The great attention paid to their comforts on shipboard, when called upon to proceed on distant foreign service by sea.

7thly. The munificence and liberality which the Company have often shewn to the family of the native soldier, who dies in the field, either by wounds or sickness; and, lastly,

8thly. The native commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, when worn out in the service, either invalided or pensioned, according to the circumstances of his case.

20. The rapid decline of the Mussulman power, by the conquest of Mysore and the cession of the Carnatic, will undoubtedly account for the discontent of numbers of the Mahomedans, of whom a part may have entered into our army; and all those may, naturally enough, be supposed to have been desirous of communicating to others the sentiments of alienation from our Government they themselves felt. Whether other political causes, or any recent internal regulations, have contributed to augment that dissatisfaction in the country, and what are the proper means to allay any feelings of this kind that exist, may deserve your serious enquiry. Without going further into general considerations of this nature at present, and contemplating only the origin, causes, and issue of the mutiny and revolt at Vellore, as they are to be collected from the various documents you have transmitted to us, we think it scarcely possible they can fail to produce an impression, that, as we have already noticed, a latent design of mischief was in existence previous to the insurrection, which had for its object the restoration of the Mussulman power; and the commotions in that fortress and at Hydrabad, nearly at the same point of time, though they may possibly have happened without any concert, certainly seem to indicate an association of design, and co-operation of measures, to effect that purpose. The nefarious designs entertained on the part of the princes and their adherents, may have arisen, in part, out of the circumstance of fixing their residence so near to the scene of their former grandeur; to the splendid accommodation provided for them, unsuitable in every respect to their reduced situation; to the large allowances which were generously, though perhaps incautiously, assigned for their maintenance, by which they were furnished with the means of corruption; to the number of their retainers which accompanied them from Mysore, and from the too great indulgence which was shewn to them during their residence in the fortress of Vellore, which afforded them opportunities of intriguing and plotting for their own purposes, unsuspected by those whose duty it was to have observed a more vigilant line of conduct towards them. It appears that not less than 3,000 Mysorians have settled at Vellore and its vicinity, since the residence of the princes; that the number of their servants and adherents in the Pettah amounted to about 1800; and that the general population of the place had increased in the proportion of 5 or 6,000, exclusive of the Mysoreans, some hundreds of whom were without any visible means of subsistence. The disturbance in the 23d native regiment was supposed to have been in part

part occasioned by there being in it so many Poligars, Colliers, and men from the southward, from Pandalamchourchy and Tinnevely. In the case of any grievance, real or pretended, the minds of such might have been easily worked upon, under the impression of the strong measures which our Government had from time to time adopted towards their former chiefs and masters. There likewise may be reason to suppose, that so many distinct authorities having been established at Vellore, viz. the Commanding Officer, vested with the discipline of the troops, the Collector, charged with the police of the Pettah, and the Paymaster of Stipends, with the custody of the princes and their relatives, may have considerably relaxed the necessary vigilance which probably prevailed under the original system, when the military Commanding Officer was vested with the charge of the princes, the command of the troops, and the police of the place, and contributed to the success of those machinations which had so unfortunate a termination.

21. Having now adverted to those topics connected with the mutiny at Vellore which are of a more general nature, or involve the conduct of our Government in relation to that unhappy affair, we shall, before proceeding to other particular points, briefly express the view we have taken of that conduct.

22. It seems to us, that the Government, considered generally, did not exercise the discernment and vigilance which all the circumstances of the time required.

23. Besides the application of this observation to Sir J. Cradock in particular, the injudicious regulations enforced under his authority, the remarkable degree in which he was unacquainted with the state of his own army just at the eve of an insurrection, when he thought all was calm, and the unpopularity, which it is too justly to be apprehended the fatal issue of the whole would entail upon him, rendered it, in our opinion, impossible, whatever regret we felt on the occasion, to continue him in the command of the army.

24. With respect to Lord William Bentinck, of the uprightness of his intentions, and his regard for our service, we have no doubt, and we have had pleasure in expressing our satisfaction with different measures of his Government: but others, which we felt ourselves obliged, in the course of the last year to disapprove, impaired our confidence in him; and, after weighing all the considerations connected with the business of Vellore, we felt ourselves unable longer to continue that confidence to him which it is so necessary for a person holding his situation to possess.

25. It would have been very desirable if a full and faithful report had been made to us of the conduct of the officers, in their several capacities, who were invested with the charge of Vellore, and of the custody of the princes; and we very much approve of the enquiry which you have ordered to be instituted, as to the general propriety of the regulations adopted by Lieutenant Colonel Marriott, Paymaster of the Vellore Stipends; and how far the want of vigilance, of personal attention, or proper arrangement, might appear to make him responsible for the insurrection of that place.

26. Having made these cursory remarks respecting the situation of the Mysore princes, you will naturally be prepared to receive our entire approbation of your determination for removing them to Bengal, and of the manner in which that determination has been carried into execution. We concur in opinion with you, that, from the Vellore proceedings, no immediate guilt is chargeable to any of the princes, excepting Moiz-ud-Deen and Mohen-ud-Deen; the former of whom, in particular, appears deeply implicated, if not in the formation of the treacherous plot which took place at Vellore, at least in the abetment and encouragement thereof.

27. To find ourselves mistaken in the supposition we have formed of a co-operation between the insurgents at Vellore and the disaffected at Hyderabad, will be a source of very great satisfaction to us; but though the spirited exertions of Colonel Gillespie and his brave troops, and the removal of the Mysore princes to Bengal, may for a time have suspended the further operations in aid of such a design, it behoves our Indian Governments to be most watchful in discovering, and most vigorous in their measures for preventing, the effects of any further machinations on the part of those who may have contemplated the overthrow of the British authority, and the restoration of the Mahomedan Government.

28. After having fully and explicitly stated our sentiments on the respect to be paid to the prejudices and usages of the natives, you will conclude, of course, that the opinion of the Governor General in Council, contained in their letter to you of the 1st August 1806, relative to the alarming consequences which the orders concerning the dress of the Sepoys were calculated to produce, meets with our approbation. We therefore, upon the grounds stated by them, entirely approve of the revocation of the obnoxious orders.

29. Upon the occasion of writing the above letter, the Government General very properly suggested the expediency of issuing supplementary orders among the officers of the native army, signifying, that the native troops were to be at liberty to resume their distinctive marks, their ornaments, and their mode of wearing their beards and whiskers, without the slightest control. The General Orders issued by your Government on the 24th September 1806, in consequence of this suggestion, appear well calculated to quiet the minds of the native soldiery, and seem to embrace every article of grievance of which they had previously complained. The attachment which the Sepoys have hitherto in general manifested to the Company's service demands such attention at our hands; not as a matter of concession, yielded through compulsion, but of natural right, in return for unshaken fidelity on their parts. At the same time, no sacrifice should be made which will affect the ordinary discipline of the army, and for the preservation of which punishment ought invariably to follow every transgression of legitimate orders, or any act of insubordination. The Sepoy must be sensible of the superior advantages which he enjoys in our service (as enumerated in a preceding paragraph)

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paragraph) and we hope, notwithstanding the artifices which have been too successful upon the late occasion to induce him to swerve from his allegiance, we may still confide in his attachment, so long as he shall be well treated, and have no just cause of complaint with respect to his ancient prejudices. The General Order published on the 24th July, expressing confidence in the attachment of the native soldiery, we would hope has produced the desired effect. It is with pleasure we read in the 229th par. of your letter of the 30th September 1806, that the appearance which at one time threatened, in various parts of the country, the serious disturbance of the public tranquillity, has happily ceased, and that every circumstance indicates such a renewal of those ties of union and confidence, as will speedily obliterate every painful recollection.

30. As the article of dress, both with the Hindoos and Mahomedans, is said to be an indication of their cast, and a badge of their respective distinctions and place in society, we were surprized that any alterations therein should have been introduced without permission from head-quarters. These capricious innovations in the dress of the Sepoy, evince the necessity of the order of which, in the preceding paragraph, we have signified our approbation.

31. It is impossible for us not to notice, in terms of the highest disapprobation, the conduct of Colonel Agnew, the Adjutant General, and of Major Pierce, the Deputy Adjutant General, in the advice which they gave to the Commander in Chief, on the subject of the obnoxious orders. Those officers had been long in the Company's service, and had opportunities of acquiring a more accurate knowledge of the prejudices of the native troops than they appear to possess. A much shorter period of service, and the most superficial observance, might have enabled them to offer better counsel to their Commander in Chief than they appear to have done upon the late occasion. We therefore direct, that those officers be removed from their situations as Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General, and that they be ordered to proceed to Europe by an early opportunity.

32. It is impossible for us, in this place, not to notice in terms of the strongest reprehension, the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Darley, as stated by himself in his evidence before a Committee of Enquiry at Vellore the 17th May. He says, that "on the 7th, in the morning, he had the corps under arms; and after informing them he was determined to carry the orders of the Commander in Chief into execution, desired them to off *turbans*, and leave them at their feet; which they instantly did. He then marched them over them, and into their barracks. A proportion from each company was ordered to parade again, and to carry the turbans into the stores; which was done. This was effected without the least murmur." Instead of no murmur being heard among the Sepoys, in consequence of this highly injudicious mode of enforcing the orders of the Commander in Chief, we should not have been surprized, if a mutiny had followed, attended with all the fatal consequences naturally arising from the offended prejudice occasioned by so wanton and capricious an exertion of authority. And we direct, that a transcript of this paragraph be communicated to Lieutenant Colonel Darley.

33. Having signified our approbation of the several General Orders which were issued by your Government, subsequent to the unhappy event which occurred at Vellore, we shall proceed to notice the gallantry, judgment and activity of Colonel Gillespie, of His Majesty's 19th Dragoons, in the prompt suppression of the insurrection at that place, and direct that he be presented with the sum of pagodas (7,000.) seven thousand, in testimony of the high sense which we entertain of his services and zeal for the interests of the Company upon that trying occasion.

34. We further direct, that Serjeant Brady, in consequence of his spirited exertions on the same occasion, be presented with the sum of pagodas (800) eight hundred.

35. We have also resolved, that Mrs. Fancourt, widow of Colonel Fancourt, who was unfortunately killed by the mutineers at Vellore, shall be allowed £. 100. per annum during her life, in widowhood, and £. 25. per annum each for her two children; the son till he attain the age of sixteen, the daughter till she attain the age of 21, or marries; to commence from the day of Colonel Fancourt's decease.

36. We approve of the gratuity of a month's pay to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 19th dragoons who were at Vellore, and of your distinguishing the services and fidelity of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and private troopers employed upon the same occasion, as expressed in the General Orders published by you on the 24th July 1806; but we wish it had been done rather by donation than increase of pay.

37. In the 43d paragraph of your dispatch of the 30th September 1806, reference is made to the names of those officers who are reported by Colonel Gillespie to have particularly signalized themselves in the suppression of the mutiny at Vellore, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, Captain Mason, Captain Skelton, Captain Doveton, Captain Young, Lieut. Woodhouse.

We entertain a due sense of the merits of those officers in particular; and we have great satisfaction in observing, that Colonel Gillespie has expressed his sense of the assistance and ready obedience to his orders, which he uniformly found throughout the whole of the officers in every department under his command.

38. The 65th and 66th paras. of your before-mentioned dispatch, have alluded to a few examples of unshaken fidelity and humanity on the part of some of the Sepoys of the garrison of Vellore, who meritoriously exerted their endeavours to rescue some of the officers and European troops from the torrent of rapine and carnage which threatened to overwhelm the whole of the European part of the garrison in indiscriminate destruction. We hope
that

that you have been able to ascertain the particular persons who thus virtuously resisted the allurements of the general depravity, and that, agreeably to your intention, you have bestowed upon those persons a recompence worthy of their merits and of their honourable examples.

39. You have advised us, in the 83d and following paragraphs of your before-mentioned letter of the 30th September 1806, of your having allowed to the faithful Sepoy, Mustapha Beg, who made an early, though unhappily fruitless, discovery to Colonel Forbes, of what

Pages.

was passing in the garrison of Vellore, the sum of (2,000) two thousand pagodas, and a pension equal to that of subadar of infantry, with a medal to perpetuate in his family the memory of this signal instance of fidelity. In signifying our entire approbation of the reward which has been so deservedly bestowed upon Mustapha Beg, we are naturally led to advert to the circumstance upon which it was founded. From the serious and alarming nature of the information communicated by the Sepoy to Lieut. Col. Forbes on the 17th June, respecting the agitation among the troops in the garrison, and the conversation which he had overheard between two men, with respect to an intention of destroying the European officers, it was incumbent upon Col. Forbes to have observed a more cautious line of conduct, instead of so credulously attributing at once, on the assertion of a naig, the Sepoy's information to insanity. Though he might have disbelieved the Sepoy's report, Col. Forbes should have acted upon the possibility of its being true, and taken his measures accordingly, with prudence and secrecy, for the satisfaction of his own mind, for discovering how far there might have been grounds for the information which had been communicated to him. We fear, however, that Col. Forbes's conduct upon that occasion proceeded from the same laxity of system which there is reason to suppose predominated at Vellore for a considerable period before the unfortunate mine was sprung. The information upon the same subject tendered to the late Col. Fancourt, and to Lieut. McLeane, by Mrs. Burke, appears to have been unheeded, for reasons the most frivolous. Whatever suspicion might attach to the character of this woman, her information upon so momentous a point should have been probed to the bottom.

40. In corroboration of an observation in the preceding paragraph, alluding to the lax state of discipline in the Vellore garrison for a considerable time previous to the mutiny, Mr. Petrie has remarked, in his Minute of the 21st August 1806, that on the Vellore proceedings it appears that the plan, object, and preparation for the revolt had been commonly talked of in the barracks of the native corps and in the pettah, for a month before the horrid plot was carried into execution, without its having come to the knowledge of even one European officer in either of the battalions. It is with the deepest concern we observe that much of the discontent and disaffection among the Sepoys has been ascribed to the machinations of the native commissioned officers; and that at Hyderabad, as well as at Vellore, the native officers have been the active agents in fomenting the discontents among the troops, and have been equally successful in obliging their numerous adherents to withhold all information relating to their treasonable designs. We have too much reason to apprehend, that to the neglect and disrespect manifested towards the native officers by the European officers, this disposition on the part of the former is principally to be attributed. It is asserted, in the Governor's Minute of the 24th August, that the native troops appear to have lost all the respect, which for years they had entertained, of the European character, and to keep in ignorance those officers who had formerly engaged their attachment. We understand that the native officers seldom receive those attentions from the European officers, which are due to their situation, and which are so necessary in order to engage their attention, and animate their zeal. We therefore very much approve of the positive instructions which have been given by Sir John Cradock to all commanding officers, that they should instil into every class of officers under their command, the absolute necessity of a just respect being shewn to the native commissioned officers, and that they should in general be admitted to have an intercourse of common confidence and communication with the European officers. The policy and humanity of those instructions are so obvious, that we need not enforce the observance of them upon the attention of every officer, both in the King's and Company's service. If a further enforcement of those instructions, under the special authority of your Government, shall be deemed expedient, you will not fail to enforce them accordingly.

41. We are very apprehensive that the present constitution of the native battalions does not allow of a sufficient number of European officers to each regiment, exclusively of the present deficiency of officers in the Company's service, and the number of those employed upon the staff and absent on furlough. In consequence of the small proportion of officers present with regiments, the military emulation and ambition of excellence, which are excited in large bodies of officers, are not called into action. Inattention to duty and insensibility to military feelings are supposed to be the natural consequences of this deficiency. But without entering further, at present, into this subject, we shall merely acquaint you, that we shall use every possible endeavour for the completion of the number of officers in our native regiments; and shall take into our early consideration the expediency of new modelling the internal system of the native battalions, so as that they may admit of an increased number of European officers approaching more nearly to the numbers in His Majesty's service; and which is especially necessary, for obvious reasons, in an Indian army, for the purpose of cultivating a more intimate connection and intercourse between the Native and European officer.

42. It has been represented to us, that the deficiency in the knowledge of the languages of the country, prevalent among the officers of the native army, may have operated as

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another cause of the absence of confidence between the European officers and their troops. We are aware of the injurious effects which this ignorance on the part of the European officers is likely to produce, and which, we are informed, prevails to a great extent. A plan for studying the native languages, among the gentlemen cadets at Cuddalore, might, we conceive, be easily established, if not already done. As the accomplishment of this object might be materially forwarded by assigning some pecuniary reward or honorary distinction to such of those gentlemen as might be qualified to undergo an examination, we recommend the subject to your early attention.

43. We have reason to believe, that the authority of the European officers over the native troops has been in some degree impaired by the interference, with respect to the conduct of the Sepoys, of the zillah and criminal courts lately established. We are so sensible of the injurious effects on the subordination and discipline of the Sepoys, which are likely to be produced by a system which divides the powers formerly exercised by commanding officers, and which subjects the native troops to an authority, with the nature and extent of which they are entirely unacquainted, that we recommend to your consideration, whether it might not be eligible to relieve them from the jurisdiction of the native courts in trivial cases, by making them again subject to the prompt decision of their commanding officer, or to the jurisdiction of a court martial.

44. The opinions of the several members of your board, respecting the disposal of the prisoners who were concerned in the late mutiny, as well as of those who were not in confinement, are so various, and your Minutes so voluminous, that we are under the necessity of postponing the consideration of that subject to a future opportunity.

We are your loving friends,

(Signed)

EDWARD PARRY,	W. F. ELPHINSTONE,
CHARLES GRANT,	WILLIAM THORNTON,
JOHN MANSHIP,	S. TOONE,
JOHN ROBERTS,	JOHN JACKSON,
JOSEPH COTTON,	T. METCALFE,
JOHN INGLIS,	C. MARJORIBANKS,
GEORGE SMITH,	JOHN BEBB.
WILLIAM BENSLEY,	

London, the 29th May 1807.

— No. 3. —

Copy of LETTER from the Commander in Chief of the Forces under the Presidency of *Fort St. George* to the Governor and Council of that Presidency, dated 24th November 1807; with the Proceedings of the Government thereupon.

EXTRACT FORT ST. GEORGE MILITARY CONSULTATIONS

24th November 1807.

Read the following Letter from the Commander in Chief.

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

IN obedience to the wish expressed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, contained in the Military Secretary's Letter of the 17th instant, I have the honour to convey my sentiments on the important subject.

The plea of interference in religious scruples, has been, during many ages, a dreadful weapon in the hands of the factious, discontented and bigoted; but the emissaries who were said to be so assiduously employed in rendering the loyalty and affection of the Sepoys, have happily, under this pretext, made little progress in their insidious and malignant designs.

It may occasion some degree of surprize, that the people of this country should be brought to believe, that those who apparently conduct themselves with so much apathy in respect to what concerns religious worship, should have formed any serious scheme for converting whole nations of different casts and persuasions to the Christian faith. None but the weakest and most superstitious could have been deluded by so improbable a tale; and accordingly we find the rumour alluded to was by no means general, and, except at Hydrabad, it had made little or no impression.

In making the above remark on the indifference which is manifested on the adoration of the Supreme Being, I must add, in justice to the military character, that it chiefly proceeds from

from a want of places (and at several stations of clergymen) exclusively appropriated for divine service; and I trust I shall be excused if I suggest the propriety of having convenient chapels, of moderate price, constructed in all situations within the Company's territories where European troops are likely to be quartered. Whatever may be urged to the contrary, I am convinced, that such an improvement, independent of the obvious advantages, would render the British character more respected by the natives, and be attended by no evil consequences.

Viewing the object of the Honourable Court of Directors to have been fully anticipated by the several orders which have already been promulged, and being of opinion that this almost obsolete question ought not to be revived, the discussion should here terminate publicly. I take the liberty, however, to propose to the Honourable the Governor in Council, that a copy of the extract from the dispatches of the Honourable Court should be transmitted confidentially to General Officers or others, in command of divisions or separate bodies of troops, that the judgment of the Court on this point may be disseminated with delicacy and caution.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Madras,
19 November 1807.

(Signed) Hay M'Dowall.

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, for the construction of Chapels at the several stations usually occupied by European troops, be brought to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors; and that in the mean time the Commander in Chief be desired to issue such directions as he may deem most proper for ensuring the regular performance of divine worship at those stations, without incurring expense in the construction or hire of buildings for that particular purpose.

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief's opinion, respecting the inexpediency of publishing to the Native Army any further declaration on the subject of their religion and customs, be confirmed; but that he be authorized, according to his suggestion, to communicate the sentiments expressed by the Honourable Court, regarding the Native Troops, in a confidential manner, to Commanding Officers of Corps and Stations.

Extract Military LETTER from Fort St. George, dated the 24th December 1807.

46. Your Honourable Court having particularly adverted, in your Political Dispatch of the 29th May 1807, to the apprehension which was supposed to prevail among the native troops, that it was intended by the British Government to compel them to become converts to Christianity, and having furnished us with conditional instructions for counteracting that unfounded fear, by the formal publication of certain Resolutions of a different tendency, in the name and by the order of your Honourable Court, we deemed it proper to furnish the Commander in Chief with copies of the paragraphs containing your sentiments and instructions on that subject.

Consultation,
17th November.

47. The general knowledge which we possessed of the present state of the native army of Fort St. George, induced us to believe that the publication eventually authorized by your Honourable Court, would, under existing circumstances, be equally inexpedient and unnecessary; but considering the particular responsibility which attaches to the Commander in Chief on every question relating to the fidelity and subordination of the army, it was thought proper that his opinion should be formally required on this point, and that he should be requested to state his sentiments fully for our consideration.

48. We consider the Letter which we received from the Commander in Chief, in reply, to be highly creditable to that officer, and to deserve the particular attention of your Honourable Court.

Consultation,
24th November.

49. The Commander in Chief has observed, that it may occasion some degree of surprize that the people of this country should be brought to believe that persons, who apparently conduct themselves with so much apathy in respect to religious worship, should have formed any serious scheme for converting whole nations of different casts and persuasions to the Christian faith; and Lieutenant General M'Dowall is accordingly of opinion that the rumour was by no means general, and that, except at Hydrabad, it had made but little impression.

50. The Commander in Chief has, at the same time, in justice to the military character, expressed his belief that the indifference manifested by the European inhabitants of India in the adoration of the Supreme Being, chiefly proceeds from the very limited number of clergymen and from a want of places exclusively appropriated for divine service. He has therefore suggested the propriety of constructing convenient chapels at a moderate expense, at all stations where European troops may probably be quartered; and, whatever may be urged to the contrary, he has stated his conviction that such an improvement, independent

of its advantages in a religious view, would render the British character more respected by the natives, and would not be attended by any evil consequences.

51. With respect to the object of your Honourable Court, the Commander in Chief considers it to have been fully anticipated by the several orders already published under the authority of this Government; and being of opinion that this obsolete question ought not to be revived, he has recommended that the public discussion of it should be immediately terminated. It has however been suggested by Lieutenant General M'Dowall, that extracts from the Dispatch of your Honourable Court should be transmitted confidentially to commanding officers; that the judgment of your Honourable Court, on this point, may be disseminated with delicacy and caution.

52. Entirely concurring in the sentiments expressed by the Commander in Chief, we have desired him to circulate your orders in the manner which he may deem most advisable; and with respect to his suggestion for the general construction of chapels at the principal stations of the army, we beg that you will furnish us with early directions on that subject. In the mean time, Lieutenant General M'Dowall has been requested to issue such orders as may appear to be best calculated to ensure the regular performance of divine worship, without incurring expense in the construction or hire of buildings for that particular purpose.

— No. 4. —

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 28th April 1813; requiring, "Copy of the PROCLAMATION issued by the *Madras* Government to the Native Army, dated "the 3d December 1806."

THE Document required by this Order has already been presented on the 30th April 1813, in Return to an Order, dated the 7th of that month.

Examiner's Office, East India House,
the 12th May 1813.

— No. 5. —

Copy of so much of the APPENDIX, No. 2. to the REPORT of the *Malabar* Commissioners, dated Cochin the 14th of October 1793, as contains Major Dow's Account of the CHRISTIANS in *Malabar*.

SUMMARY ACCOUNT of the ROMAN CATHOLICS, and ST. THOMAS'S CHRISTIANS, on the MALABAR COAST; and obtained from Major Dow.

THE hierarchial system of the Roman Catholic church on the Malabar coast consists of three ecclesiastical chiefs, two of which are appointed by the Portuguese Government at Goa, and one by the Holy See of Rome; exclusive of the Babylonian bishops, presiding over the Nestorian community.

The greatest diocese is that of the bishop of Cochin, now residing at Coilan. It begins southwards of Cochin, and extends towards Negapatam, including the island of Ceylon. Upwards of 100 churches are under his care.

The next diocese is that of the archbishop of Cranganore, extending from Mount Delly towards Cochin. Most of the inland churches, formerly belonging to the Nestorian community, are included in it. This see, which is in the nomination of Goa, is at present vacant; the episcopal functions, however, are performed by a Vicar General, residing at Tegree Paliporte: eighty-nine churches are comprized in it.

The

The third chief of the Roman church is a Vicar Apostolic, appointed by the Pope, or rather the famous Congregatio de Propaganda Fide. He is of the Order of the Carmelite friars, and resides at Verapoly. His convent, the first appointment of a Vicar Apostolic invested with episcopal powers, was made in the year 1656, on account of the disputes amongst the Syrian Christians, who protested against the Portuguese bishops, and refused obedience to them; and especially on account of the Dutch Company's banishing the Portuguese bishops from all their dominions, as they were continually fomenting intrigues and disturbances.

At present no more than twenty-six churches, and about 20,000 souls, are under the cure of the bishop of Verapoly; the Portuguese employing every means in their power to extend anew their spiritual jurisdiction and influence since the decline of the power of the Dutch.

Besides these three, there is a Babylonian or Syrian metropolitan, residing at Narnate, in the kingdom of Travancore. Forty-four churches compose, at present, the Nestorian community, which contained above two hundred thousand souls before the arrival of Vasco de Gama, and is now reduced to about forty thousand.

The number of the native Christians on the whole Malabar coast, the Syrians or Nestorians included, is computed to amount to somewhat more than two hundred thousand souls, of which about ninety thousand are settled in the Travancore country.

Extract of a LETTER from John Agnew, Esq. Commercial Resident of Calicut, to the Commissioners; dated the 23d March 1793.

Besides Hindoos and Mapillas, there are native Christians or Portuguese, who assert, that their religion was established upon this coast, particularly to the southward (soon after our Saviour was crucified) by the Apostle St. Thomas; who, they say, died near Madras, where he is buried; that, after his decease, their religion had not so many followers till the arrival of Vasco de Gama in this country, and the great missionary, Francis Xavier, who made a number of proselytes amongst the natives. There are also several natives to the southward who profess the Greek religion, introduced into this country by a Greek bishop, said to come from Syria, and sent by the patriarch of Constantinople; but the exact time of his mission is difficult to be ascertained. There are also Jews and Arabs from Muscat.

— No. 6. —

Copy of the RESOLUTIONS of the *Bengal* Government, granting permission for the erection of a ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL near *Calcutta*, and an abatement of Jumma for the Land on which it is to be built.

EXTRACT BENGAL PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS;
the 7th April 1809.

Mrs. GRACE ELIZABETH to the Right Honourable GILBERT Lord MINTO,
Governor General in Council, Fort William.

(No. 45.)

My Lord,

THE Roman Catholic congregation in this Settlement having so much increased under your Lordship's humane administration, many of whom, from indigent circumstances, or other causes, being removed far distant from their Parish Church in town, are often prevented from attending to their devotions, particularly during the hottest part of the season and the rains, and very often deprived of the benefits of the Holy Communion being administered to such as need the same, when sick and in danger.

Under these circumstances, and to obviate such inconveniences, the late Mr. Lewis Barnetto had obtained permission from his Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, in the year 1804, to erect a chapel at Dhee Entally; but before the commencement of such a work, that gentleman dying, the erection of such an edifice was either laid aside or given up, and not brought forward. Wherefore, my Lord, I crave the indulgence of your Lordship's protection, to allow me the fabrication of such a building, at or near Boytocannah, for the better accommodation of such of the community as might be prevented by age, infirmities, or other unforeseen causes, from attending to their religious duties, and from motives already stated; and that religion should not decay, but flourish, under your Lordship's wise administration in this country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Calcutta, }
28th March 1809. }

(Signed) Grace Elizabeth.

Resolved, That the request contained in the foregoing Letter be complied with

No. 6.
Roman
Catholic
Chapel.

EXTRACT BENGAL REVENUE CONSULTATIONS;
the 8th September 1809.

Board of Revenue to the Honourable JOHN LUMSDEN, Esq. Vice President in
Council; Fort William.

(No. 5.)

Honourable Sir,

1. WE have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed Petition, from a person named Grace Elizabeth, who appears to have obtained permission from Government to erect a chapel at the Boytocannah, for the exercise of the Roman Catholic worship.

2. The petitioner requests, that the Government will be pleased to remit the revenue assessed upon the ground on which the chapel is building, and that a rent-free pottah may be granted to her.

3. As the annual amount is inconsiderable, and as we understand the chapel will prove convenient to the Roman Catholic inhabitants in the neighbourhood, we beg leave to recommend, that the Collector of the 24 pergunnahs be instructed to write the sum (being rupees 6, 10 per annas) from off the settlement account of the district.

We have, &c.

Rev. Board, }
31st August 1809. }

(Signed)

B. Crisp.
H. S. G. Tucker.

EXTRACT BENGAL PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS;
the 20th June 1810.

(No. 19.)

Mrs. GRACE ELIZABETH to the Right Honourable GILBERT Lord MINTO,
Governor General in Council (Revenue Department.)

My Lord,

HAVING obtained your Lordship's permission to my application, of the date 28th March 1809, to be built at Boytocannah a new church, having been now completed, under the management of Messrs. Diego Pereira, Philip Seal, Charles Cornelius, and Joseph Pereira, deputed by me, and the sanction of his Excellency the Archbishop of Goa obtained for ecclesiastical jurisdiction, I request the indulgence of your Lordship will be pleased to order, that the said edifice, and the spot of ground I have taken at Belighaut for a cemetery, be exempted from the annual tax and kasanah, as such buildings are dedicated to divine service.

I remain, with the profoundest respect,

My Lord,

Your's, &c.

Calcutta, }
the 18th June 1810. }

Grace Elizabeth.

Ordered, That the Letter from Mrs. G. Elizabeth be referred to the Revenue Department, for such orders as may be judged proper, on her application for permission to hold, exempt from the government rent and taxes, the ground on which a church has been built by her in the town of Calcutta, as well as that at Balliah Ghaut, which she proposes to appropriate as a burying-place.

EXTRACT BENGAL REVENUE CONSULTATION;
the 6th July 1810.

Extract LETTER to the Board of Revenue, from the Secretary to Government;
dated as above.

Par. 6. I AM directed to transmit to you the enclosed Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the public Department; and to acquaint you, that his Lordship in Council has been pleased to grant to Mrs. Grace Elizabeth a remission of the land-tax payable on account of the ground on which the church mentioned by her has been erected, and which has been assigned by her for a public cemetery.

—No. 7.—

Copies of such PROCEEDINGS of the Bengal Government respecting the TEMPLE of JAGGERNAUT in Orissa, as have been the subject of Correspondence between that Government and the Court of Directors of the East India Company; together with Copies of the said Correspondence, and Minutes of any other Proceedings of the Court of Directors relative to the said Temple of Jaggernaut.

Extract REVENUE LETTER from Bengal; dated 15th May 1806.

39. ON the annexed dates are recorded our Proceedings relative to the establishment of a tax on pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Juggernaut, in the district of Cuttack. With the dispatches from the Judicial* Department, your honourable Court will also receive copies of a Regulation† passed for defining the rates of taxes, for the guidance of the officers of Government in the performance of that duty; and for the superintendence of the Temple.

* See Mr. Udney's Minute, in p. 41.
† page 41.

40. We have however determined, on further consideration, to modify certain clauses of that Regulation. The principal alterations which we have it in contemplation to adopt, are, to permit certain officers of the Temple to collect their fees directly from the pilgrims, agreeably to former usage, instead of receiving the amount of those fees from the public treasury; to allow the Pundits, who are to superintend the affairs of the Temple, to be elected by particular classes of persons attached to it, instead of being appointed by the Government; and to vest in the Pundits so elected, the entire controul over the Temple, and its ministers and officers, as well as over the funds allotted for its expenses; restricting the interference of the officers of Government to the preservation of the peace of the town, to the protection of the pilgrims from oppression and extortion, and to the collection of the tax to be appropriated to the use of Government.

41. We have appointed Mr. J. Hunter to be collector of the tax on pilgrims, with a salary of 500 rupees per month, and a commission of 1½ per cent. on the amount of the gross collections.

42. We are unable at present to furnish your honourable Court with any estimate which can be depended on, of the probable receipts from the Temple of Juggernaut, but we have the honour to transmit (a separate number in the packet) for your information, a statement of the monthly collections from the period of the first establishment of the tax.

Extract REVENUE LETTER from Bengal; dated 21st August 1806.

Para. 11. WE do not possess any accurate data by which we can judge of the amount of the gross or net revenue which may be derived from the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, and at Allahabad. In the 40th Paragraph‡ of our Dispatch from this department, of the 15th of May last, we had the honour to acquaint your honourable Court, that we had it in contemplation to revise the rules which had been established for the collection of the tax on pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Juggernaut, but the Board of Revenue have not yet furnished us with the report required by us on the 19th June last, regarding that point, nor the information required on the 12th of that month, respecting the tax proposed to be levied on pilgrims at Allahabad. The revenue which may be derived from any source of that nature, can never be an object, compared with the high importance of consulting on all occasions the religious opinions and civil usages of the natives. But as both those taxes had been established during the Nawabes and the Mahratta government, we are not aware of any substantial objection to the continuance of the duties, under proper rules for the collection of the tax. In that case, we imagine that the gross revenue from both those sources may be estimated 2,00,000 rupees per annum.

‡ See above.

§ page 48.

Extract REVENUE LETTER from Bengal; dated September 15th, 1808.

Para. 76. THE Proceedings* noted in the margin, contain the Correspondence, Rev. Cons. 29 Jan. 1808. which has lately passed between us and the Board of Revenue, respecting the expense and superintendence of the Temple of Juggernaut, and the produce of the tax collected from pilgrims resorting to the Temple. 8 April.

* p. p. 62 & 66.

77. The following is an abstract of the expenses incurred for the support of the Temple, agreeably to the adjustment ordered by us to be made, of the accounts of that institution, from the year 1211 to the year 1214.

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	1211:	1212:	1213:	1214:
Charges, as stated in the accounts - - - -	69,605	72,050	71,107	73,476
Deduct charges disallowed, as not having been incurred -	7,294	6,090	10,706	4,335
Rupees - - -	62,311	65,960	60,401	69,141

78. It is not to be inferred that the whole of the above charges have been paid from the treasury of Government. The accounts will show that during the period above specified, about the sum of rupees 33,891 has been annually contributed by Government for the support of the Temple. The remaining charges have been defrayed from the produce of lands held free of assessment, and other established endowments of that institution.

79. The following is an Abstract of the amount realized on account of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, from the 1st January 1806 (when the tax was first established, under the authority of the British Government) to the 30th April 1807:

From 1st January to 30th April 1806 - - - -	R ^s 72,684.
From 1st May 1806 to 30th D ^o 1807 - - - -	1,17,490.

80. The expense of the Temple may be computed at about rupees 56,000 per annum. To provide for that expense, it is proposed to grant, in addition to the established endowments of the institution, which are insufficient for its support upon that scale, an allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. upon the net receipts arising from the tax on pilgrims. By this arrangement, the remainder of the receipts, after defraying the charges of collection, will become a net revenue to Government. It is possible that this tax, considered as a source of revenue to the state, may on former occasions have been overrated. Certain it is, that great difficulties have occurred, from the peculiar nature of the case, in placing the management of the Temple, and the collection of the tax, on a proper footing. We trust, however, that those difficulties have at length been nearly overcome, and that the final arrangements now in contemplation, will, among other advantages, be productive of some increase in the public revenue. But whatever may be the result with respect to that point, your honourable Court will consider the revenue which may be obtained by these means, as of little moment, compared with the importance of consulting the wishes and religious opinions of the natives, in a case affecting them with so lively an interest as must necessarily be excited, by arrangements for the support of their most celebrated place of worship.

Extract LETTER from George Holford, Esquire, Secretary to the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners for Affairs of India, to William Ramsay, Esquire, Secretary to the Court of Directors; dated 18th January 1809.

* page 19.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to return the Bengal Revenue Draft,* No. 33, with some alterations.

The Board are sorry that they are not able to accede to the positions laid down in paragraph 14, on the subject of the arrangements made in India respecting the Temple of Juggernaut.

† page 41.

They concur with the Court in their approbation of the proposed amendments in Regulation IV. of 1806, as announced in the letter under consideration; and they are fully convinced of the propriety and expediency, on every account, of avoiding all unnecessary controul or interference on the part of Government in regard to the management of the Temple; but they cannot sanction a paragraph denying the competency of a government professing Christianity to regulate such matters, and withdrawing the religious concerns of the Hindoos altogether from the province of the civil magistrate; it appearing to the Board, on the contrary, to be the duty of the magistrate (and as such, nowise inconsistent with the principles of our religion) in a country in which the worship of the Hindoos must be suffered to prevail under its protection, to interfere so far in the direction or superintendence of the religious establishments of that people, as may be necessary for the maintenance of the public tranquillity, or for the preservation of peace and good order among the Hindoos themselves.

Upon the subject of the taxes on pilgrims resorting to Juggernaut and Allahabad, which the usage of former governments had established, and of which those who are the object of them do not complain, the Board agree in the opinion expressed in the Letter from Bengal, in the Revenue department, of the 21st August 1806, that there is no substantial objection to their continuance; and they are not prepared to assent to the introduction into India of the principle of taxation proposed by the Court, with reference to the Hindoos, which would measure the amount of the taxes connected with the establishments or observances of the Hindoo religion, by the exact limits of the expense occasioned by them to our Government.

The Board are not aware of any reason why a Government administered by Christians, may not derive a revenue applicable to ordinary purposes, from a tax on persons performing superstitious rites or pilgrimages, in a case in which these practices are not introduced or tolerated for the sake of the tax, but have been found among the ancient usages of the country, and must be permitted to continue, in a case therefore in which the operation of the tax in regard to such practices (as far as it can be supposed to operate respecting them) must be to diminish rather than to increase their frequency.

Extract LETTER from William Ramsay, Esquire, Secretary to the Court of Directors, to G. Holford, Esquire, Secretary to the Right honourable Board of Commissioners for Affairs of India; dated 24th February 1809.

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* page 19.

THE amendments* which the Board have been pleased to enjoin in the orders proposed by the Court relative to the Temple of Jaggernaut, and the explanations they have been so good as to give of the reasons on which those amendments are founded, render it necessary for the Court to state the sentiments by which they have been influenced, in framing the orders in question.

The Temple of Jaggernaut is esteemed the most sacred of all the religious establishments of the Hindoos, and pilgrims annually resort to it from every part of India. According to the Hindoo laws, it may have been allowable for a Hindoo Government to interfere in the appointment of the ministers of that temple, and the management of its affairs, but for our Government to elect its priests and officers, to assume a controul over the official conduct of those persons, to take the direction of its funds and the charge of preparing its annual processional car, whose emblems are so well known, was, in the opinion of the Court, to furnish to the ill-intentioned, pretexts incomparably more plausible than some alterations in the dress of the Sepoys (not, as it now appears, new to them) for alarming the scrupulosity and superstition of the Hindoos in respect to their religion. And if an alarm were to be excited by our interference in the matters now mentioned, it could not be confined to a particular class of men, or be appeased by the plea of military regulation, but might extend to all the Hindoo people. The Court therefore, thinking the interference of our Government in those matters generally improper, on the principles of the Hindoos and on our own, and especially improper at such a time, judged it right, for the prevention of such interference in future, to express their disapprobation of it. The acts of interference disapproved by the Court were specified to be—"electing the priests of the Temple, controuling its ministers" and officers, taking the management of its funds, or any other proceeding which would "not leave the Hindoos in perfect possession of their religious immunities."

The Court beg leave respectfully to state, that they still deem it their duty to propose the prohibition of these things; and if there be any points relating to the religious establishments of the Hindoos, beyond the "care of the police, the administration of justice, the collection of a tax requisite for the due attainment of those ends," that it would be proper to specify it to the Government, instead of leaving an universal interference in all matters without exception open to them, on the ground of securing the public tranquillity; because it is to be presumed there must be some point at which the interference of a government, not Hindoo, in the religious concerns of a people, so remarkably separated and scrupulous in matters of that kind, must stop. The Court intended to provide for the maintenance of the public tranquillity, and humbly conceive they have done so, by leaving to the magistrate "the care of the police, and the administration of justice;" and they beg leave to offer it as their opinion, that instead of interfering, by a direct exercise of the authority of Government in such matters as the contests between priests and different sects about the expenditure and provision of its funds, the possession and the preeminence of particular images, with other questions of that nature, which have already arisen, and are likely always to arise in the internal administration of the Temple, it will be better to refer all such questions to the judicial determination of our established Courts; which being done, the interference of Government for the public peace can only be necessary, should the parties proceed to acts of open hostility against each other.

With regard to imposing a tax on the Hindoos for admission to a religious privilege. Where the imposer believed, as the Hindoo Government did, that the privilege was a real and solid good, it was, on his principles, allowable for him to put a price upon it; but where the Government knew the supposed privilege to be a delusion, the Court must question the propriety of its continuing the practice, though it may be ancient, that reason not having been deemed by our Government, in other instances, sufficient to sanction customs repugnant to the principles of justice. And with respect to disbursing out of the public treasury any thing towards the support of religious establishments, Hindoo or Mahomedan, beyond what their own endowments furnish, the Court cannot but deem the principle objectionable, and the practice to be preferred which has been lately adopted by the Madras Government, who have determined not to receive into their hands the funds belonging to such institutions, nor to be concerned in the expenditure of them.

Extract LETTER from George Holford, Esquire, Secretary to the Right honourable the Board of Commissioners for Affairs of India, to William Ramsay, Esquire, Secretary to the Court of Directors; dated 4th March 1809.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to me of the 24th† ultimo, containing a representation on the part of the Court of Directors, on the alterations made by the Board, in the paragraphs 11, 12 and 14, of the Bengal Revenue Draft, No. 33, and to state to you for the information of the Court, the Board's reasons for continuing to approve of those paragraphs, as sent down in January last.

† See above.

With respect to the Temple of Jaggernaut, the Board are fully sensible of the great importance of avoiding, either to give real cause of offence to the Hindoos, or to furnish ground of misrepresentation, in regard to our views and intentions concerning their religion, by any unnecessary interference in the religious concerns of that people; and the alteration, which

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which is the subject of the present representation on the part of the Court, has accordingly expressed that sentiment more distinctly than the Court's original paragraph; but the Board are not prepared (as was stated in my former letter) to accede to the denial which was contained in the Court's paragraph, of the competency of the civil government to interfere under any circumstances, or to any extent however limited, in matters of that nature, a denial founded by the Court (very erroneously as the Board apprehend) as much on the principles of the Christian religion as upon regard to the prejudices of the Hindoos.

The Board do not conceive that the latter of these motives for abstaining from interference in the arrangements of Jaggernaut, can either call for or warrant positions so general as those laid down in the Court's paragraph. The universality of the maxims which would exclude all interposition in those matters from the province of the magistrate, may be considered as flowing rather from a desire of disclaiming all connection between our Government and the religious establishments of the natives of India, (a principle in the policy and propriety of which the Board cannot acquiesce) than from a conviction of the danger of giving offence to the Hindoos, a danger against which the Board will be equally ready, with the Court, at all times to guard, by any course of proceeding that may be necessary for such purpose.

The Board conceive that even upon the subjects which your letter mentions, as particularly referable to the judicial determination of our established courts, cases may sometimes arise, in respect to which the interference of Government may be useful, as there must be many questions of the nature alluded to, upon which the sentence of the ordinary courts of justice would be much less satisfactory to the Hindoos than the decision of some of their own priests, or of the learned members of their own body especially selected for the occasion by the authority of the Governor General in Council; nor can the Board admit that the interference of Government in the religious concerns of the Hindoos, with a view to the public peace, "can only be necessary should the parties proceed to acts of open hostility against each other;" on the contrary, in a country in which the natives, differing widely among themselves on religious subjects, all concur in despising the religion of their rulers, and in which such feelings and prejudices operate more powerfully than in any other part of the world, it may at times become necessary to prevent the occurrence of religious feuds, or the growth of disaffection founded on religious pretences, by keeping a degree of influence in the hands of the civil power over those who have the direction of the establishments and institutions of the country.

It appears therefore to the Board to be impracticable to define the degree of interference which should be exercised by the Governor General in Council upon these subjects, by any precise rule which may be applicable to all times and circumstances, or to give any other instruction on this head, than that by which the expediency of refraining as much as possible from such interference, is pointed out as the principle by which the general conduct of the Government in this particular should be regulated.

The argument brought forward towards the conclusion of your letter against the continuance of the tax upon pilgrims, viz. that "an imposition formerly laid on the Hindoos for admission to a religious privilege, should not be continued by a government which knows that supposed privilege to be a delusion," does not appear to the Board to be well founded, there being no reason whatever for confining taxation to those customs and practices only which have originated in true opinions, or which are productive of real and substantial benefits. Neither are the Board prepared to concur in the position laid down by you in the same paragraph, that the principle "of disbursing out of the public treasury any thing towards the support of religious establishments, Hindoo or Mahomedan, beyond what their own endowments furnish," is objectionable, when they consider that the revenues by which that treasury is supplied, are wholly derived from persons of those religious persuasions.

The expressions in your letter, however, are somewhat ambiguous. If it is intended merely to state as a general principle, that it is better to leave to the Hindoos the administration of the funds appropriated to the endowment of their temples, the Board are fully prepared to acquiesce in that proposition; but if it is contended that the East India Company, in their government of the Provinces which they have acquired by cession or conquest, are at liberty to withhold a fair and adequate support to their religious establishments, because the people do not profess Christianity, the Board must object decidedly to any such doctrine. They conceive that it is at variance with the intention of the Legislature in vesting the supreme authority in India in the hands of the Court of Directors; and that the Company have virtually contracted an obligation, before they draw a single rupee of revenue from the country, to support and maintain on a proper footing, and under proper regulations, these establishments, which have immemorially been held in reverence and deemed sacred by their native subjects. As long as the East India Company are permitted to retain political power and authority over the British territories in India, their Directors will be held responsible for their adherence to those maxims of government on which the preservation of the national character for good faith, justice, and moderation, must in these countries mainly depend.

The Board have felt it incumbent upon them to detail thus fully and explicitly their sentiments on these topics, not only with reference to the subject more immediately under their consideration, as stated in your letter, and in the paragraph to which it adverts, but as applicable to similar matters, which have already been, or which may hereafter be submitted for their decision.

Extract

Extract REVENUE LETTER to Bengal; dated the 24th March 1809.

Para. 14. WE have perused the papers referred to in these paragraphs, detailing the measures you have adopted for collecting a tax on pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Jaggernaut, and for the management of the affairs of that establishment. Letter from, dated 15 May 1808
(39 a 42) Revenue of the Juggernaut Pagoda.

Dft. No. 33.

Inserted by the Board of Commissioners.

and it appears to us that the principles of the intended modifications of Regulation IV. A.D. 1806, as advised in the letter which we are now answering, are very judicious. It is undoubtedly desirable to avoid as much as possible the exercise of any controul over the management and concerns of the Temple, as our interference in such matters cannot but be at all times disagreeable to the feelings and prejudices of the Hindoos, and may occasionally furnish ground of jealousy and misrepresentation in regard to our views and intentions respecting their religion.

15. Upon the subject of the tax upon pilgrims resorting to Jaggernaut and to Allahabad, we agree in the sentiments stated in your Revenue Letter of the 21st August 1806, that "the revenue which may be raised from any source of that nature, can never be an object, compared with the high importance of consulting on all occasions the religious opinions and civil usages of the natives;" but that both the taxes above mentioned having been established during the Nawabs and the Marhatta governments, there does not appear to be any substantial objection to the continuance of those duties, under proper rules for their collection."

As proposed by the Court of Directors, but expunged by the Board of Commissioners.

It appears to us that your Regulation, the IVth, A. D. 1806, went too far in interfering in the interior economy of the Temple, and we are pleased to find that you had, subsequent to the promulgation of that Regulation, determined to restrict your interference to the preservation of the public peace, the protection of the pilgrims, and the collection of the tax imposed by Government. For a government which is not Hindoo to elect the priests who are to superintend the affairs of a Hindoo temple, or to exercise a controul over its ministers and officers, or to take the management of its funds, would seem to us to be a direct invasion of some of the most revered of the Hindoo institutions; and for a government professing Christianity to do those things, would be to act incompatible with its own principles. In order therefore to leave the Hindoos in perfect possession of their religious immunities and privileges, and the undisturbed enjoyment of their religious exercises, as well as to prevent our Government from interfering in matters which it cannot be proper or competent for that government to regulate; we desire that the exercise of your authority may extend only to objects which fall duly within the province of the magistrate; as the care of the police, the administration of justice, and the collection of such a tax as may be requisite for the due attainment of these ends; for it is not our opinion, whatever the example of preceding governments may have been, that the British Government ought to tax the Hindoos purely on a religious account, for instance, to make them pay merely for access to any of their places of devotion; and we therefore must approve of the suggestion contained in the Letter of the Board of Revenue of the 17th June 1806, to confine the interference of Government at Jaggernaut to the levy of a duty on pilgrims, in like manner as is done at Gyah and Allahabad; but the quantum of the tax ought to be fully sufficient to defray the expense incurred by Government for the establishment it shall maintain at Jaggernaut.

Extract REVENUE LETTER from Bengal; dated 30th December, 1809.

Para. 18. THE arrangements to which these paragraphs allude, have been formed into a Regulation* (Regulation IV. 1809) and copies of it have been already transmitted to your honourable Court. We have every reason to believe that the rules now established for the superintendence of the Temple of Jaggernaut, are perfectly satisfactory to the natives. The revenue derived from the tax on pilgrims, will form the subject of a future report. Letter to, dated 24 March 1809,
Paras. 14 and 15. Juggernaut
and Allahabad Tax on Pilgrims.

* page 31.

130. In continuation of the remarks contained in the 18th paragraph of this Dispatch, respecting the Temple of Jaggernaut, we beg leave to draw the attention of your honourable Court to the Proceedings of the annexed dates, which will inform your honourable Court of arrangements finally made for the collection of the tax on pilgrims.

Rev. Cons.
11th Feb. 1809.
17th March.
5th May.
4th August.

131. On the grounds stated by the Commissioners in Cuttack, we have deemed it advisable to abolish the appointment formerly held by a covenanted servant, of collector of the tax on pilgrims, and to appoint a person, not being in the service of the honourable Company, to that situation, with reduced allowances, and a reduced establishment.

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Rev. Cons. 15 Dec.
1810.

132. From the Commissioners letter recorded on the 4th August last, your honourable Court will learn, that the arrangements in question promise to be attended with substantial benefit to Government.

Extract REVENUE LETTER from Bengal; dated 12th February 1811.

Para. 65. THE proceedings of the annexed date contain our correspondence with Mr. Buller, the late Commissioner in Cuttack, regarding a very liberal offer made by Maha Rajah Sockmoy Roy, to contribute the sum of a lack and fifty thousand rupees for the construction of a road from Calcutta to the celebrated Temple of Juggernaut in the district of Cuttack. A road in that direction is an object highly desirable, considered only with respect to the reputed sanctity of the Temple, the great number of pilgrims who annually resort to it, and to the general convenience of the community. It is however still more essentially requisite in a military point of view, for the purpose of affording a free communication between the provinces immediately dependent on the presidency of Fort William, and the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George. Under these circumstances we doubt not that your honourable Court will contemplate with sentiments of great satisfaction the solicitude evinced by Rajah Sockmoy Roy, in the offer above noticed, to promote the public convenience. It is with concern we add that the Rajah died soon after he had paid the money, which he had proposed to contribute for the purpose above noticed, into the general treasury.

66. We have not yet determined on the arrangements, which it will be necessary to adopt for the construction of the road, nor can we at present state what expense must be incurred by Government, in addition to the amount contributed by Rajah Sockmoy Roy, on account of the execution of that work. Those points will however command our early attention.

Extract REVENUE LETTER to Bengal; dated 29th January 1812.

Letter from, dated 30 Dec. 1809.
(130 a 132.) Final arrangements
for the collection of the Tax on
Pilgrims resorting to the Temple
of Jaggernaut.

Para. 101. WE concur in the general tenour of the sentiments contained in paras. 76 a' 80 of your letter of the 15th September 1808, respecting the superintendence of the Temple of Jaggernaut and the management of the tax collected from pilgrims resorting thither. It is certainly equitable that Government shall be indemnified for the expense of supporting the Temple.

Extract REVENUE LETTER from Bengal; dated the 21st March 1812.

Para. 14. ON the grounds stated in a letter from the Board of Revenue, recorded on the Proceedings of the annexed date, we have authorized the disbursement of the sum of rupees 10,206, for the construction of a wall in the vicinity of the Temple of Jaggernaut in the district of Cuttack. The work was stated to be necessary for the purpose of preventing the pilgrims from forcing their way to the Temple, and by those means evading payment of the established tax.

Extract REVENUE LETTER to Bengal; dated 9th September 1812.

Letter from 12 Feb. 1811.
(165 a 166) Donation of Rajah
Sookmoy Roy towards the con-
struction of a Road from Cal-
cutta to the Temple of Jagger-
nauth.

Para. 56. WE have derived much satisfaction from your communication of the very liberal contribution of a lack and fifty thousand rupees paid by the late Rajah Sookmoy Roy, for the purpose of constructing a road from Calcutta to Jaggernaut. We trust that you will take proper measures for giving effect to the intentions of this public-spirited native; and that in the execution of the work, every attention will be paid to the wish of the donor, to have his name transmitted to posterity as the original promoter of so laudable an undertaking.

57. When arrangements have been made for the construction of the road, and the probable expense of the work has been ascertained, you will transmit the plan and estimate for our information.

Extract REVENUE LETTER to Bengal; dated 29th January 1813.

2. WE now proceed to reply to your letter of the 15th September 1808.

3. We were prevented from answering all the paragraphs of your letter in the Revenue Department, of the above-mentioned date, in the regular course of correspondence, by the loss of your Consultations on some of the subjects of which it treats, in one of the ships supposed to have gone down at sea in 1809. The chasm in your proceedings occasioned by that calamity, was supplied by the arrival of a fresh set in September last; and although on recurring to your letter, we now find that most of the topics to which it drew our attention, and which were not replied to in our dispatch in the Department of the ceded and conquered Provinces, dated 27th February 1810, have been finally decided upon in our intermediate correspondence, we shall again shortly advert to its contents.

(76 a 78.) Charges of the Temple of Jaggernaut; and receipts from the Tax on Pilgrims resorting thither. } 33. Have been replied to in Paras. 14 and 15 of our Revenue Letter, dated 24th March 1809.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 26th September 1805.

Late Commissioners in Cuttack, to George Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to Government, in the Judicial Department, Fort William.

Sir,

1. THE enclosed Petitions having been presented to us by the two principal native officers employed amongst the amla of the late Marhattah Government in Cuttack, and subsequently by us, we beg leave to submit them for the favourable consideration of the honourable the Vice President in Council.

2. It may be requisite to add our belief of the facts stated by the Petitioners; and that we consider them to be fully deserving of every attention which may be consistent with the Regulations of Government, and with the pleasure of the honourable the Vice President in Council.

Calcutta, } We have, &c. (Signed) George Harcourt,
24th Sept. 1805. } Col^l and late Comm^r for Cuttack.
J. Melvill, late Commander.

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PETITION of a Narindar Rae Sudur Kanoongoe, of the Province of Cuttack.

Presented to the Commissioners, on the 14th September 1805.

(After the usual Compliments.)

THE office of Sudur Kanoongoe of the province of Cuttack, has been hereditary in the family of your Petitioner for generations back; and your Petitioner has accordingly, with the usual establishment of his office, continued to discharge the duties of this situation since the conquest of the province by the British forces in the year 1211 Unlee hitherto. The judicial and revenue departments of the province having now been placed under distinct authorities, and the records of the latter having descended to your Petitioner in regular succession from his forefathers, with every necessary information connected with the Juma of the Mogulbundy and Gurjat territories, your Petitioner is led humbly to conceive that his services may be useful to the collector, until the final conclusion of the settlement of the province. Your Petitioner therefore requests that his office of Kanoongoe, with the establishment thereof, and whatever shall be deemed suitable, may be authorized and sanctioned until the settlement shall have been completed.

A true Translation. (Signed) J. Mac Innes,
Assistant.

PETITION of Gopal Pundit, Keeper of the Marhattah Records in the Province of Cuttack. Presented to the Commissioners on the 14th September 1805.

(After the usual Compliments.)

YOUR Petitioner begs leave humbly to state, that since the commencement of the Berar government, about 60 years ago in the province of Cuttack, he and his forefathers have held the office of keeper of the Marhatta Records under the said government. For the last 30 years your Petitioner by himself discharged this office, and has accordingly performed the duties thereof since the province became a part of the British possessions. Your Petitioner further humbly begs leave to bring to mind the assistance he has afforded in reducing to order the deranged records of the Marhatta Government, and in extracting from them information, which he presumes it will be confessed has been found of considerable use. His character in the province, the zeal with which he has discharged his duty to the British Government, and the service which he has rendered, by the ready communication of his extensive and intimate knowledge on all points connected with the province, are well known to you, and will he trusts procure to him the attention and favour of Government, more especially at his present advanced age. Your Petitioner in conclusion humbly begs that he may be continued in his office, and (with the usual establishment) directed to do the duties thereof under the collector.

A true Translation. (Signed) J. Mac Innes,
Assistant.

Ordered, That copies of the foregoing letter from the late commissioners in Cuttack, and of the petitions mentioned to accompany it, be transmitted to the Board of Revenue and to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, with directions to forward the petitions to the judge and collector of Cuttack, requiring them to report whether the petitioners can be conveniently employed in any situation on their respective establishments.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 21st November 1805.

THE Secretary lays before the Board the draft of a Regulation prepared in conformity to the provision contained in section 31, Regulation XII. 1805, for the collection of a tax on pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Juggernaut. The Vice President in Council observes, that the above-mentioned Regulation will immediately be taken into consideration, and

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and that it will hereafter be recorded, with such modifications as may appear to be proper. In the meantime the Vice President in Council is pleased to depute Mr. James Hunter to officiate for the present as collector of the tax on pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Jaggernaut.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following letter to Mr. Hunter :

To James Hunter, Esq.

Sir,

I AM directed to acquaint you, that the honourable the Vice President in Council has been pleased to constitute an office, under the appellation of the Office of Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Jaggernaut, and to appoint you for the present to officiate in that capacity.

2. Enclosed you will receive an extract from a Regulation, which has been prepared for the collection of the tax on pilgrims, and for the maintenance of good order, regularity and tranquillity in the interior of the Temple, and in the town of Jaggernautporee and its dependencies; and which will hereafter be printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793, with such modifications as, on a further consideration of the subject, may appear to Government to be advisable.

3. In the meantime you are desired to make the necessary arrangements for collecting the tax on pilgrims, at the rate specified in the accompanying draft.

4. The Vice President in Council likewise desires that you will make it an object of your particular attention, to establish such rules respecting the admission of pilgrims to the Temple, as may be best calculated to preserve good order, and prevent accidents, on the principles stated in the draft of the Regulation now transmitted to you.

5. The Vice President in Council desires that you will submit to him, as soon after you shall have taken charge of your office as may be practicable, the draft of any rules which you would recommend to be adopted in addition to, or on modification of the provisions contained in the enclosed rules, being particularly careful, in any suggestions which you may offer to Government on this subject, to attend to the religious opinions of the Hindoos, and to the particular institutions (so far as they are known) of the Temple of Jaggernaut.

6. You will direct your early attention to the establishments which it may be necessary to maintain for the collection of the tax, and will submit to Government a statement of the officers who you may deem it necessary to employ for that purpose, and of the allowances which it may be proper to grant to them respectively.

7. You will concert with the magistrate of Cuttack, the measures necessary to be adopted for the maintenance of the general peace and tranquillity of the town of Jaggernautporee and its dependencies, under the provisions contained in sections 23 and 24 of the accompanying draft.

8. Until the proposed Regulation shall have been formally passed into a law, you will correspond direct with the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber, }
21st November 1805. }

(Signed) G. Dowdeswell,
Secretary to Government, Rev^e Depart.

(No. 13.)

EXTRACT Bengal Public Consultations, the 29th November 1805.

Acting Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Jaggernaut, to George Dowdeswell, Esq.
Secretary to Government, in the Revenue Department.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, with its enclosure, and in compliance with the 6th paragraph to acquaint you, that for the present, the Establishment enumerated in enclosure (A.) will be necessary for the due collection of the tax on pilgrims to the Temple at Jaggernautporee.

2. I therefore hope it will meet the approbation of the honourable the Vice President in Council, and that I may be permitted to entertain those servants to whose names a (*) is attached, immediately, as they cannot be procured at Poorshootom Poonee.

3. The above-mentioned Establishment may hereafter, upon enquiry, be encreased or reduced as may appear necessary.

4. I have also the honour to inclose a list (B.) of Stationary and other articles, of which those bearing a (*) are not procurable at the station of Pooree.

5. I trust I shall be able to reach that place on or about the 10th of January 1806, and beg to be honoured with instructions regarding the necessary cutcherries.

I have the honour, &c.

Calcutta, }
28th November 1805. }

(Signed) J. Hunter,
Acting Collector of Tax.

(A.)—LIST of Amla for collecting the Tax on Pilgrims resorting to the Temple at Juggernautpooree.

(No. 14.)

	At the Athara Nalla.	At Lokhnat.	Total.	Monthly Allowance. Sa. Rs.
Darogha - - - - -	1	-	1	150
Naeb D° - - - - -	-	1	1	50
English Writer - - - - -	*1	-	1	80
D° - D° - - - - -	*1	-	1	40
Persian Writers - - - - -	3	1	4	80
Poona D° - - - - -	3	1	4	40
Khazanchee - - - - -	1	-	1	50
Naeb D° - - - - -	-	1	1	15
Potadars - - - - -	1	1	2	20
Record Keeper - - - - -	*1	-	1	30
Moonshee - - - - -	*1	-	1	40
Nazir - - - - -	*1	-	1	16
Naeb D° - - - - -	*1	-	1	8
Chuprassees - - - - -	*10	-	10	40
Peeadas - - - - -	6	4	10	30
Dufturees - - - - -	*1	*1	2	18
Sweeper - - - - -	1	-	1	3
Funash - - - - -	*1	-	1	4
Bihister - - - - -	1	-	1	5
Country Paper, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	40
Sicca Rupees - - -			-	759

(Signed) J. H.

A. C.

(B.)—LIST of Stationary and other Articles necessary for the use of the Office of the Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Juggernaut.

(No. 15.)

*4 Writing tables,	3 Dozen pencils,
*1 Set of pigeon holes,	6 Slates and pencil,
*6 Chairs,	12 Blank books of sizes,
2 Stools of English Writers,	24 Long narrow check-books for tickets to be given to each pilgrim,
*1 Treasure chest,	12 Penknives,
*1 Smaller ditto for Ghat Lokhnat,	6 Paper weights,
2 Book shelves,	12 Papers of sand,
2 Boxes for native records,	60 Sticks of sealing wax,
*6 Office boxes,	4 Wafer seals,
*6 Carpets for respectable natives to be seated on,	1 Seal for official letters,
*1 Office seal as collector,	6 Rulers,
*1 Ditto as Assistant Magistrate,	6 Inkstands,
*1 Inkholder for ditto,	6 Sand boxes,
Copies of the Regulations,	6 Pair of scissars,
The Calcutta Gazette,	2 Pair large ditto,
2 Small bells,	50 Bundles of red tape,
10 Chuprasses and belts.	6 Bottles of India rubber,
	24 Papers of black ink-powder,
1 Ream of folio paper,	12 Papers of red ditto,
1 Ditto medium ditto,	6 Erasing knives,
5 Ditto foolscap,	6 Paper cutters,
2 Ditto quarto post,	500 Quills,
5 Quires blotting paper,	6 Bundles of pounce,
12 Canisters of waters,	1 Map of the Province of Kutuk, if pro- curable.

(Signed)

J. H.

A. C.

Proceedings
of the
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the Temple of
Juggernaut.

1 Writer - - - 70.
1 Record keeper 30.
1 Moonshy - - 30.
Jemmadar - - 10.
Peons, 10 - - - 40.
1 Duftry - - - 6.
2 Writing Tables.
6 Chairs.
1 large Treasury
Chest.
1 small ditto.
2 Boxes for Records
10 Chuprases and
Belts.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letter to the Acting Collector:

To the Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut.

Sir,

I AM directed by the honourable the Vice President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, with its enclosures.

The Vice President in Council has been pleased to authorize you to entertain the establishment specified in the margin, to assist you in the collection of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut.

3. You are likewise authorized to furnish yourself with the several articles detailed in the margin, submitting to Government a statement of the actual expense which may be incurred on that account.

4. Seals of office will be prepared under the inspection of the Secretary, and forwarded to you from the Presidency.

5. The Committee of Stationary will be directed to furnish you with such articles of Stationary as they may deem necessary for the use of your office, you will accordingly transmit your indent to the Committee.

6. The Vice President in Council is not aware that any necessity can exist for any disbursements in addition to those above stated; at all events it appears to the Vice President in Council to be proper to suspend his sanction for incurring any further expense until you shall have actually taken charge of the office, and shall be able to state from experience what further expense may be indispensably necessary.

7. Adverting to the remark contained in the last paragraph of your letter, that you expect to arrive at Juggernaut about the 10th of January, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Vice President in Council considers it to be highly desirable that you should expedite your journey to Cuttack, and that he is not aware of any circumstances which should protract your arrival at that place to so distant a period; I am accordingly directed to desire that you will proceed by Dawk to Juggernaut, as soon after the receipt of this letter as may be practicable.

8. You will report, on your arrival at Juggernaut, what arrangement you would propose to be adopted with regard to the cutcherries required for the collection of the duties.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber,
the 29th November 1805.

(Signed) G. Dowdeswell,
Secretary to the Government, Revenue Department.

Resolutions:

(No. 16. A.)

Ordered, That the Committees of Stationary be directed to furnish Mr. James Hunter, the Acting Collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, with such articles of stationary as they may deem necessary for the use of his office.

(Signed) G. Dowdeswell,
Secretary.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 5th December 1805.

(No. 32.)

Acting Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to George Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to Government, in the Revenue Department.

Sir,

Par. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, and to acquaint you that I shall entertain the persons therein named, as they must be procured in Calcutta. The 2d English writer, however, seems to be necessary, as not only the office is a new one, which will probably require a good deal of English correspondence and accounts, but it would be a serious inconvenience were I to be deprived of my writer's services by sickness, which will not be improbable; and at Juggernautpoore another English writer (to supply his place temporarily, in the event of such an accident) is not to be found, unless I may be allowed one from the magistrate's cutcherry. I had also intended, as the office was new, to divide my time between Ghat Athara Nala and Ghat Lokhnat, for which purpose I propose an establishment of two dufitures, with four writing tables and a few office boxes, for the carriage of my letters, &c. from one cutcherry to the other. Should the honourable the Vice President deem this advisable, I trust the expense will be admitted.

I have, &c.

Calcutta,
4th Dec. 1805.

(Signed) J. Hunter,
Collector.

Ordered, That the Acting Collector be informed that the Vice President in Council does not think it advisable to authorize him to incur any further expense on account of the tax on pilgrims, until he shall have arrived at Juggernaut, and commenced the duty.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 19th December 1805.

Acting Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to Government, in the Revenue Department.

Sir,

Par. 1. I HAVE to request you will obtain the sanction of the honourable the Vice President in Council for my drawing the sum of sicca rupees (1,000) one thousand, on account, to enable me to make the advances required by my Amla, for their expenses to Juggernaut, and for the purchase and carriage of the office desks, &c.

2. I have further to request that I may be permitted to draw my allowances as Register of Poornea from the treasury at Juggernautpooree.

I have the honour, &c.

Calcutta,
14th Dec. 1805.

(Signed) J. Hunter,
Acting Collector of Tax on Pilgrims.

No. 7.
Proceedings
of the
Bengal Government
respecting
the Temple
Juggernaut.

(No. 29.)

The following Resolution was passed on the 17th instant.

The Vice President in Council directs that an order be granted in favour of Mr. James Hunter, on the general treasury, for the sum of rupees 1,000, on account of the establishment and contingencies of the office of collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut.

Ordered, That an extract from the Resolutions be sent to the public department, that the order on the treasury may thence be issued. The Vice President in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. Hunter to draw the salary receivable by him as Register of the Zillah Court at Poorneah, from the treasury of the Collector of Cuttack.

Ordered, That the Board of Revenue be directed to issue the necessary orders to the collector for the payment of Mr. Hunter's salary from the date of his appointment to that situation.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 30th January 1806.

ON the 23d instant a Petition was read from Mosar Pundit, Juggernaut Rajekowar, and Sewajee Enties, stating that they had been employed on the part of Government at Cuttack, for the purpose of discharging and conducting the religious duties of that place, and that all the monies allowed them in the preceding year, were applied to the use of the religious sanctuaries at Juggernaut; that during the four months of the present year nothing whatever has been paid to them for the same purpose, which has compelled them to borrow; that grain is now cheap, which renders purchasing very advisable; that delay will enhance the price, and occasion great loss to Government, and want to themselves; and praying that the necessary orders for the usual expenses of the Tacoor, &c. at Juggernaut may be issued to the collector.

In consequence of the above representation, the Acting Collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, was authorized, on the above-mentioned date, to make such advances of cash as might appear to be necessary for the support of the Temple, and for the maintenance of its ministers and officers, and as might be conformable to former established usages.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Council, February 6th, 1806.

Acting Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to George Dowdeswell, Esquire, Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that after making the necessary enquiries and arrangements for the collection of the tax on pilgrims, I have this day, in consequence of your letter of the 2d instant, stationed Gopal Pundit as Darogha at Ghat Athara Nala, and Naimdur Rac as Darogha at Ghat Lokhnat, with the under-mentioned Amla attached to their respective Kuchihrees, without which it appears impracticable that they should be able to do their duties, and I therefore hope it will meet the sanction of the honourable the Vice President in Council; viz.

At Ghat Athara Nala:

- 1 Peshkar.
- 3 Persian and Ooreea Mohurrurs.
- 1 Treasurer, who will also have charge of the Sudder Treasury.
- 1 Poldar, and
- 1 Persian and Ooreea Mohurrur, } for Sudder Treasury.

At Ghat Lokhnat:

- 1 Peshkar.
- 2 Persian and Ooreea Mohurrurs.
- 1 Treasurer's Naib.
- 1 Poldar, and
- 1 Persian and Ooreea Mohurrur, } for - - D°.

I shall very shortly do myself the honour of proposing the allowances which may appear proper for the Amla above mentioned, as also for the under-mentioned additional Amla, whom

(No. 29.)

(No. 26.)

No. 7.
Proceedings
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whom I have found necessary for my own Kuchiharee, until I may be honoured with the orders of the honourable the Vice President in Council at the Sudder Kuchihree:—

1 Peskhar, 5 Persian and Ooreea Mohurrurs, and 1 Sweeper.

3d. For the present, each Punda (or person who conducts the pilgrims) or pilgrim, if he have no conductor, on arriving at the Ghat, and paying the established fees, receives a certificate from the Darogha, which is lodged by the Punda or pilgrim at the Sudder Kuchihree, and there exchanged for another bearing my signature (the seal will be added when it arrives;) without producing which, or proving to the satisfaction of the Purchas that he lives within Purykosee, or fifteen miles of Poree, those people being in the habit of visiting the Pagoda almost daily, he is not permitted to enter the Pagoda, nor to make dursun.

4th. I take the liberty of proposing that the above-mentioned certificates be printed, with vacancies for the pilgrims names, according to a form which I shall, if the plan be approved of, forward for the inspection of Government, and until then, the number of Mohurrurs whom I have employed cannot be dispensed with, and must even be increased during the times of the Jatrees or festivals.

5. In answer to the 7th paragraph of your letter of the 21st November and 9th paragraph of the Regulation, I beg leave to state, that I called upon the Magistrate of Kutuk, and shewed him my instructions; as he declined giving me any orders respecting my conduct as his assistant, I have been necessitated to commence my duty without the aid of the police officers.

6. (Para. 7th of Regulation.) I beg to be informed, whether it is my duty to ascertain what are the usual fees of the officers of the Temple, as it will require some days to do it with correctness.

7. I have repaired the old Marhatta Kuchihree at Ghat Athara Nala for Gopal Pundit's office, built a small temporary Chhupper at Ghat Lokhnat for Narindur Rae, and am repairing a building belonging to Government, near the Pagoda, for my own Kuchihree.

8. I have therefore to request the sanction of Government to the expense, in order that my bill may be audited when presented.

9. I have not been able to procure a dufturee for six rupees per month, as directed in your letter of the 21st November, and request I may be permitted to engage one at eight rupees.

10. I shall shortly be able to give the necessary information respecting Kuchihrees, the present ones not being at all fit for the required uses.

I have, &c.

Juggernaut,

(Signed)

J. Hunter,

22d January 1806.

Acting Collector of Tax on Pilgrims.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letter to the Acting Collector of the Tax on pilgrims.

To the Acting Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut.

Sir,

(No. 27.)

I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 22d ultimo.

2. The Governor General in Council authorizes you to entertain the officers mentioned in the 1st and 2d paragraphs of your letter, to assist you in the conduct of the duties of your office; but you are desired to state, without loss of time, the allowances which you would propose to be granted to those officers respectively.

3. The Governor General in Council approves your proposition for printing the certificates required for the admission of pilgrims, you are accordingly desired to furnish the form of a certificate, and to state the number which will be wanted in the first instance, when the necessary orders for printing them will be issued.

4. On the publication of the Regulation regarding the Temple of Juggernaut (which will shortly be issued) the magistrate will of course conform to the provision contained in it regarding the police in the vicinity of the Temple.

5. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that it will be in every point of view advisable to ascertain the fees hitherto received by the minister and officers of the Temple. It will be determined, by a clause in the Regulation, whether such fees are to be paid separately, or whether they are to be included in the tax leviable from the pilgrims on the part of Government, and proportionable allowances assigned to the officers from the public treasury.

6. You will submit a bill for the expense incurred in the repair of the buildings mentioned in the 7th paragraph of your letter, for the consideration of Government.

7. Under the circumstances stated by you, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to fix the wages of your duftory at eight rupees per month.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber,
6th February 1806.

(Signed) G. Dowdeswell,
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Council, February 13th, 1806.

Acting Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to George Dowdeswell, Esq.
Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th January, and to acquaint you, that my treasury is as yet in its infancy, and unable to answer the demands that will be made against it, in consequence of your letter; I therefore take the liberty of requesting that the Collector of Kutuk may be directed to answer my draft upon him for any amount under 20,000 rupees, which I may find indispensably necessary to make up the deficiency of my treasury.

I request also that the Collector of Kutuk may be directed to correspond with me, and to furnish me with copies of any papers relating to the Temple, which I may have occasion for, from among the records of his office.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. Hunter,
Acting Collector.

Juggernaut,
1st February 1806.

No. 7.
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the Temple of
Juggernaut.

(No. 39.)

Acting Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to G. Dowdeswell, Esq.
Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the honourable the Vice President in Council, that I have held proceedings against Dyancedhee Gunes, a Purharee, for receiving two gold mohurs and seven rupees from Nourung Lal Jatree and three Barung Jatrees, without the knowledge of the collector, and that he confesses having done so, but pleads as his excuse that no other person of his description presented petitions for leave to take presents.

One mohur has been expended on Bhog, or holy food, presented to the god; and I have directed the rest to be lodged in the treasury, until I receive the orders of Government.

3. I have also taken the liberty of suspending Dianeedee Gunes from his functions until then.

4. Having only received one petition to take a present, since the publication of the Orders of Government on the subject, I suspect that an immense number of the conductors of pilgrims will be found to have infringed the order, I have therefore in a former letter of this day's date, taken the liberty of recommending fines, instead of dismissal from office, as an adequate punishment, and which will not effect the established duties of the Temple.

I have the honour to be,

(Signed)

J. Hunter,
Acting Collector of Tax.

Juggernaut,
3d February 1806.

Acting Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to J. Dowdeswell, Esq.
Secretary of the Government, in the Revenue Department, Fort William.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that for these two days past, the crowd has been increasing considerably at Ghatathara Nala, and on going to the spot yesterday evening, I found it necessary to station four Bat Peadas at that Ghat.

2. Bat Peadas are road peons, who were formerly employed by the Marhatta Government to prevent accidents, and also to act as a check upon the Pundas and Purharees, for the purpose of preventing their bringing Lal Jatrees under the appearance of Kungals; and these persons are the more necessary, as very few pilgrims indeed have passed, who were not called Kungals, both by their conductors and by themselves, until upon enquiry many of them proved Lal Jarees, and paid accordingly.

3. It appears proper that some punishment should attach to a Punda, who knowingly attempts to deceive the officers of Government in the above respects.

4. As the punishment attached to taking presents from pilgrims, without the knowledge of the Collector, viz. dismissal from their employment, appears as if it will deprive the Pagoda of the services of numbers of Pundas and Purharees, who are indispensably necessary for the interior duties of the Temple; I take the liberty therefore of recommending that fines, under the controul of Government, or of the Board of Revenue, be substituted in its stead.

5. In explanation of the above paragraph, I beg leave to state, that the only present for which I received an argee, was, on the 25th January, presented by Demra Beesee Purharee, for permission to receive four annas from a Lal Jatree.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. Hunter,
Acting Collector of Tax.

Juggernaut,
3d February 1806.

No. 7.
Proceedings
of the
Bengal Government
respecting
the Temple of
Juggernaut.

(No. 33.)

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letter to the Acting Collector at Juggernaut.

To the Collector of Juggernaut.

Sir,

I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the following Letters from you :

1. Letter, 1st instant.
2. D^o - - 3d D^o.

2. The Board of Revenue will be directed to grant an assignment in your favour, for the sum of rupees 10,000, or for such part of that amount as may be indispensably required on account of the expenses of the Temple of Juggernaut. Adverting to the information contained in one of your letters of the 3d instant, respecting the large concourse of pilgrims assembling at Juggernaut, the Governor General in Council concludes that you cannot have occasion for a larger sum from the treasury of the Collector than that above specified.

3. It was not intended by the draft of the Rules transmitted to you on the 21st November last, that every person who might receive presents from the pilgrims, without duly notifying them to the Collector, should be dismissed without reserve from his office, but only that he should be liable to dismissal, if the circumstances of the case should appear to warrant that punishment. The Governor General in Council will probably deem it expedient to make further provisions for cases of that nature, in the regulation now in consideration.

4. With respect to the case of Dyaneedhee Gunes, the Governor General in Council has pleased to authorize you to restore him to the situation heretofore held by him.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber,
February 13th, 1806.

(Signed) *G. Dowdeswell*,
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Ordered, That the Board of Revenue be desired to grant an assignment on the Collector of Cuttack, in favour of Mr. G. Hunter, the Acting Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut for the sum of 10,000 rupees, or for such part of that amount as Mr. Hunter may indispensably require on account of the Temple at Juggernaut.

(No. 50.)

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 20th February 1806.

To G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department,
Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose my Treasury Account, from the 23d till the 31st January, and a List of the Number, Description, &c. of Pilgrims permitted to pass between the 22d and 31st January.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Juggernaut,
8th February 1806.

(Signed) *J. Hunter*,
Acting Collector of Tax.

No. 51.—TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Office of Collector of Tax on Pilgrims,
for the Month of January 1806.

Month. - - Date	NAMES of the G H A T S.	Denomination of Pilgrims.	Number of Pilgrims.	Each paying.		TOTAL.
				S ^a R ^s	S ^a R ^s . Ans. Ps.	S ^a R ^s . An ^s . P ^s
January 23.	Athara Nala - - - Lokhnat - - -	Bhurung - - - - - -	5 - - -	2 - - -	10 - - -	10 - - -
- - - 24.	Athara - - - Nala - - - Lokhnat - - -	Lall - - - Bhurung - - - D ^o - - -	2 3 6	10 2 2	20 6 12	38 - - -
- - - 25.	{ Athara - - - Nala - - - Lokhnat - - -	{ Lall - - - Bhurung - - - Lall - - - Bhurung - - -	3 21 6 10	10 2 6 2	30 42 36 20	128 - - -
- - - 26.	{ Athara - - - Nala - - - Lokhnat - - -	{ Lall - - - Bhurung - - - - - -	1 36 - - -	10 2 - - -	10 72 - - -	82 - - -
- - - 27.	{ Athara - - - Nala - - - Lokhnat - - -	{ Lall - - - Bhurung - - - - - -	1 13 - - -	10 2 - - -	10 26 - - -	36 - - -
- - - 28.	{ Athara - - - Nala - - - Lokhnat - - -	{ Lall - - - Bhurung - - - - - -	8 7 - - -	10 2 - - -	80 14 - - -	94 - - -
- - - 29.	{ Athara - - - Nala - - - Lokhnat - - -	{ Lall - - - Bhurung - - - - - -	3 21 2	10 2 2	30 42 4	76 - - -
- - - 30.	{ Athara - - - Nala - - - Lokhnat - - -	{ Lall - - - Bhurung - - - D ^o - - -	6 22 2	10 2 2	60 40 4	108 - - -
- - - 31.	{ Athara - - - Nala - - - - - - Lokhnat - - -	{ Lall - - - Bhurung - - - Lall - - - Bhurung - - -	22 212 1 2	10 2 6 2	220 424 6 4	654 - - -
TOTAL S ^a Rupees - -						1,226 - - -

Juggernaut,
1st February 1806. }

E. E.

(Signed)

J. Hunter,

Act^s Collector of Tax.

No. 52.—ABSTRACT DAILY ACCOUNT OF PILGRIMS resorting to Juggernaut, from the 22d to the 31st January 1806.

Month. - - - Date.	NAMES of the G H A T S.	Number of Rauwars.	Number of Pilgrims.	Tee.	Kungah.	Dese.	Byragus, &c.	By Order of the Governor General.	Paying Duty.	Lall.	Under the charge of Punda.	Under the charge of Pucharee.	S ² R ² . An ² . P ² .	S ² R ² . An ² . P ² .	TOTAL.
January - 22.	Athara Nala - Lokhnat - TOTAL -	6 - 6	96 - 96	96 - 96	70 - 70	- - -	26 - 26	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	S ² R ² . An ² . P ² . - - -	- - -	- - -
- - - 23.	Athara Nala - Lokhnat - TOTAL -	9 3 12	120 5 125	115 5 120	97 2 99	- - -	18 3 21	- - -	5 - 5	- - -	5 - 5	- - -	10 - 10	- - -	10 - 10
- - - 24.	Athara Nala - Lokhnat - TOTAL -	17 3 20	226 12 238	221 6 227	207 - 207	14 6 20	- - -	- - -	5 6 11	2 - 2	- - -	- - -	6 12 18	- - -	26 12 38
- - - 25.	Athara Nala - Lokhnat - TOTAL -	23 3 26	214 18 232	190 2 192	161 1 162	29 - 29	- 1 1	- - -	24 16 40	3 6 9	- 6 6	11 - 11	42 20 62	- - -	72 56 128
- - - 26.	Athara Nala - Lokhnat - TOTAL -	37 1 38	378 2 380	341 2 343	339 - 339	2 - 2	- 2 2	- - -	37 - 37	1 - 1	- - -	36 - 36	72 - 72	- - -	82 - 82

January - 27.	Athara Nala -	-	-	21	253	239	236	3	-	-	14	1	1	-	10	-	13	10	3	26	-	36	-
	Lokhnat -	-	-	2	8	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL -	-	-	23	261	247	236	3	8	-	14	1	1	-	10	-	13	10	3	26	-	36	-
- - - 28.	Athara Nala -	-	-	27	251	236	179	57	-	-	15	8	-	8	80	-	7	4	3	14	-	94	-
	Lokhnat -	-	-	1	13	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL -	-	-	28	264	249	192	57	-	-	15	8	-	8	80	-	7	4	3	14	-	94	-
- - - 29.	Athara Nala -	-	-	23	394	370	354	16	-	-	24	3	-	3	30	-	21	3	18	42	-	72	-
	Lokhnat -	-	-	6	18	16	1	6	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	-	4	-
	TOTAL -	-	-	39	412	386	355	22	9	-	26	3	-	3	30	-	23	3	20	46	-	76	-
- - - 30.	Athara Nala -	-	-	20	344	316	313	3	-	-	28	6	-	6	60	-	22	4	18	44	-	104	-
	Lokhnat -	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	-	4	-
	TOTAL -	-	-	21	346	316	313	3	-	-	30	6	-	6	60	-	24	4	20	48	-	108	-
- - - 31.	Athara Nala -	-	-	30	502	268	256	-	12	-	234	22	1	21	220	-	212	10	202	424	-	644	-
	Lokhnat -	-	-	7	42	39	22	4	13	-	3	1	-	1	6	-	2	-	2	4	-	10	-
	TOTAL -	-	-	37	544	307	278	4	25	-	237	23	1	22	226	-	214	10	204	428	-	654	-

E. E.

(Signed)

J. Hunter,

Acting Collector of Tax.

Juggernaut, }
1st February 1806. }

No. 7.
Proceedings
of the
Bengal Government
respecting
the Temple of
Jaggernaut.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 27th February 1806.

Extract of Governor General's Minute; dated 27th February 1806.

THE Governor General proposes the following appointment:

Mr. James Hunter to be Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Jaggernaut.

Ordered, That the appointment of Mr. Hunter be issued from this Department.

(No. 18.)

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 6th March 1806.

(No. 51.)

Collector of Tax at Jaggernaut, to George Dowedswell, Esquire, Secretary to Government, in the Revenue Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and in answer to the second paragraph, to acquaint you, that since writing my former letter I have found it necessary to make a few trifling alterations in my establishments, which will I hope meet the approbation of the honourable the Governor General in Council.

2. The alterations are contained in the accompanying list (A.) which also contains the allowances, which I take the liberty of proposing for my Amla.

3. In compliance with the third paragraph, I have the honour to enclose forms of Certificates to be printed, each having six inches of blank paper under the printing for the insertion of each pilgrim's name; and to acquaint you that the number of each, will probably be expended in six months, is as follows:

Shoomarees, or Certificates	- - - - -	1,00,000
Reemannas, or Passes	- - - - -	1,00,000
Khulas Chitthees	- - - - -	1,30,000

4. I have the pleasure to enclose a bill (B.) for the temporary building at Ghat Lokhnat, and will forward bills for the repairs of the other Kuchihrees as soon as they are finished, which will be very shortly.

5. I beg also to submit my bill (C.) for the articles procured, in compliance with your letter of the 29th November 1805, amounting to sicca rupees 497; and to acquaint you that I have paid to the Collector of Kutuck sicca rupees 1,000, on account of that sum advanced to me while in Calcutta.

6. I beg to be informed whether the Salaries of my Amla are to be paid by me, or by the Collector of Kutuk.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Jaggernaut, }
19th Feb. 1806. }

(Signed) J. Hunter,
Acting Collector Tax.

(No. 52.)

(A.)—LIST of Amla attached to the Sudder Kuchihree, &c.

	Monthly Allowance.	Date of Appointment.	REMARKS.
	Sa. Rs.		
1 English Writer - - -	70	13 Dec. 1805	By order of Government.
1 Peshkar - - -	50	- - -	Ditto.
1 Moonshee - - -	30	7 Jan. 1806	Ditto.
1 Serishtadar - - -	30	6 Dec. 1805	Ditto.
2 Persian Mohurrurs, at } 20/ each - - - }	40	20 Jan. 1806	Ditto.
1 Head Ooreea Mohurrar -	20	20 - D°	Ditto.
2 Ooreea and Persian D°, } at 20/ each - - - }	40	20 - D°	Ditto.
1 Treasurer - - -	50	20 - D°	Ditto.
1 Persian Mohurrer for D°	15	18 Feb. D°	Appointed on the removal of the Treasurer to the Sudder Kuchihree, and the abolition of the Naib Treasurer appointed by order of Government.
1 Dufturee - - -	8	- - -	
1 Juma'dar - - -	10	4 Dec. 1805	Ditto.
4 Chuprasses, at 4/ each -	16	1 - D°	Ditto.
6 D° - D° - - -	24	4 - D°	Ditto.
1 Sweeper - - -	3	8 Feb. D°	Ditto.

(Signed) J. H.
Acting Collector Tax.

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ATHARA NALA GHAT.

	Monthly Allowance.	Date of Appointment.	REMARKS.
	Sa. Rs.		
1 Darogah - - -	100	16 Jan. 1806	By order of Government.
1 Peshkar - - -	25	20 - D° -	- - - Ditto.
3 Persian Mohurrurs, at 20 each - - -	60	20 - D° -	- - - Ditto.
1 Murhuttee Neavees -	15	11 Feb. D°	{ At the Darogah's request, Murhuttee being the character in which he transacts business.
1 Persian Mohurrur, at Koomarpara - -	15	17 D° -	
3 Bat peadas at the Ghat, at 3 each - - -	9	{ On the 3d Feb. 2; on the 11th, D°	{ Four by order of Government, the other two found requisite for the Phandeas or inferior Ghats, at which Pilgrims are not allowed to enter.
3 Ditto - at Phandeas, Hoolhoolea, Baloozhat, Khundeeabund, at 3 ea. }	9	- - -	
1 Potdar - - -	6	20 Jan. 1806	By order of Government.
1 Mohurrur - - -	12	20 - D° -	- - - Ditto.
1 Dufturbund - - -	3	11 Feb. D° -	The Darogahs request for one, one appearing reasonable.

(Signed) J. H.
Acting Collector Tax.

LOKHNAT GHAT.

	Monthly Allowance.	Date of Appointment.	REMARKS.
	Sa. Rs.		
1 Darogah - - -	80	16 Jan. 1806	By order of Government.
1 Peshkar - - -	25	20 - D° -	- - - Ditto.
2 Mohurrurs, at 20 each -	40	20 - D° -	- - - Ditto.
1 Naib Treasurer - - -	25	20 - D° -	Abolished on the 17th Feb. 1806.
1 Potdar - - -	6	20 - D° -	By order of Government.
1 Mohurrur - - -	12	20 - D° -	- - - Ditto.
1 Dufturbund - - -	3	11 Feb. D° -	As at Ghat Athara Nala.
1 Bat peada at Ghat - -	3	11 - D° -	-
3 D° at Phandeas, Lokhnat, Mungla Ghat, and Machjan, at 3 each - }	9	11 - D°	{ To prevent Pilgrims from entering at those roads, and thereby escaping the duties.
1 D° at Dantkatheea -	3	17 - D° -	

(Signed) J. H.
Acting Collector Tax.

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Jaggernaut

(B.)—CHARGES incurred for making the Kuchinree at Ghat Lokhnat.

	A ^t .	R ^s .	A ^s .	G ^d .
To 582 Bamboos	11	15	14	
- 14 Posts	4	6	—	
- 23 Phuruns of Grass	10	12	10	
- 79 Ghuramies	7	6	10	
- 7 Carpenters	—	14	—	
- 10,000 Kuttahs of String	1	—	—	
- 9½ Tuttybunds	—	10	—	
- 4 Persons, for trying the grass and assisting the Ghuramies	—	6	—	
- 4 Thillias	—	1	—	
- 2 Mats	—	6	—	
Total A ^t Rupees	37	13	14	
or Sicca Rupees	35	3	6	

(Signed) *Kewul Ram,*
Acting Darogha.

(Nurinder Rae being absent on account of his health.)

(Signed) *J. Hunter,*
Acting Collector Tax.

(No. 54)

(C.)—The Honourable Company - - - Dr.

	S ^t	R ^s .	A ^s .	P ^s .
To 2 Writing Tables	160	—	—	
- 6 Chairs	30	—	—	
- 1 large teak wood Treasure Chest bound with iron	70	—	—	
- 1 smaller D ^o for Ghat Lokhnat	25	—	—	
- 2 Record Boxes	28	—	—	
- 10 Chuprases and Belts	32	—	—	
- - Carriage of Writing Tables from Calcutta	65	—	—	
- - Carriage of 6 Chairs from Kutuck	1	—	—	
- - D ^o of Record Boxes from Calcutta	27	—	—	
- - A Box of Stationary	8	—	—	
- - Carriage of D ^o from Calcutta	26	—	—	
- 1 small Treasure Chest for Ghat Athara Nala, the Sudder Treasury being removed to the Sudder Kuchehree	25	—	—	
Total S ^t Rupees	497	—	—	

Juggernaut, }
19 Feb. 1806. }

(Signed) *J. Hunter,*
Acting Collector Tax.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letter to the Collector of Tax at Juggernaut.

(No. 55)

To the Collector of the Tax on the Pilgrims at Juggernaut.

I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 10th ultimo, with its enclosure.

2. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction for the present the revised establishment recommended by you for the collection of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, as specified in the statement submitted with your letter.

3. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the allowances of your officers, should be paid by yourself, and not by the collector of Cuttuck.

4. You are authorized to charge in your accounts, the expense incurred by you in the repair of the cutcherry at Ghaut Lokhnat amounting to sicca rupees 35. 3. 6.

5. You are likewise authorized to charge in your accounts the expense incurred by you on account of contingencies, being sicca rupees 497.

6. Previously to ordering the different certificates required by you to be printed, the Governor General in Council desires that you will furnish him with the necessary explanation respecting those certificates respectively; stating particularly the places at which they are to be issued, with such other information as may enable the Governor General

General in Council to judge in what manner this branch of the business is to be conducted, you are desired to furnish the information here required, as soon as circumstances will conveniently permit.

Council Chamber,
6th March 1806.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) G. Dowdeswell,
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

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(No. 18.)

Extract Bengal Revenue Consultations, 20th March 1806.

Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to George Dowdeswell, Esquire, Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a list of pilgrims arrived, &c. for the month of February, and a separate account of the receipts, and to acquaint you, that on account of the crowds of pilgrims arriving for Gobind Doadushee (a holiday which occurs only once in about 25 years.) I find it necessary not only to employ the additional Amla enumerated in List (A.) but to dispense with the Shoomaree (or counting the number) of Kungal pilgrims, until the 5th March, at Ghat Athara Nala, where I held my own Kuchihree for several days, and after removing it back, I also thought it advisable to attend myself at that Ghaut, during the greatest part of each day, in order that I might, from actual observation, be the better enabled to lay down rules to be observed at the Ghauts by pilgrim and their conductors.

2. During the festival, I opened two other ghats for the admission of Desee pilgrims, or those living between Byturnee and Ganjam, the lives of the pilgrims being endangered by the greatness of the crowd at Athara Nala, and hope the measure will be approved.

3. In compliance with your letter of the 13th ultimo, I have restored Dyancedhee Gunes, and returned the gold mohur and seven rupees.

4. I have advanced (on account) to the Purchas at rupees 10,000, and have also made a small advance to Do! Gobind the Ruth Purcha, for the expense of building the Ruths, &c. and shall not be necessitated to draw upon the Collector of Kutuck for money, as my treasury increased considerably during the month of February.

5. To the best of my information it is the duty of the Duspulla Baja to forward the wood for the Ruths, to Poorshootoom direct this year, however, he has left it at Kutuck, and the season being near at hand, I have not time to correspond with him on the subject, but have ordered the wood to be brought down at Government's expense, and have informed the raja that if he has failed in his duty, (for correct information respecting which I have applied to the collector) a suit shall be instituted against him in the adawlut.

6. In former years, Government furnished from 100 to 300 Burkundazes, for taking care of the Ruths while building, I must therefore apply to the Thanadar for people for that purpose.

7. The Ruth Purcha and the Dewul Purchas make a demand for last year's balances, I beg to be informed whether I shall discharge them, and if so, beg to be vested with authority to examine their accounts.

8. I beg leave to recommend the Arcot rupee to be fixed as the standard at Ghat Loknat, as much time it lost in counting and receiving the batta.

9. As the pilgrims will never be well treated by their conductors, unless they receive a present from their own hands, I beg leave to propose that the fees of the Pundas, &c. be publicly fixed, and collected by the Pundas themselves, separate from the tax, as was formerly done under the Marhatta Government.

10. I take the liberty of representing, that it appears, if the Purchas are appointed (as intended by the 24th paragraph of the Regulation) Daroghas of police jointly and separately, they will be confused, more especially as they are perfectly ignorant of the rules and regulations of the service; for this reason, it appears more advisable that one Purcha should be sole Darogha, whether his jurisdiction shall extend to the town and its dependencies, or be confined to the interior of the temple.

11. I beg to be informed whether the Burkundazes procured from the Thanedar must be paid in my revenue or my magisterial capacity; or if they must be furnished by the magistrate, under the general head of Police.

12. My Kuchihree is not furnished with a copy of the honourable Company's Regulations.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Juggernaut,
7th March 1806.

(Signed) J. Hunter,
Collector Tax.

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LIST of Extra Amla employed for Ghat Athara Nala, &c.

A M A L A.	Engaged.	Discharged.	Days.	At the Monthly Rate of	TOTAL.
					S ^a R ^s . An ^s . P ^s .
3 Mohururs - - - -	23 Feb. -	7 March -	12	20 Rs. ea.	40 — —
5 Bat peadas - - - -	23 D ^o -	7 D ^o -	12	3 Rs. ea.	6 — —
2 Potdars - - - -	24 D ^o -	7 D ^o -	11	6 Rs. ea.	4 6 4
1 Treasurer's Mohurer -	24 D ^o -	7 D ^o -	11	12 Rs. -	4 6 4
4 Mushalchees - - - -	24 D ^o -	7 D ^o -	11	3 Rs. ea.	4 6 4
50 Burkundazes - - - -	24 D ^o -	7 D ^o -	11	4 Rs. ^o ea.	73 5 4
1 Hanildar -	From the Commanding Officer.				
2 Naicks -					
20 Sepoys -					
At Ballee Ghat.					
1 Mohurur - - - -	23 Feb. -	7 March -	12	3 Rs. ea.	8 — —
4 Bat peadas - - - -	23 D ^o -	7 D ^o -	12	3 Rs. ea.	4 12 9
2 Burkundazes - - - -	24 D ^o -	7 D ^o -	11	4 Rs. ea.	2 14 10
At Hoochooleea.					
The Mohurrur attached to Koomarpara, removed with an additional allowance of 5 Rupees per month -	23 D ^o -	7 D ^o -	12	5 Rs. ea.	2 — —
1 Bat peadas - - - -	23 D ^o -	7 D ^o -	12	3 Rs. -	1 3 2
2 Burkundazes - - - -	24 D ^o -	7 D ^o -	11	4 Rs. ea.	2 14 10
At Khundeabund.					
2 Bat peadas - - - -	23 D ^o -	7 D ^o -	12	3 Rs. ea.	2 6 4
Sudr Kuchihree.					
4 Mohurrurs - - - -	23 D ^o -	7 D ^o -	12	20 Rs. ea.	32 — —
Total Sicca Rupees - -					188 12 3

Errors Excepted.

Jaggernaut, }
March 1806. }

(Signed) J. Hunter,
Collector of Tax.

(No. 10.)

Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Jaggernaut, to G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that a number of persons have claimed Khyrats (one person to the amount of 1,000 rupees) from Ghat Athara Nala, and many of them produce Sunuds, a few of which mention on what account the Khyrat has been granted. I have not particularly examined their Sunuds, until I may be favoured with the orders of Government on the subject.

Jaggernaut,
10th March 1806.

(Signed)

I have, &c.

J. Hunter,
Collector of Tax.

To G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to Government, &c. Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that I had overlooked four mistakes in my list of pilgrims for February, and to request you will oblige me by correcting them as under :

February 2.	- - -	19	Column,	for	304	read	404.
- - - 23.	- - -	18	D°	-	for	83	read 283.
- - - 24.	- - -	5	D°	-	for 2716	read 2719; and	
					for 2961	read 2964.	
- - - 28.	- - -	12	D°	-	for	373	read 413.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Juggernaut,
11th March 1806.

(Signed)

J. Hunter,
Collector of Tax.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following letter to the Collector of Tax on Pilgrims.

To the Collector of the Tax at Juggernaut.

Sir,

I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of three letters from you, dated the 7th, 10th, and 11th instant.

2d. 7th instant. In consequence of the circumstances stated in the first paragraph of your letter, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize you to entertain the additional officers specified in the list submitted to you, marked A. you will of course report, whenever it may be practicable to dispense with the services of those officers.

3d. The Governor General in Council approves the orders which you have given, respecting the admission of pilgrims living in the vicinity of the Temple, as stated in the second paragraph of your letter.

4th. The Governor General in Council sanctions the advances of cash which you have made for the support of the Temple with respect to the Rutts mentioned in the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th paragraphs of your letter. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the preparation of them ought to be intrusted to the native officers of the Temple, and expense defrayed from the funds which have been, or may be assigned for its support; and that it is not advisable that the Collector should interfere in details of that nature.

5th. You are desired to specify the amount claimed by the officers of the Temple, on account of the expense of the Rutts in the last year; at the same time reporting whether, according to established usage, that expense should be defrayed by Government, or from the produce of the lands, or other funds already assigned for the support of the Temple.

6th. The Governor in General in Council approves your proposition for permitting the Pandas to collect a fee from the pilgrims, exclusive of the tax payable to Government, you will accordingly fix the rates at which such fee should be levied, and publish the rates for general information at the Temple and in its vicinity; you will report the rates of fee which you may fix under the present orders, for the confirmation of Government.

7th. The Governor General in Council will take into his consideration the expediency of modifying the rules proposed to be adopted for the appointment of Darogahs for the maintenance of the peace at the Temple and its vicinity, on the principle stated in the 11th paragraph of your letter.

8th. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that it will be advisable to adhere to the tenor of the orders issued to you on the 6th instant, respecting the receipt of money from the pilgrims in payment of the established tax.

9th. The Secretary has been directed to furnish you with a set of the Regulations, in the English, Persian, and Bengal languages.

10th. You are desired, as soon after the receipt of this letter as may be practicable, to prepare and submit to Government, a statement of the produce of the lands appropriated to the support of the Temple, and to the maintenance of its ministers and officers, and of any other funds appropriated to those purposes.

11. You will at the same time prepare and submit to Government a statement of the sums annually required for the support of the Temple (including, as far as practicable, contingencies of every description) and for the maintenance of the ministers and officers attached to it, on the principle stated in the draft of the Regulation with which you have been furnished, in order that such amount as may be required, in addition to the present endowments of the Temple, may be assigned for those purposes.

12. The accounts of the receipts arising from the tax on pilgrims, in the months of January and February, will be forwarded to the Accountant in the Revenue Department, with directions to furnish you with proper forms for keeping your accounts; you will accordingly conform to such instructions as you may receive on that point from the Accountant.

13. 10th instant. The Governor General in Council desires that you will furnish him with more particular information respecting the claims noticed in this letters: should you consider them to be well founded, you will report whether the parties should be referred to the Collector

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Collector for the prosecution of their claims, under the general regulations respecting pensions, or whether provision should be made for the payment of these demands; from the funds proposed to be assigned for the support of the Temple.

14. 14th instant. Requires no reply.

I am, &c. &c.

Council Chamber,
20th March 1806.

(Signed) G. Dowdeswell,
Secy to Govt in the Revenue Dep't.

Ordered, That the original accounts of the receipts arising from tax on pilgrims, in the month of January, recorded on the proceedings of the 20th ultimo; and in the month of February, which accompanied the letter from the Collector, above recorded, be transmitted to the Accountant in the Revenue Department, with directions to furnish the Collector with proper forms for keeping his accounts.

Ordered, That the Collector be furnished with a set of Regulations in the English, Persian, and Bengal languages.

(No. 1.)

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 27th March 1806.

Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department, Fort William.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and in compliance with the 6th paragraph to inclose one Shoomaree Ruwana and Khulas Chithee, filled up for a set of 28 Lal Jatrees, under charge of Gopal Gopbundhor Gochkar Punda.

2. The Puharees are a set of people who reside at Poorshootom, governed by four Surdars, one of whom, Hurihar Puharee, is their Gomashtha, and always attends at the Athara Nala: they have a great number of Gomashthas, who travel about in search of pilgrims, and bring them in sets to Juggernaut, they then are called Batwas, and generally each set has also a Sathwa or head pilgrim, who takes care of the rest. The Batwa, on his arrival at Poorshootam, reports to his Puharee, who takes charge of the pilgrims, before they arrive at the Ghat, and is then their sole conductor; he, after making many difficulties, agrees that he has so many Lal, so many Bharung, and so many Kungal Jatrees, and receives a Shoomaree not signed. This he shews to the Potdar, pays the money, and gets it signed by him; and on returning to the Darogha, he also signs it. The pilgrims are then passed, and come to the Sudr Kuchihree, where the Shoomaree is lodged, and a Rawana, with the Collector's signature, given in exchange. This Rawana is their passport for admission to the pagoda,—(I have ordered the Dewell Purchas to admit no person without one)—and after making Dursum, i. e. seeing the god as often as they wish, they present a petition at the Sudr Kuchihree, stating what present they may wish to make to their conductor, and receive a Khalas Chithee, by which they are allowed to leave the town.

3. Khulas Chithees were given in the former government, and I have adopted the system on the principle of bringing the pilgrims to the Sudr Kuchihree, in case they should have reason to complain of their treatment. I believe, however, that the Puharees take advantage of it, and refuse to procure the Khulas Chithees until they have taken every thing they possess from the pilgrims thus in their power; for this reason I am of opinion that the Khulas Chithees are rather prejudicial to the comfort of the pilgrims; however, I purpose continuing them for some time, till I have been able to ascertain their real effect.

4. The Pundas, whose chief is Kishen Chundr Maha Patr, are servants of Juggernaut, and their duty is principally in the pagoda; they also do the same duties as the Puharees at the Ghats.

5. Should the honourable the Governor General in Council deem it expedient to order the certificates to be printed before the publication of the Regulation, it may save expense if the Khulas Chithees are not printed until it may have been ascertained whether the plan ought to be continued or not.

I have, &c.

Juggernaut,
15 March 1806.

(Signed) J. Hunter,
Collector of Tax.

(No. 2.)

Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that I have fined Kishen Chundr Maha Patr ten rupees for not attending my summons, nor making any excuse for so doing.

2. I have also ordered the fees of a Puharee, Runpoor Khoontua, upon four Lal and nine Bhuruing Jatrees, to be forfeited, for disobeying my order directing the Pundas and Puharees to bring their Shoomarees to the Sudr Kuchihree, without delay of two days in so doing; and

and beg to be informed if such are the punishments which should be inflicted for similar offences, as those two classes of people are inclined to be dilatory in their obedience, and the regularity of my accounts suffers considerably from that cause.

I have, &c.

Juggernaut,
15th March 1806.

(Signed) *J. Hunter,*
Collector of Tax.

No. 7.
Proceedings
of the
Bengal Government
respecting
the Temple of
Jaggernaut.

Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to the Government, in the Revenue Department, Fort William.

(No. 3.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that Dob Gobind Ruth Purcha presented the original of the inclosed at my Kuchihree, and demanded compliance with it.

2. The seal and signature are correct, but the order is not the one passed by the commissioners, but a new paper neatly attached to it.

3. On writing to the Collector of Kutuk, to ascertain whether such an order had been passed, I am informed that it is a forgery, and have accordingly taken the liberty of suspending Dob Gobind from his employment, and have appointed Nurhuree Putnack to officiate as Ruth, until I shall be honoured with the orders of Government.

4. I have also confined Dob Gobind until he shall have delivered over charge, and shall then send him to the magistrate of Kutuk with the original paper which he presented, and a copy of Mr. Webb's letter stating it to be a forgery.

5. I formerly paid Dob Gobind rupees 285. 15. 9. and on the 10th instant I paid him 800 rupees for the purchase and carriage of articles for the Ruth, and I appointed Nurhuree Putnack to succeed him, at the recommendation of the three Purchas.

I have, &c.

Juggernaut,
17th March 1806.

(Signed) *J. Hunter,*
Collector of Tax.

Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Secretary to the Government, &c.

(No. 4.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the Dewul Purchas are very negligent in the duty I have assigned to them; viz. not to permit pilgrims to enter the pagoda, without my Ruwanas; many pilgrims having done so to my knowledge, notwithstanding my several orders to that effect, I have therefore, at the request of the Purchas themselves (it having for this last fortnight appeared to me exceedingly requisite that no pilgrim should be induced to break through the Ghats, under the idea of getting Dursun without my Ruwana, and seeing that many of them are permitted to do so) appointed a Mohurrur at 20 rupees per month, to examine every Ruwana at the gate of the pagoda, and to make a daily report of the number of pilgrims entering.

2. The step also appears proper for another reason, viz. the Purchas receive fees upon all presents made to the god, it is therefore their interest that pilgrims should escape the tax, as by their doing so they are enabled to make greater presents to the god.

3. The Mohurrur at the pagoda will also be a strong check upon the Daroghas at the Ghats, by making it absolutely necessary that every Shoomaree should be brought to the Sudr Kuchihree before the pilgrims can make division.

I have, &c.

Juggernaut,
18 March 1806.

(Signed) *J. Hunter,*
Collector of Tax.

Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut, to G. Dowdeswell, Esquire, Secretary to the Government, &c.

(No. 5.)

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that Ram Bukhsh and Ramhutgeer, pilgrims, presented a serviceable elephant to Juggernaut on the 12th instant, 200 rupees for its expense, which will last about six months.

2. The god's establishment is six elephants, and this is at present an extra one, but may be kept, in case of any accident happening to one of the others.

3. At or before the end of the six months it will be necessary for Government either to order the elephant to be disposed of (to which I am informed there is not the smallest objection,) or to appoint some fund for its support, should it be deemed advisable to keep it for Juggernaut's use.

I have, &c.

Juggernaut, 9th March 1806.

(Signed) *J. Hunter,* Collector of Tax.

No. 7.
Proceedings
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respecting
the Temple of
Jaggernaut.

(No. 6.)

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letter to the Collector of Tax at Juggernaut.

To the Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut.

Sir,

I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of the following Letters from you, with their enclosures :

2 Letters, 15th instant.

1 - D^o - 17th D^o

1 - D^o - 18th D^o

1 - D^o - 19th D^o

2. 15th instant.—The Governor General in Council will take into his consideration the expediency of inserting a provision in the Regulation intended to be passed for the management of the Temple of Juggernaut, to empower you to levy small fines from the officers mentioned by you, whenever they may be guilty of neglect of duty or other misconduct. In the meantime you are authorized to levy such fines from those officers as shall appear to you to be necessary to enable you to conduct the duties of your station with effect and regularity. But in the exercise of that power the Governor General in Council desires that you will observe due moderation, and that you will be careful to proportion the fines to the nature and degree of the offence, and to the advantages which the Officers in question derive generally from their situations.

3. 15th instant.—The superintendent of the press will be directed to print one hundred thousand copies of each of the Certificates denominated by you "Shoomaree and Rowannee."

4. With respect to the Khelas Chitties, it would appear to the Governor General in Council to be advisable to dispense with those Certificates altogether. He however suspends his final decision on that point, until you shall have submitted to Government any further information on the subject which you may deem necessary.

5. 17th instant.—On the grounds stated in this letter, the Governor General in Council approves the suspension of Dol Govind from the office held by him, you will of course take the necessary measures for the prosecution of that person for the forgery with which he stands charged, delivering him over without delay to the custody of the magistrate.

6. The Governor General in Council is not aware of any objection to the appointment of Neer Hurree Putnack to succeed to the office lately held by the above-mentioned person.

7. Whenever you may have occasion in future to submit papers in any of the country languages, you are desired to accompany such papers with translations.

8. 18th instant.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the appointment of an additional Mohurrur on your establishment, with a salary of rupees 20 per month.

9. 19th instant.—Having taken into consideration the circumstances stated by you respecting the elephant mentioned in this Letter, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that on this and similar occasions, you should be guided by the opinion of the principal officers of the Temple. You are accordingly desired either to retain or to dispose of the elephant, as they may deem most advisable and proper. In the former case, the expense attending it is of course to be defrayed from the general funds which have been or may be assigned for the support of the Temple, as mentioned in my letter to you of the 20th instant.

Council Chamber,
27th March 1806.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

G. Dowdeswell,
Secy to Government, Rev. Dep^t.

(No. 7.)

Resolution:

Ordered, That the superintendent of the press be directed to print one hundred thousand copies of each of the Certificates required by the Collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, leaving sufficient paper for the insertion of the names of ten or twelve pilgrims, at the bottom of the Certificates.

Ordered, That the superintendent be informed that such parts only of the Certificates as are written with black ink are to be printed, and that the parts written with red ink, are to be left blank.

Ordered, That the superintendent be directed to send a proof of the Certificates to the Secretary, for inspection, previously to their being struck off.

(Attested)

(Signed)

G. Dowdeswell,
Secretary.

EXTRACT Bengal Judicial Consultations, the 3d April 1806.

(Civil.)

Minute of Mr. Udny.

I APPROVE of the following Regulations, with the exception of those parts of it which provide for the superintendence and management of the Temple at Juggernaut, and the payment of its officers.

The making provision by law for such purposes, it appears to me, would operate to sanction, and tend to perpetuate a system of gross idolatry, which Government is neither bound, nor does it seem becoming in it to do.

I would leave the Temple and its whole economy exclusively to the direction and management of its own officers, allowing them to collect the regular established fees they have hitherto been accustomed to do, securing the pilgrims at the same time against every thing of a vexatious nature from the extortion and oppression of those officers.

If the revenue with which the Temple is endowed be insufficient for its support, I would reduce the rate of tax proposed to be levied from the pilgrims, relinquishing the remainder to be applied to that purpose, in order that Government should have no direct concern of any kind in what relates to the maintenance of the Temple, or the payment of its officers, but appropriate solely to its own use the whole of the tax levied from the pilgrims by its officers.

(Signed) G. U.

No. 7.

Proceedings
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(No. 8. A.)

A. D. 1806. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION for levying a Tax from Pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Juggernaut, and for the Superintendence and Management of the Temple.—Passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 3d of April 1806; corresponding with the 22d Chyte 1212 Bengal era; the 30th Chyte 1213 Fussily; the 22d Chyte 1213 Willaity; the 15th Chyte 1863 Sumbut; and the 13th Mohurum 1221 Higeree.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section XXXI, Regulation XII, 1805, that a tax shall be levied from pilgrims resorting to the temple of Juggernaut: And whereas it is essentially necessary that provision should be made for the protection of the pilgrims from undue exactions on the part of the officers of government or of the temple, and also for the preservation of order, tranquillity, and regularity in the town of Juggernautporee, and its dependencies, and for the trial of civil suits of inconsiderable amount or value within those limits; the following rules have been passed, to be in force from the time of their promulgation.

II. A tax shall be levied on the part of government (as was heretofore done under the late Marhatta government) on pilgrims resorting to the temple of Juggernaut. The collection of the tax shall be entrusted to an officer, (being a covenanted servant of the Company) with the official designation of the collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut. The general superintendence of the collections, and the controul of the officers employed in the performance of that duty, shall be vested in the Board of Revenue at Fort William.

Preamble!

A tax shall be levied on pilgrims resorting to the temple of Juggernaut, to be collected by a covenanted servant of the Company under the control of the Board of Revenue.

III. The avenues for the admission of pilgrims to the temple of Juggernaut shall be confined to two; viz. ghaut Attarah Nullah on the north, and ghaut Lokenauth on the south of the town of Juggernautporee.

The avenues for the admission of pilgrims to the temple confined to ghaut Attarah Nullah and ghaut Lokenauth.

IV. The tax to be levied at ghaut Attarah Nullah, shall be fixed at ten rupees; and the tax to be levied at ghaut Lokenauth, shall be fixed at six rupees, on each person of the class of pilgrims, commonly called Laal Jautreys; whether such appellation shall have been assumed by the pilgrims themselves, or whether they shall be so denominated by their conductors.

Rate of tax to be levied at each of those ghauts respectively on pilgrims of the description of Laal Jautreys.

V. The tax on all other pilgrims indiscriminately shall be levied at the rate of two rupees from each person.

Rate of tax on other pilgrims.

VI. The above-mentioned rates of tax on pilgrims, are to be considered to include the usual fees of the officers of the temple; and these fees shall in future be paid to them out of the funds which have been, or may be assigned for the support of the temple. Provided, however, that this rule shall not be considered applicable to the officers denominated Purharees and Pundahs, who shall be entitled to receive, in conformity to established usage, a fee from the pilgrims, according to a table of rates which shall be kept fixed at the temple of Juggernaut, and in places adjacent to the temple for general information. The officers attached to the temple, are accordingly strictly prohibited from making any demands for money, exclusive of the tax and fees specified in this and the preceding sections. This restriction, however, shall not be construed to preclude the said officers from receiving presents or gifts; the same being voluntarily made. Any deviation from these rules will subject the officer by whom such offence shall be committed, on proof thereof made to the satisfaction of the Board of Revenue, or of the Governor General in Council (if the nature of the case shall require a reference to Government under the general provisions contained in Regulation V. 1804,) to be dismissed from his employment.

The abovementioned tax shall include the usual fees of the officers of the temple, with exception of those denominated Purharees and Pundahs, who shall be entitled to receive the usual fees, according to a table of rates to be fixed up for general information.

Voluntary presents or gifts may be received by the officers. Deviations from these rules will subject the officer to be dismissed from his employment.

VII. It

The collector with the approbation of the Board of Revenue shall establish such rules as may be necessary for the due collection of the tax, &c.

He shall likewise with the assistance of the police officers establish the necessary rules for preserving regularity and good order amongst the persons resorting to the temple.

What persons shall be exempted from the tax.

Any other class of people heretofore exempted may be exempted by the Governor General in Council, who reserves to himself the power of granting temporary and special exemptions.

The superintendence of the temple and its interior economy, and the controul over the officers and servants attached to it, shall be vested in an assembly of pundits or learned Brahmins.

The assembly of pundits shall consist of three members recommended by the collector.

Rules to be observed by the collector in making the selection.

The foregoing rules shall not preclude the Governor General in Council from nominating in the first instance any person to fill the office of pundit.

The opinion of the majority of the assembly shall be adopted.

The pundits shall hold their situations during good behaviour, but may be removed on proof of misconduct.

The assembly of pundits are authorized to punish persons subject to their controul for neglect or misconduct, by fine or suspension, under certain restrictions and rules.

Rules in cases of criminal offences of a nature requiring greater punishment than that stated in the foregoing section.

VII. It shall be the duty of the collector of the tax on pilgrims to establish, with the approbation of the Board of Revenue, such rules as may be necessary for the due collection of the tax; for keeping regular and clear accounts of the receipts; for the prevention of embezzlement by the native officers; and for guarding against any evasion of the established tax by the pilgrims.

VIII. It shall likewise be the duty of the collector to establish, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, and aided by the officers of police, such rules for the admission of pilgrims into the town of Juggernautporee through the prescribed avenues of ghaut Attarah Nullah and ghaut Lokenauth, as may be necessary to guard against accidents and confusion, and to preserve regularity and good order among the great concourse of people resorting to the temple.

IX. In conformity to long and established usage, the following descriptions of persons shall be considered to be exempt from the payment of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, viz. Byraghies; persons employed in carrying the water of the Ganges to the temple of Juggernaut, or to any other Hindoo temple; persons residing between the Byturnee Nullah and the Ganjam river; persons resorting to the town of Juggernautporee for trade, or for any other purpose, excepting on pilgrimage. Pilgrims likewise in an actual state of poverty shall be exempted from the payment of the established tax, on declaring, under such form or ceremony as shall be prescribed by the native officers entrusted with the management of the temple, that they cannot contribute the prescribed tax of two rupees, and that they have not in their immediate possession more money than is absolutely necessary to defray their expenses on their return from the pilgrimage.

X. If it should appear that any other class of people was heretofore exempted from the payment of the duty levied on pilgrims under the late Marhatta Government, the collector of the tax shall report the circumstance to the Board of Revenue. That Board shall submit the case, with their sentiments on the subject, to the Governor General in Council, who will order such class of people to be in future exempted from the payment of the tax, or not, as may appear to him to be proper. The Governor General in Council likewise reserves to himself the power of granting any temporary and special exemptions from the tax in favour of individuals which he may consider to be proper.

XI. The superintendence of the temple of Juggernaut and its interior economy; the conduct and management of its affairs; and the entire control over the priests, officers and servants, attached to the idol and to the temple, shall be vested in an assembly of pundits or learned Brahmins, who on all occasions shall be guided by the recorded rules and institutions of the temple, or by long and established usage.

XII. The assembly of pundits shall consist of three members, to be recommended by the collector of the tax on pilgrims, through the Board of Revenue, to the Governor General in Council.

XIII. In the selection of persons to fill that situation, it shall be the particular duty of the collector to consult the opinions of the most respectable Hindoos, with respect to the description of persons, from whom the selection ought to be made, and to satisfy himself that the character and qualifications of the persons whom he may recommend, are such as afford reasonable grounds of belief, that they will exercise the important trust to be committed to them with propriety. Nothing however contained in this, or in the foregoing Section, shall be construed to preclude the Governor General in Council from nominating in the first instance any person to fill the office of pundit, should he at any time deem it advisable to exercise that power.

XIV. In all cases of difference of opinion amongst the members, the opinion of the majority shall be adopted by the assembly.

XV. The pundits shall hold their situations so long as they shall continue to conduct themselves with integrity, diligence and propriety, but nothing contained in this Regulation shall be construed to preclude the Governor General in Council from removing any person from that situation on proof of misconduct in such person made to the satisfaction of government.

XVI. To enable the assembly of pundits to perform the duties of their station with greater effect, they are hereby empowered to punish persons subject to their control, for any instance of neglect or misconduct, by imposing small fines upon them not exceeding one month's salary or income, or by suspending the offender from his office, if the offence shall appear to merit that punishment; provided however that, in the former case, the fines so imposed shall be reported to the collector, in order that the amount may be deducted from the offender's salary or wages, and that in the latter case, viz. the suspension of any officer from his employment, a report shall be made to the collector for the decision of the Board of Revenue, or of the Governor General in Council, according to the nature and the circumstances of the case, on the principle of the rules contained in Regulation V, 1804.

XVII. If any person attached to the temple of Juggernaut shall be guilty of any offence of a criminal nature, which may appear to the assembly of pundits to require any greater punishment than that above stated, the person accused shall be delivered over to the charge of the officers of police, who will proceed against him in the manner prescribed in the general regulations.

XVIII. Such

XVIII. Such salaries shall be allowed out of the funds to be assigned for the support of the temple, to the persons composing the assembly of pundits at Juggernaut, and to the other ministers and officers of the temple, as the Governor General in Council may hereafter think proper to fix for their support.

Salaries will be hereafter allowed out of the funds assigned for the support of the temple to the several persons attached to it.

XIX. It shall be the duty of the collector to report to the Board of Revenue whenever vacancies may occur among the ministers and officers of the temple; when that Board will either order the vacancies to be filled, or refer the case to government, as may appear to be proper, in conformity to the principle of the rules contained in Regulation V, 1804. In the recommendation of persons to fill such vacancies, the collector is required to attend particularly to the established usages of the temple, and to the religious opinions of the officers of the temple, and of the pilgrims who resort to it.

Rule to be observed in cases of vacancy occurring among the ministers and officers of the temple.

XX. To enable the collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, to perform the duty entrusted to him with effect, he is hereby empowered to levy small fines from any of the ministers, officers, or servants attached to the temple for neglect of duty, or other misconduct. Provided, however, that no fine shall be levied, exceeding the actual or computed monthly allowance of the person by whom it may be payable. Provided also, that any person, on whom such punishment may be imposed, shall be at liberty, should he deem himself aggrieved, to apply for redress to the Board of Revenue; who will pass such orders on the subject as shall appear to be just and reasonable, and whose decision shall be final.

The collector authorized to levy fines from the ministers, officers, &c. in certain cases.

Any person so punished may apply to the Board of Revenue for redress, should he think himself aggrieved.

XXI. The collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut shall be ex-officio assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Cuttack, and shall be competent to exercise all the powers, which either are, or at any time may be vested in the head assistants to the zillah and city magistrates. The person, by whom these powers may be exercised, is required at all times; to give every attention to the religious opinions of the Hindoos, and to the particular institutions of the temple of Juggernaut, which may be consistent with the general regulations, and with the maintenance of peace and good order at the temple, and its vicinity; and he shall on no account suffer his peons or ministerial officers to enter the precincts of the temple.

The collector shall be ex-officio assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Cuttack, and may exercise all the powers vested in the head assistants to the zillah or city magistrates, under certain restrictions.

XXII. The town of Juggernautporee, and the country adjacent, shall constitute a police jurisdiction within such limits as may be fixed with the approbation of government; and either one or more of the Dewul Purchas, as the Governor General in Council may direct, shall be appointed to be darogahs of police within those limits, with the powers vested in the darogahs by Regulation XIII, 1805, and the other regulations thereby extended to Cuttack.

One or more of the Dewul Purchas shall be appointed to be darogah of police for the town of Juggernautporee and its vicinity.

XXIII. It shall be competent for the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to appoint the Dewul Purchas to be commissioners in the town of Juggernautporee and its dependencies, for the trial of civil suits to a limited amount, under Regulation XL, 1793, and Regulation XLIX, 1803, extended to Cuttack by Regulation XIV, 1805. The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut is likewise hereby further authorized to prescribe such rules, as may appear to be necessary for the conduct of the duties of the commissioners, either in rotation, or in such other mode, as may appear to be best calculated for the speedy decision of the suits of which the commissioners are empowered to take cognizance, and as may the least interfere with the duties of the temple.

The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut may appoint the Dewul Purchas to be commissioners for the trial of civil suits to a certain amount in the town of Juggernautporee and its dependencies, and may prescribe such rules for their conduct as may appear necessary.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 3d April 1806.

THE Governor General in Council observes, that a Regulation for the collection of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, will be passed in the Judicial Department on the present date.

Read a Letter from the Collector of tax on pilgrims, requesting orders to the Collector at Cuttack to correspond with him.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letter to the Board of Revenue.

To the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

(No. 42.)

1. I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copies of a Regulation for the superintendence and management of the Temple of Juggernaut.

2. Under the provisions of that Regulation, the correspondence with the Collector on all points excepting the police and the administration of justice in the vicinity of the temple, is to be conducted by your Board.

3. On the 27th February last, Mr. Hunter was appointed to the office of Collector of the tax on pilgrims of Juggernaut, with a salary of 500 rupees per month, and a commission at the rate of one and a half per cent on the gross collections.

4. Enclosed you will receive for your information, a copy of the correspondence which has taken place on that subject between Government and the Collector.

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5. I am likewise directed to transmit to you the enclosed original letter from the Collector, for such orders as you may deem it necessary to issue on the subject of his address to the Collector of Cuttack.

6. You are desired to acquaint Mr. Hunter that his letters are in future to be addressed to your Board.

I have, &c.

Fort William, 3d April 1806.

(Signed)

G. Dowdeswell,
Secy to Government, Rev. Dep^t.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 17th April 1806.

(No. 15.)

The Secretary was directed to write the following Letter to the Board of Revenue on the 15th instant.

Gentlemen,

To the Board of Revenue.

ON the 3d instant you were furnished with copies of the Regulation enacted for the superintendence and management of the Temple of Juggernaut. The honourable the Governor General in Council understanding that, in addition to the several descriptions of persons enumerated in section 9 of that Regulation, it would be advisable to exempt persons of the religious order denominated Sonassies, from the payment of the established tax, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to desire that you will order the Collector of the tax to grant such exemption accordingly, and to fix up a notification to that effect at the several Cutcheries for general information. You are desired to communicate the foregoing order to the Collector without delay.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Fort William, 15th April 1806.

(Signed)

G. Dowdeswell,
Secy to Government, Rev. Dep^t.

A. D. 1806. REGULATION V.

A REGULATION for preventing Persons from evading payment of the Tax established by Regulation IV, 1806.—Passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 17th of April 1806; corresponding with the 6th Bysaak 1213 Bengal era; the 14th Bysaak 1213 Fussily; the 6th Bysaak 1213 Willaity; the 14th Bysaak 1863 Sumbut; and the 27th Mohurram 1221 Higeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been deemed advisable to make further provision for preventing evasion of the payment of the tax established by Regulation IV, 1806, on the part of persons resorting to the temple of Juggernaut: And whereas it has been likewise judged advisable to grant an exemption from the payment of that tax in favour of persons of the religious order, denominated Sonassies; the following rules have been established, to be in force from the time of their promulgation.

Persons of the description of Lall Jatrays, who may attempt to evade the tax by assuming the appellations of inferior ranks, shall make good the difference of the tax and be liable to a fine of double the amount.

Collector not competent to order any personal search or examination.

Sonassies exempted from the payment of the tax.

Restrictions contained in Section XXI, Regulation IV, 1806, only applicable to peons, &c. serving process or executing their duty as police officers.

II. The appellation of Loll Jatrays being applicable to all classes of Hindoos of substance and respectability, when engaged on a pilgrimage to the temple of Juggernaut; if any person of that description shall endeavour to evade payment of the prescribed tax, by assuming an appellation applicable only to the inferior ranks, he shall be compelled, not only to make good the difference between the sum actually paid by him, and the established tax; but he shall likewise be subject to the payment of a fine equal to double the amount of the tax; provided, that it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector, that such pilgrim ought in the first instance, to have paid the tax at the rate ordered to be levied from Loll Jatrays: provided, however, that it shall not be competent for the Collector to order any personal search or examination to be made of the pilgrims, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any cash be discoverable in their possession.

III. Persons of the religious order, denominated Sonassies, shall be exempted from the payment of the tax established by Regulation IV, 1806, in common with the several descriptions of persons specified in section 9 of that Regulation.

IV. It being prescribed in section 21, of the above-mentioned Regulation, that "the magistrate shall on no account suffer his peons or ministerial officers to enter the precincts of the temple;" it is hereby explained, that such restriction is only to be considered applicable to persons of that description when employed in serving process, or in the execution of other duty entrusted to them in quality of officers of police, and that the said restriction is not intended to extend to such peons or other officers, whenever they may be desirous of visiting the temple for religious or other purposes.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 1st of May 1806.

Translation of a PETITION presented by Shee Ram Shunker Bhartee.

(No. 25.)

AFTER offering up prayers for the increase of the power and glory of the British government, I have the honour to represent, that the Swamees (a particular cast of religious devotees

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devotees) of Pursootum Chuttur, sent a letter to Juggut Garroo Shunker Uchary, at his residence in Skeengeenee, on the subject of the replacement of the idol Bhyroo, stating that they had used their best endeavours for that purpose with the Soubahdar of the Marhatta government, but without effect; and requesting that he would dispatch some confidential person who might be able to succeed in that object, and thereby re-establish the religious worship of the Swamees. The Gooroo, upon the receipt of that letter, was desirous of sending some person to Pursootum Chuttur, but every one declined the office, at length he desired me to go; I replied, "That country is under the government of the Marhattas, and the Byragees are the authors of that mischief, my proceeding there will be of no avail, I will however obey your commands; if I am successful, I will return to you, but otherwise I will make that place the deposit of my bones." Having said this, I proceeded to Pursootum Chuttur, where I was informed of the following particulars with regard to the Swamees: That from antient times the two idols of Bhyroo and Gooroo had stood upon the throne of Sree Juggernaut Swamee Muha Peerbhoo; that lately, on the occasion of some repairs being made to the throne, Berkmebaree, who was vested with the chief authority, has removed the two idols from their place, and that when the throne had received the necessary repairs, he had been persuaded by Sree Ram Das, Jye Ram Das, and other Byragees and followers of Bishnoo, not to replace them; on the day that the idols Bhyroo and Gooroo were not replaced, Ram Kishon Jeeruth Swamee and others abstained from food, and for four years subsisted on fruit alone. From dread of Birhemcharee, who governed during that time, they durst not make any complaint on the subject of his proceeding. It is now nearly a period of four years since the mother of the Muha Rajah Ragojee Bhooslah, accompanied by Munnia Bapoo the Rajah's brother, visited Pursootum Chuttee on a pilgrimage to the temple of Sree Juggernaut. The Swames having communicated to those personages a full account of the wicked proceedings of the Bishnoos on removing the idols, they immediately gave orders that both the idols should be restored to their former places. The Muha Rajah himself, upon being informed of this affair, sent four Hurkarra to convey Birhmcharee to his presence; Birhmcharee having perused the order requiring his attendance at the Rajah's court, suddenly decamped during the night, and took the road to Benares; one year after the departure of the Muha Rajah, mother and brother, from Pursootum Chutter, Bala Jee Kaleekur, the Muttusuddee of the Muha Rajah, came on a visit to inspect the state of affairs in the Soubah of Orissa. The Byragees having conciliated his favour by the donation of a bribe, and having assembled a body of their tribe to the number of 300 or 400 armed men, took down the two idols, and having broken them in pieces threw them at midnight into the sea. The next day Balagee Kaleeken's house suddenly caught fire, and was burnt to the ground. That person then removed into another dwelling, which soon afterward shared the same fate. He then took up his residence in the quarters where his attendants were stationed, but they were also consumed to ashes. At last he removed into a tent on the banks of the Mahanuddee. The tent likewise was consumed by fire. Soon afterwards a ball of fire fell from the clouds, and killed a person in his retinue. Thus pursued by the divine wrath, he at last fixed his abode for some days under a tree, and then fled towards Nagpore; at the place where he stopped on the road, a fire suddenly broke out, and the day he reached Nagpore his house there was likewise consumed; Ragojee Bhooslah being informed of all these particulars, levied a fine, and afterwards inflicted some punishment upon him. A few days subsequent to this, Balagee was struck with blindness in both his eyes; at this period Ramkishen Teeruth and others of the Dundee or Swamee sect, arrived at the Rajah's court, and related the circumstances attending the destruction of Bhyroo. The Rajah, upon the receipt of this intelligence, dispatched a Hurkarra to Pursootum Chuttur, to summon the Byragees to his presence. The Hurkarra having assembled all the Byragees, and taken his leave of Inkajee Sookhdeo, set out on his return with them to Nagpore; during the journey, at a place called Kutlow, the Byragees dispersed, and fled in the direction of the Fort of Eeth Gach and Gnoome Sir. The Rajah being informed of the flight and dispersion of the Byragees, dispatched Swajee Pundit to Pursootum Chuttur, to sequester the charitable funds belonging to them. About this period Ramkishen Teeruth, unable longer to support the want of nourishing food, resigned his soul to his Creator; and the Rajah having satisfied the minds of the Dundeas, dismissed them with an order to Inkajee Sookhdeo, the Naib Governor of the province, and to the chief priests and attendants of the temple, to replace the two idols according to former custom; the Dundeas having arrived in Pursootum Chuttur, delivered the Rajah's order to Sookhdeo, who promised to replace the two idols accordingly. Deewan Her Buns Race happening to arrive at this time from Nagpore, and interesting himself deeply in the cause of the Byragees, prevented the two idols being replaced, and deferred the execution of the Rajah's orders from day to day.

The Swamees being at last hopeless of success, waited on the Dewan in a body, and requesting to know what were his motives for distressing them by such conduct, begged that he would give them a decisive answer without further delay. The Dewan replied, "I will not allow Bhyroo to be replaced—you may do as you please." The Swamees answered, "We are Soonnassees, we cannot oppose your will, but we will lie down and die at your door." The Dewan told them, that their dying, and the non-replacement of Bhyroo, would not occasion any loss to his Government. The Swamees observed, it would be seen hereafter whether or not his Government would suffer in consequence. The Dewan replied, "When this Government shall suffer loss, then I will cause the idols to be replaced." The Dundeas then said, "When your power shall be reduced, we ourselves will replace Bhyroo, and until that time we will neither see your face nor live in your city." With these words they went out of the city at midday. Sree Jugunauth had compassion upon them, and accordingly punished

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punished the Dewan in the very manner he himself had mentioned, and bestowed the Province upon the honourable Company.

Under these circumstances, I pray that you will be pleased to investigate this matter according to the rules of justice and equity, and cause the two idols to be replaced as formerly, that thus the religious faith of the Dundees may remain firm, and the reputation of the British Government for justice to its subjects become notorious to the whole world.

Last year I had the honour to state in detail all the above particulars to Mr. John Melville, Colonel Harcourt, and Mr. Græme, the Commissioners for the Affairs of Cuttack. These gentlemen informed themselves fully on the subject, but never made me any answer to my representation, and afterwards returned to Calcutta. I accompanied them to this place, and I have now been eight months expecting a decision. As I find that my object cannot be accomplished without an order from the Council being issued in my favour, I accordingly submit this Petition to its favourable consideration. Mr. John Melville is fully acquainted with my case, and if necessary, reference may be made to him for further particulars; moreover, let an order be issued to the authorities in the province of Orissa to summon the Chief Priests and attendants of the Temple of Juggernaut, Shewajee Pundit, Deewrel Kurram Purcha, and others, and to cause these persons to enter into a bond to declare what they know of the dispute between the Swamees and the Byragees, whether the service of the temple first belonged to the Soonnasseees or to the Byragees, and whether the superintendence and management of it is the right of the Swamees or of the Byragees. Having ascertained these points, let my case be favourably considered, and an order be issued for the examination of my claim and sunnuds, and for the settlement of all matters as in former times. In so doing, the Governor General and the other Members of the Council will perform a very virtuous action, and acquire a high reputation.

A true translation,

(Signed) *George Swinton*, Assistant Persian Secretary.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following to the Board of Revenue.

(No. 26.)

To the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council to transmit to you the enclosed copy and translation of a Petition from Shee Ram Sunker Bhartee, in order that the case stated by the petitioner may be referred to the assembly of Pundits at Juggernaut.

2. The Governor General in Council observes, that it is not desirable that Government should interfere in the decision of questions of the nature of that stated in the accompanying petition, except in cases in which such interference may be necessary for the security of public revenue, or for the maintenance of tranquillity and a good understanding among the several classes of its native subjects. The Governor General in Council therefore trusts that the religious disputes which are stated to prevail among the different sects of Hindoos at Juggernaut may be satisfactorily and finally settled by the reference above directed to the Pundits. But as the Governor General in Council understands that great importance is attached to the decision of this question by the different sects of Hindoos, you will direct the Collector to inform you, should the further interference of Government appear to be absolutely necessary for the decision of the dispute in question.

3. The Petitioner has been directed to attend you, you will accordingly communicate to him the orders which have been passed, with a view to a proper decision upon the case stated in his Memorial.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Fort William, }
the 1st May 1806. }

(Signed)

G. Dowdeswell,
Sec^y to Government, Rev. Dept.

(No. 37.)

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 15th May 1806.

Extract of LETTER from the Secretary to Government, to the Board of Revenue, dated as above.

Para. 18. I AM directed to desire that you will submit to Government, until further orders, a monthly statement of the collections made on account of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, commencing from the period at which the tax was first established.

(No. 32.)

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 5th June 1806.

The Secretary reports that the Seal for the use of the Collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, has been prepared.

Ordered, That it be forwarded to the Collector.

Board

Board of Revenue to the honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Baronet, Governor General in Council, Fort William.

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(No. 36.)

Honourable Sir,

AGREEABLY to the orders contained in the 18th para. of Mr. Secretary Dowdeswell's letter of the 15th instant, we have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying statement of the Collections made on account of the tax on pilgrims at Jaggernaut, from the 23d January to the end of April 1806.

We beg leave to observe, that we have required the Collector of Jaggernaut to submit to us a statement of the fixed charges, and an estimate of the whole amount of the computed expenses of the Temple, on the receipt of which, we shall have the honour of addressing you on the subject.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Revenue Board,
30th May 1806.

(Signed)

Thomas Graham, &c.
Members.

(Copy.)

Statement of COLLECTIONS made on account of the Tax on Pilgrims at Jaggernaut, from 23d January to 30th April 1806, inclusive.

(No. 37.)

	S ^a R ^s
1806. From 23d to 31st January - - - - -	1,226
For February - - - - -	46,880
— March - - - - -	12,980
— April - - - - -	11,594

S^a R^s 72,684

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
28th May 1806.

E. E.

(Signed)

W. Egerton,
Accountant Board of Revenue.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 19th June 1806.

Board of Revenue to the honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Baronet, Governor General in Council, Fort William.

(No. 17.)

Honourable Sir,

1. IN continuation of our Address of the 30th ultimo, submitting a statement of the collections made from the pilgrims resorting to Jaggernaut, we have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying statement of the expenses incurred in the same period.

2. Considering the small amount of the surplus which remains after discharging the above expenses, it appears to merit consideration, whether the present system for drawing a revenue from the pilgrims, may not be changed for the better, both with reference to the advantage of Government, and also to the convenience and prejudice of the Hindoos.

3. We think that the interference of the public officers, in superintending the general concerns of a Hindoo temple, so far from being calculated to promote economy in the expenses, to increase the reputation and prosperity of the Temple, or to augment the public revenue, is likely to be attended with contrary effects.

4. From the accounts we have received, we apprehend that the receipts from the pilgrims, will scarcely prove sufficient to defray the expenses of the Temple; for we imagine that the period of the heaviest collections has expired; and we know that further expenses must be incurred. The Collector has already reported that R^s 19,000 are due on account of fees to the officers of the Temple. Under the above circumstances, therefore, you may probably think it proper to make an alteration in the present system: and we would recommend that the whole of the internal economy and management of the Temple be left entirely to the Hindoo Priesthood; and that the interference of Government be confined to the levy of a duty from the pilgrims, in like manner as is done at Gyah and Allahabad. Should you approve the above proposition, we shall state in detail the rules we would recommend being adopted for the collection of the duties from the pilgrims.

Revenue Board,
17th June 1806.

We have, &c.
(Signed)

T. Graham, &c.
Members.

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(No. 18.)

To T. Graham, Esq. Acting President, and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

IN obedience to the orders communicated to me in your Secretary's letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to submit an abstract Account of the charges on account of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, from 23d January to 30th April 1806, inclusive.

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
16th June 1806.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. Egerton,
A. R. B.

Abstract ACCOUNT of the Charges on account of the Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut,
from 23d January to 30th April 1806, inclusive.

Native establishment from December 1805			
to February 1806	-	-	1,292 2 8
Ruth Expenses	-	-	23,611 15 10
Office Furniture	-	-	497 — —
Cutcherry at Ghat Loknath	-	-	35 3 6
Extra Omlah	-	-	188 12 1
Collector's travelling charges	-	-	675 12 —
S ^a R ^s 26,300 14 1			

N. B. The following charges are due, but not paid:

Collector's Salary	-	-	1,035 11 5
Commission at 1½ per cent.	-	-	1,089 — —
S ^a R ^s 2,124 11 5			

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
16 June 1806.

E. E.

(Signed)

W. Egerton,
A. R. B.

(No. 22.)

Extract of LETTER to the Board of Revenue, from the Secretary to Government,
dated 19th June 1806.

4. THE Governor General in Council desires that you will call upon the Collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, for a detailed statement of the sums paid or payable on account of the Temple of Juggernaut, made up to the 31st ultimo, and for a full explanation of the grounds on which those expenses have been incurred.

5. In authorizing the Collector to incur the expenses necessary for the support of the Temple, it was of course to be understood that such authority had reference to the expenses incurred for that purpose during the the late Mahratta Government.

6. Although the sanction of the Collector was necessary, under the circumstances of the case, for the disbursement of the amount required for the above-mentioned purpose, it was never intended that he should interfere in the details of the disbursements, nor in the internal economy and administration of the Temple.

7. On a general consideration, however, of the subject, the Governor General in Council desires that you will submit to him the draft of such rules as you would propose to be established for the future management of the Temple, on the principle stated in your letter.

8. You are at the same time desired to consider whether it be necessary to exempt so large a part of the population of the district of Cuttack, from the payment of the tax on pilgrims, as is at present exempted under the provision contained in Section IX, Regulation IV, 1806, which declares that persons residing between Byturnee Nullah and the Ganjam river, shall not be subject to the operation of the tax.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 9th October 1806.

(No. 25.)

Board of Revenue to the honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. Governor General
in Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your orders of the 19th June last, desiring us to submit a draft of such Rules as we would propose to be established for the future management of the Temple at Juggernaut, on the principle stated in our address of the 17th June last.

2. On the receipt of those orders, we proceeded to draw out the general outline of the plan which appeared to us proper to be adopted for the future management of the Temple; and we forwarded a copy of it to the Collector of Juggernaut, for his opinion whether any objections existed to the proposed system, or otherwise.

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3. Enclosed we have the honour to transmit a copy of our resolutions, containing the general outline of the plan suggested by us, together with copies of two letters from the collector on the subject, stating his opinion generally, that he considers the plan practicable and advisable; but at the same time he expresses his doubts whether the priesthood would consent to the arrangement, unless other funds are appropriated for the expenses of the temple than those which we propose to be left for that purpose, viz. the lands at present assigned, and such fees for the officiating priests as were heretofore received by them under the Maharatta government; but on this point we do not ourselves entertain any doubts, as we think the above funds, with the voluntary contributions from the wealthy, will be fully sufficient to defray all the necessary expenses of the temple.

4. You will be pleased to observe, that we propose that the tax to be paid to government by all descriptions of persons, should be fixed at three R^s for each pilgrim, but we beg to add that we are aware of no objection to the collector's proposition of granting certificates to such persons as may be desirous of having them, on their paying the prescribed fee of ten rupees; and the mode in which the collector proposes that the pilgrims should obtain those certificates, appears to us to be judicious, viz. by their purchasing a license, to be distinguished in the manner proposed by him, for ten rupees, instead of the usual license at 3 rupees, on the return of which at the collector's cutcherry they shall be entitled to receive a certificate of their having visited the temple as Laul Jattries. But it is to be entirely optional with every person, of whatever description he may be, either to visit the temple under the common license, or under that which shall entitle him to the above certificate.

5. With respect to the plan as suggested by us, it will at least be attended with this advantage, that Government will know the extent of the expense to which it will be subjected in the collection of the duties from the pilgrims; and we think that all interference on the part of Government, in regard to the internal management of the temple, should as much as possible be avoided.

6. Should you approve the above plan, it appears to us advisable that measures should be immediately taken to carry it into effect. The only alteration that would appear necessary at present, in respect to the rules published in Regulation IV. 1806, will be to rescind section 4, 5 and 6 of that Regulation, and to add a clause specifying that for the present the tax to be levied on account of Government, shall be 3 rupees indiscriminately from all descriptions of people.

7. There is another section in the above Regulation, however, which we think may be hereafter abolished; we allude to section 9, on the subject of the alteration of which you were pleased to require our sentiments, in the 8th paragraph of your orders of the 19th June last; you will be pleased to observe that we referred the question to the collector, who in reply recommends that the inhabitants of the country within thirty miles in every direction, should be still exempted from the tax. But we do not see the necessity of so extensive an exemption. The object of the exemption proposed by the collector is for the purpose of removing all obstacles in the way of the town of Purshootumpore being supplied with the requisite articles of consumption. That object, we think, may be provided for by an exception in favour of the merchants, traders, beoparies, and others resorting to the bazars with articles for sale; but even in respect to those descriptions of persons, we would recommend that the exemption be nothing further than an exemption from the payment of the tax on passing the Ghauts, but that it be not considered as affording the privilege of visiting the interior of the temple; on this question, however, we propose to communicate our sentiments to the collector, for his opinion on the expediency of carrying them into effect; we propose therefore, that for the present, section 9, Regulation IV. 1806, be allowed to stand in force until we are furnished with sufficient information to enable us to alter it without detriment to individuals.

8. You will be pleased to observe, that in the 6th paragraph of our Resolutions of the 5th ultimo, we stated that it appeared to us proper for Government to nominate the assembly of Pundits directed to be appointed under sections 10 and 12, Regulation IV. 1806; but on reconsideration of the matter, we doubt much whether that measure would be advisable, as it appears to us that the hereditary priests of the temple should be left to controul the concerns of the temple, and that they should be continued as nearly as possible on the footing on which they stood under the Mahratta government. At Gyah, from the pilgrims resorting to which place Government derives an annual revenue of about a lac and a half of rupees, no interference whatever is had by the officers of Government with the priests of the temples. Their respective rights of succession to the different duties of the temples, are left to be determined by themselves, and we are not aware of any instance of interference on the part of the officers of government, or of any instance of complaint being made on the subject.

9. With reference therefore to the substantial benefits arising to Government from the tax upon pilgrims resorting to Gyah, and on the other hand, to the inconsiderable receipts by Government from the Temple at Jaggernaut, since it has been under the British Government, we consider ourselves fully justified in recommending that the rules respecting the concerns of the Jaggernaut Temple, should be brought as near as possible to those existing at Gyah.

Revenue Board,
12th September 1806.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. Graham, &c. Members.

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Cons. 5 Aug. 1806.

1. THE Board of Revenue proceeding to take into consideration the present system relative to the collection of a public revenue from pilgrims resorting to Juggernaut, they observe, that in their address to Government of the 17th June last, they expressed their opinion that the system might be changed for the better, both with a reference to the advantage of Government, and also to the convenience and prejudice of the Hindoos. They observed, that the interference of the public officers in superintending the general concerns of a Hindoo temple, so far from being calculated to promote economy in the expenses, to increase the reputation and prosperity of the temple, or to augment the public revenue, appeared to them to be likely to be attended with contrary effects. They therefore stated it as their opinion, that the interference of Government should be confined to the levy of a duty from the pilgrims on account of Government, and that the whole of the internal economy and management of the temple should be left entirely to the Hindoo priesthood.

2. In reply to the above observations, the Governor General in Council was pleased to observe as follows :

" In authorizing the collector to incur the expenses necessary for the support of the temple, it was of course to be understood that such authority had reference to the expenses incurred for that purpose during the late Mahratta government.

" Although the sanction of the collector was necessary, under the circumstances of the case, for the disbursement of the amount required for the above-mentioned purpose, it was never intended that he should interfere in the details of the disbursements, nor in the internal economy and administration of the temple.

" On a general consideration however of the subject, the Governor General in Council desires that you will submit to him the draft of such rules as you would propose to be established for the future management of the temple, on the principle stated in your letter."

3. On the subject of the above observations, the Board remark, that the collector appears to interfere in the purchase of food for offerings to the idol, in the purchase of sundry articles for the use of the Ruth, and in various other ways, which the Board are of opinion would be much better and much more economically performed by the priesthood.

4. The Board remark that lands have been assigned for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the temple. The produce from those lands, together with such fees as may be authorized to be levied on account of the temple, with any voluntary contributions which may be offered by the wealthy Hindoos, are the resources which the Board are of opinion should be assigned to the priesthood for defraying the expenses, and for discharging the allowances and salaries of the persons attending to administer the affairs of the temple.

5th. Under the present system, the fees of the officers, with exception to the fees of the Purharrees and Pundahs, are collected by the officers of Government; that interference, the Board are of opinion, proves injurious to the interests of the temple, inasmuch as it is the means of preventing voluntary contributions on the part of the wealthy pilgrims; while the fees are collected by the officers of Government, it is not likely that the pilgrims will give more than the established fee, whereas were the priesthood allowed to collect their fees, the Board are of opinion, that considerably more would be received by them, as voluntary contributions, than under the present system will ever be paid. To fix fees, beyond which the priesthood should not be allowed to make a demand, appears to be in every respect proper; but in all cases of this kind, it is found that the voluntary presents of the pilgrims are the best resources for the temple, and as long as measures are adopted to prevent the priesthood exacting from persons not willing to pay more than the established fees, the Board see no reason why any obstacles should be placed in the way of the wealthy contributing as much as they think proper. The Board remark, that the net amount of the duties levied by Government from the pilgrims resorting to Gyah, amounts annually to about a lack and a half of rupees; at that place the Collector has no further interference with the pilgrims than to levy certain duties from them on the part of Government; in respect to the ceremonies to be performed, or to any donations to the priesthood, the Collector has no concern whatever, and the Board do not understand that any complaints are made by the persons resorting to Gyah for the performance of their religious rites.

6th. The Board see no reason why a similar mode should not be adopted at Juggernaut. It appears to the Board, that it would be proper for Government to nominate the assembly of Pundits directed to be appointed by sections 10 and 12, Regulation IV, 1806, for the general superintendence of the temple and its concerns, but that in no other respect Government or its officers should at all interfere, either in regard to the internal management of the temple, or to the appointment of any of the officers. The assembly of Pundits, with the priesthood at present attached to the temple, should be left to manage all the concerns of the temple in the manner they may think best calculated for promoting the interests of it.

7th. The Board resolve that the above observations be communicated to the Collector of Juggernaut, with directions to report whether any, and if any, what objections occur to him against the intended alteration.

8th. The next points to be considered are, the tax which shall be levied on account of Government, and the fees which the officers of the temple shall be allowed to demand from the pilgrims. In respect to the tax levied on the part of Government, the Board are of opinion,

opinion, that the levy of a different rate of duty from different descriptions of persons, is liable to objections, they should therefore propose, that a duty of three rupees should be levied from each pilgrim indiscriminately; with respect to the fees to be levied by the officers of the temple, the Board will hereafter furnish the Collector with orders on the table of fees transmitted by Mr. Græme.

9th. The next question to be considered, is the mode of collection; and the Board are of opinion that the following rules will be proper to be adopted for that purpose.

10. That printed passes be prepared and sold by the Collector, and by officers particularly appointed by the Collector for that purpose; and that without such licenses, no pilgrims shall be allowed to pass the Ghauts, to which their entrance is at present confined.

11. That a Darogah, with such establishment as may be considered proper, be appointed on the part of Government, at each of the Ghauts, for the purpose of preventing any persons from passing without the prescribed pass, and for keeping an account of the number of pilgrims who may obtain admittance with passes.

12. That those officers be strictly forbid making any undue exaction from the pilgrims; and that on proof of any such exaction being made by them, they shall be liable to dismissal from office, and to pay a fine not exceeding ten times the amount which may be proved before the Collector (who is ex officio assistant to the Magistrate of Cuttack) to have been exacted by them.

13. The above mode of collection appears to the Board to be simple, and best calculated for preventing any undue exactions on the part of the officers of Government, and also for preventing the pilgrims being admitted without payment of the established fees.

14th. As it will be the duty of the Collector to dispose of as many of the passes as possible, he should fix on the most convenient places that occur to him for the sale of passes; it appears to the Board, that the town of Cuttack would be a proper place for an officer to be fixed for the sale of passes, as all pilgrims from Bengal and the North part of Cuttack would have to pass through that town; and the collections made by such officers, should be monthly paid into the Collector's Treasury at Cuttack. A certain number of passes may also be delivered to officers at other places, and they should be made to account with the Collector of Juggernaut monthly, or at such periods as may be found proper, for the amount of the passes intrusted to them. The adjustment of such accounts will be easily made, as the officers must either produce the passes, or else be accountable for the amount of them. With a view to interest these officers in the disposal of the passes, it appears to the Board, that it would be proper to fix a certain commission upon the amount realized by them, and the Collector will accordingly report his opinion at what rate the commission should be fixed.

15. As under the proposed system, the priesthood at the temple will be greatly interested in having as many pilgrims resort to the place as possible, it is to be supposed that they will exert themselves for the purpose of inducing pilgrims to resort to the temple; the Board are therefore of opinion, that it would be proper for the collector to sell to any of the priesthood, or to any persons who may be desirous of purchasing such quantity of passes as may be required by them, but in such cases the passes should not be delivered to the parties without their paying the price of them.

16. As the printed passes may be easily forged, the Board are of opinion that the collector's signature should be affixed to each pass, as they think the forgery of an English signature would be easy of detection.

17. In addition to the foregoing rules, it appears to the Board that certain rules should be adopted, for the purpose of preventing a pass being used more than once. For that purpose the Darogahs at the Ghauts should be obliged to certify on the back of each pass, the date of the admission of the respective pilgrims, and in the body of the pass it should be expressed, that the pass is not to be enforced beyond fifteen days after the date certified by the Darogah, a period which the Board understand is the longest required for the performance of all ceremonies at the temple; but exclusive of the above rule, it would appear to the Board to be desirable if it can be effected, to cause the passes to be returned to the Collector's office, the collector is accordingly desired to take that question into consideration, and to submit such rules as he may deem advisable both for the purpose of preventing the passes being again used, and for the purpose of the returned passes serving as a check upon the accounts to be kept by the Darogahs; the collector will take into consideration, whether the officiating priests might not be required to take back the passes from the pilgrims on the completion of the ceremonies, and to deliver them to the officer whom the collector may appoint to receive them.

18. According to the proposed system, the expense to be incurred on account of Government, will be, 1st, the Collector's establishment, and 2d, the establishment of the Darogahs at the two Ghauts. What the requisite expense of the above establishments will be, the Board cannot immediately judge, but they desire the Collector will submit to them a statement of the establishments he may recommend being kept up on the above accounts. The Board observe, that from the various increases of the establishments, which the Collector has at different times reported to be necessary, they are at present ignorant what the whole of the establishments entertained by him is, but they particularly observe that the number of Peons entertained for the purpose of preventing the entrance of pilgrims, appears to them to be excessively high, and they expect a particular explanation from the

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Collector, of the necessity of the number of such officers as he may now recommend to be entertained. The Board understand that for the purpose of preventing persons either clandestinely or forcibly entering at any places besides the established places of admission, there is a strong barrier made by a hedge of prickly bamboos, where access is not prevented by the Nallahs in the vicinity of Juggernaut: a fence of such a kind, with the intermixture of thorns planted at the bottom of the bamboos, with a few Peons placed at different places, the Board think may prove a sufficient barrier for the purpose required, and they therefore desire the Collector's attention to the fence in question, and that he will report whether any extension thereof is requisite, and what expense would be incurred thereby.

19. The above are the principal rules which have suggested themselves to the Board, as being proper to be adopted for deriving a revenue from the pilgrims. The Collector will of course suggest any alteration as may appear to him proper, or any additional rules which may occur to him as necessary for obtaining the objects required; and they desire the Collector's early and particular attention to these orders.

20. In conclusion, the Board desire the Collector will consider whether it will be necessary to exempt so large a part of the population of the district of Cuttack, from the payment of the tax on pilgrims, as is at present exempted under the provision contained in section 9, Regulation IV, 1806, which declares that persons residing between the Bytarnee Nullah and the Ganjam rivers, shall not be subjected to the operation of the tax, and that he will report his opinion upon that point; the Board being at present of opinion that the exemption may be restricted to the inhabitants of the town of Poorshootum.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Cons. 12th Sept.
1806.

Gentlemen,

1. I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that I have considered the practicability of carrying into effect the resolutions of the Board, forwarded to me in the 7 first paragraphs of your letter of the 5th instant, and the only observations that occur to me are as follows:

2d. The late Zemindar of the Temple, was the Rajah of Khoorda; and the chief hereditary Sewuk or Priest, is at present a minor, whose representative is Kishenchunder Mahapater, a man of little or no respectability, and who does not appear capable of conducting the affairs of the Temple, if left to himself.

3. The Purchas being liable to dismissal, will not have an interest in the permanent welfare of the temple. It therefore appears proper that their duty should be confined to the superintendence of the ceremonies, and that the allowance to be hereafter fixed for defraying the expenses of the temple, should be totally given over to the hereditary Priests; and that the Purchas should have no further authority on that subject, than to see that the articles are furnished and ceremonies performed according to established usage by the Priesthood.

4. I am however of opinion that the Priesthood should have the power of appealing to the Collector, in every instance where they may consider themselves aggrieved by the Purchas, as it does not appear improbable that the latter may sometimes make an abuse of the great powers with which they will be vested, unless they are made responsible for their actions.

In the mean time, however, the third Purcha demands a balance of last year to a large amount, as mentioned in my Letter of the 29th March, and further, an additional supply for the remaining expenses of this year, without which, he says, he cannot furnish the articles for Bhoy, &c.

6. As the expenses of the temple must continue to be defrayed by Government until the new arrangement takes place, I beg to be furnished with orders regarding the balance, and at the same time take the liberty of calling your attention to paragraph 6 of my letter of the 6th of June 1806, which refers to this demand.

7. I suspect the Priesthood will not willingly agree to continue the ceremonies of Juggernaut in the present style, with the funds proposed to be assigned to them by the 4th paragraph of your letter; but on this subject I have not considered it advisable as yet to consult any person.

8. In reply to the 3d paragraph, I have the honour to acquaint you that the Collector has in no case interfered in the purchase of any articles, except when his assistance was actually applied for by the Purchas; and the assistance of Government will hereafter also be required in most of these instances.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Hunter, Collector of Tax.

Kutuck, 22d August 1806.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

IN answer to the latter part of your Letter of the 5th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the proposed alterations will most probably answer the desired effect.

2. (Para. 8.)—In addition, I take the liberty of proposing, that any pilgrim may have the option of buying a red ticket for ten rupees, as a Lal Jatree; and that all red tickets

tickets shall entitle the holder, when he returns, to receive a stamped Certificate of his having visited Juggernaut as a Lal Jatree. This should be declared to be most positively at the pilgrim's option.

3. (Para. 14.)—The expense of remittance, which would be saved by selling tickets at Kutak, would be a mere trifle, and I should have difficulty in enquiring into complaints made against the person stationed there, on account of the distance; and pilgrims residing on this side of Kutuck, would not be able to procure tickets; it therefore appears much more advisable that no tickets should be sold at a greater distance than fifteen miles from Poorshootom, and by so doing, the number of stations will be confined to three. The rate of commission which I propose for officers selling tickets is one per cent.

4. (Para. 17.)—The date of admission being certified on the back of each pass, effectually prevents its being used twice; but it appears that ten days is a very liberal allowance, and that any pilgrim staying more than ten days, can well afford to buy a new ticket. A Lal Jatree's ticket may be in force for twenty days.

5. As some pilgrims stay at Poorooshootom for four months during the rains, a Lal Jatree's ticket, by the difference of inserting the name, may be made to continue in force during four months at that season.

6. The chief Purchasee may be required to return all tickets to the Collector's office at or before the expiration of their respective terms, under pain of being fined.

7. (Para. 18.)—The establishments required will be, first, the Collector's more immediate Amla; second, the establishment of two Darogahs; third, an increased establishment of Batpeadas, as there is not the smallest vestige or appearance of a Bamboo hedge having ever existed; and, fourth, an establishment of Mohurrurs at the gates of the temple.

8. I shall do myself the honour of reporting the particulars of those establishments, as soon as the Board shall direct the system to be put in execution.

9. (Para. 20.)—As it is necessary that persons in the habit of supplying the town with articles of consumption, should be as little liable as possible to detention or interruption at the Ghauts, it appears that thirty miles in every direction may be fixed as the distance to which the exemption may extend.

10. A Hindoo (not exempted from the tax) who shall demand admission at the gates of the temple, not being possessed of a ticket, may be declared liable to a fixed fine, part of which may be the due of the Mohurrur proving the attempt: this is to act as a further check upon pilgrims attempting to evade the tax.

11. It appears advisable that the present system of bringing all Ghaut tickets to the Sudder Kutcheree, should be continued, with this difference, instead of a new ticket being given in exchange, the original ticket should be again signed by the Collector, after being booked and numbered; and without this second signature, the holder of the ticket should not be permitted to enter the temple.

12. This appears the best check upon the Darogah's accounts, but the Purchasees may nevertheless be bound finally to return the ticket.

13. A rule is required, which shall enable the collector to recover the amount of the tax (or fine) from a person who may have attempted to evade it.

I have, &c.

Kutuck, }
26th August 1806. }

(Signed)

J. Hunter,
Collector of Tax.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letter to the Board of Revenue.

To the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

1. I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 12th instant, with its enclosures.

2. Previously to making any alteration in the provisions already established for the collection of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, the Governor General in Council deems it to be proper that the information required on all the modifications, and the several points noticed in your letter, should be rendered complete.

3. The plan suggested in the 3d paragraph of your letter, for defraying the expenses of the temple, appears to the Governor General in Council to be very advisable, provided that it can be carried into effect consistently with the attention which the Governor General in Council is desirous of showing to the religious opinions of the Hindoos, in providing for the support of the temple; to enable the Governor General in Council, however, to form a more accurate judgment on this point, you are desired to submit to him a statement of the allowances at present assigned, either in land or money, for the support of the temple, and of the expenses of the institution, on the scale of moderation on which the Governor General in Council concludes it was maintained during the late Mahratta Government

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4. With respect to the voluntary contributions proposed to be allowed to the officiating priests, two questions arise, which appear to merit consideration: First, whether those contributions may not gradually degenerate into a source of exaction and oppression on the pilgrims; and secondly, whether they can properly be appropriated to the support of the temple, it being presumable, that any money so given, would rather be applicable to the private use of the individuals to whom it may be paid. These remarks are only stated for your consideration, in submitting your final report on the subject, and are not intended to be construed as a rejection of any part of the plan proposed by you, provided that it shall on further enquiry appear to be consistent with the principle above noticed.

5. The Governor General in Council entirely approves the proposed modifications of the rates of tax, as stated in the 4th paragraph of your letter.

6. The Governor General in Council is not at present aware of any objections to the proposed alteration of the provision contained in section 9 of the Regulation in question, but (as you justly observe) it will be advisable to call upon the Collector for his sentiments previously to the adoption of the rule suggested by you.

7. The Governor General in Council concurs generally in the sentiments expressed by you, respecting the expediency of withdrawing the interference of Government, as far as may be practicable, in the internal administration of the affairs of the temple. On that principle the Governor General in Council is entirely of opinion, that it would be advisable to leave the superintendence of its concerns to the hereditary priests, in case any fixed order of succession is established among them, which shall ensure a due controul over the temple, and prevent dissatisfaction among the great body of the people, from neglect or irregularity in the administration of its affairs. In this case, however, it will be necessary to distinguish between the Dewul Puchas, who, the Governor General in Council understands, are only the officiating priests, and the controlling authority of the temple. From such information as has hitherto been obtained on the subject, the Governor General in Council does not conceive that the general superintendence of the affairs could properly be entrusted to the former description of officers. It consequently remains to be ascertained, whether there is any other class of persons, or any particular family, in whom that power could, consistently with the constitution of the temple, be properly vested.

8. The doubts entertained by the Governor General in Council on this point, appear to derive some weight from the remark contained in the second paragraph of the Collector's letter of the 26th ultimo, in which he observes, that the "late Zemindar of the temple, was the Rajah of Rhoordath, (now a prisoner at Midnapore;) and the chief "hereditary Sewuck, or priest, is at present a minor, &c." You are accordingly desired to direct the Collector to state his sentiments fully and circumstantially on the above points.

9. For the reasons above stated, the Governor General in Council does not think it advisable to make any immediate alteration in the rules contained in Regulation IV. 1806. On receipt of the necessary explanation on the points above noticed, and of any additional information which you may deem it advisable to require from the Collector, you will of course submit to Government a further report on the subject, accompanied with the draft of a Regulation for altering such parts of the existing Regulation as you may on further consideration be of opinion should be rescinded, and for establishing such new rules as should in your judgment be finally adopted.

Fort William, }
9th October 1806. }

(Signed)

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. Dowdeswell,

Secy to Government, Rev. Dep^t

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 5th March 1807.

(No. 20.)

Board of Revenue to the honourable Sir Geo. Barlow, B^t &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

HAVING communicated to the Collector of Juggernaut, your orders of the 1st May last, on the subject of the petition of Sha Ram Sunker Bhartee, we have the honour to submit to you the enclosed copy of his reply, together with the papers in the native languages transmitted with it, and with translations of them.

Under the circumstances stated by the collector, we apprehend that the dispute between the sect to which the petitioner belongs, and the sect of Byragees, will not be amicably settled; and for the reasons stated in the last paragraph of the collector's letter, we concur in opinion with him, that nothing satisfactory is likely to be obtained from Hindoo arbitrators.

If the papers transmitted with the Collector's letter can be relied upon, it appears that the idol of the Sunasses was not entitled to be placed upon the throne of Sree Juggernaut, but that it ought to be placed for public worship in a large court. If the validity of the Perwanch in question shall be satisfactorily established, it appears to us, that unless the Sunasses can produce documents of equal authority in their favour, their claim to have their idol seated on the throne, is inadmissible; we are of opinion, therefore, that the Collector should be required to call upon the Sunasses to produce any documents

documents that they may have in support of their claim. The question, however, is one on which we possess so little knowledge that we have thought it proper to submit the collector's letter for your consideration and orders, previously to calling for any further information from him.

Revenue Board.
 2d January 1807.

We have, &c. &c.
 (Signed) R. W. Cor,
 &c. Members.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and enclosures of the 26th September, and in reply to acquaint you, that I in consequence proceeded to enquire into the circumstances of the case.

It would appear that the idols, as asserted, did formerly possess a place at the edge (bar) of the throne, and that the Byrages broke and threw them into the sea. That in the year 1201 Higeree Boghojee Bhoonsla issued an order to the priests of the temple to take care of an idol which would be put up by Enkajee Tirmul, also an order to Enkajee Tirmul to replace in its situation an idol which had been displaced by the Byrajees, and on which subject the Sunyasees had preferred a complaint; neither of those orders, of which I have the honour to enclose correct copies (No. 1 and 2), mention the name of the idol, or where its proper situation is, and to the best of my information, the only dispute is on the subject of the situation.

3. An order No. 3 was also issued by the Khonda Rajah (Mokundes) dated 4th Auk, or 1207, Amlee, to the officers of the temple, stating that they had not given information of the Byragees having destroyed Bhyro, and directing them to make a new idol and reinstate it in its place.

4. In the year 1207 Higeree, Boghojee Bhoonsla issued an order No. 4, to Roghonaut Krishen and Luckmun Junardan, also one to Kanoojee Guhwana, saying that Sunker Acharig very improperly wished to put Bhyro upon the throne (Rutu Singhausun), and directing to conform to established usage; he also sent a tesulleenama to the Sunts, Mohunts, and Sadasheo Rajah Ram, in a letter of no date (No. 5), directs Bhyro not to be placed under the throne, but in the "Berkakulum."

5. There were also two other letters No. 6 and 7, without dates, written by Sadasheo Rajah Ram, directing to conform to established usage.

6. In answer to the orders of Government, requiring the collector to inform you, should the further interference of Government appear to be absolutely necessary for the decision of the dispute in question, I have the honour to state that the parties acknowledge no superiors of their own religion, which forms so strong an obstacle to the amicable decision of the dispute, that I am convinced it will never be settled but by an order of Government; whether that order shall be founded upon personal investigation, or upon any report which might be made by Hindoo arbitrators. This latter measure, however, I can by no means recommend, as I do not believe it would be possible to find arbitrators who are not entirely under the control of either one or other of the parties, or who could dare to give a decision contrary to the wish of their respective Gooroos.

Juganath,
 6th December 1806.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) J. Hunter,
 Collector of Tax.

Translation of the Orders issued under the seal of Maha Rajah Rajoojee Bhoonsla Bahadur, to all the Pundits of Pursootim Chatter (Jugernath) on the 19th of Ramzan corresponding with.

Wunkajee Turmul has been directed to display the images as formerly in the temple of Seree Juganath. He will accordingly do so. You will take care of the images.

Translation of a Perwanah to Wunkajee Turmil, under the seal of Maharaja Ragoojee Bhoonsla Bahadur, dated 19th Ramzan.

As the Soonasees have complained to me of the images being carried off from Jugurnath by Byrajees, you are directed to replace the images. This Perwanah is consequently written to you, that you may have new images prepared and placed as formerly. To effect this Mahaweejee Nack is dispatched.

A letter from Maharajah Mokundes (the Bhoordar Rajah) to the Purchasee of Seree Pursootum (Juggernath), and to all persons employed in the temple. The image of Bhyro Acharaj has for a length of time been placed in the same court with that of Seereejod. The Byragees have conspired amongst themselves, and have broken and destroyed the image of Byroo. You have never represented this occurrence to me. You must now prepare the image of Byroo, and place it where it formerly was.

Dated 13th of Mesh.

Perwunnah to Luchmun Junardhun, and Rujunah Kishen Ameen, under the seal of Maha Rajah Rajoojee Bhoonsla Bahadar, dated the 11th of Zakeeda.

A Bhysnoo, on the part of the Sunts and Mohunts, i. e. the Byragees, and their chief residents at Rajoonath, having come to me, represented, through Kushnum Raj, that the

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Sunasees, agreeably to the worship of Shunker Acharaj, wish to place the image Byrow on the chair of Seeree Jugernauth; as that is contrary to custom it must never take place, therefore be careful that former usages be adhered to.

From the above cause the Sunts and Mohunts quitted the temple, and refused to eat the hallowed food. This Perwanah is therefore issued to you. As it is not proper to deviate from the established customs, you must take care that the ancient usages are observed, that similar complaints may not again be made to me, and that the Sunts and Mohunts who quitted their habitations, and refused to eat their food, may regain confidence, return to their abodes, live as formerly, and in no way suffer molestation.

A Letter from Sudashoo Rajah Ram to Neelkunt Row, brother of Sidashoo Row; dated 17th of Zeehijee.

The Sunts and Mohunts, residents of Juggernath, have sent a letter to the Maharajah, and one to me, stating that the Sunasees have prepared an image of Byrow, with the intention of placing it under the chair of Seeree Jugernath, and that they had in consequence quitted the temple. The Maharajah has consequently sent orders to Ameens and others, which orders shall be carried into effect. I have also sent letters to the Sunts and Mohunts, and to Mudnajeck Nack. They will act accordingly. It is the wish of Government, that in the temple of Jugernath the ancient customs may be for ever retained, and nothing new introduced. Attending to this, perform your functions, and let the Sunts and Mohunts be very careful not to allow the image of Byrow that has lately been prepared, to be placed under the chair. In conjunction with Dirbee Sing, Patjoshee Duwul Keirn, and the Chuteesu Nijogee, i. e. the people employed in the 36 workhouses attached to the temple of Jugernath, place the image in question in a large court, and be careful that the Sunts and Mohunts eat the consecrated food as formerly, and that no complaint be again transmitted to Government on this subject.

A Letter from Sudashoo Raja Ram, in reply to one from the Sunts and Mohunts of the Temple of Jugernath; dated Nagpore, 17th Zihijee.

The Letter you sent was received at a most fortunate period, and I understand its contents. Orders have been issued agreeable to your request, which shall be carried into effect. It is the desire of the Maharajah that the usages which have been long established in the temple of Seeree Jugernath should be upheld. The image of Byrow that has been lately prepared must not be placed under the chair. Let it be placed in a large court. You must accord with this, and not complain again on the subject. May your acceptable prayers enable me shortly to visit you.

A Letter from Sudashoo Raja Ram to Mudnajeck Nack; dated 17th Zehijee.

The Sunts and Mohunts residing in Jugernath addressed a letter to the Maharajah, and one to me, representing that the Sunasees had prepared an image of Byrow, with the intention of placing it under the richly-adorned chair of Seeree Jugernath, and that they had therefore quitted the temple. Orders have in consequence been issued by the Maharaja to the Ameen, which will be carried into effect. It is the wish of Government, that the ancient customs shall be preserved. It is required of the Sunasees, and of the Sunts and Mohunts, that they act as formerly, and that none of them shall unjustly interfere in the rites of another sect.

As it is proper that the image of Byrow which has been prepared, should be worshipped, you will require Dirbee Sing, Patjoshee, and Dewul Rum, and the men of the 36 workhouses, which are denominated Chuteesee Nijogee, to place the image in a spacious court, where it will be worshipped. Never deviate from the custom. You must not act until my arrival. After I shall have arrived, I will do what ever shall be necessary.

True Translations.

(Signed) D. Campbell.
P. & B. Translator.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations; March 26th 1807.

Board of Revenue to the Honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. &c. &c.

(No. 22.)

Honourable Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your orders of the 5th instant, relative to the Temple at Juggernaut.

In reply to the 9th paragraph of your Secretary's letter, we beg to inform you, that lately we called upon the collector of Juggernaut, to submit a complete account of the funds applicable to the support of the temple, including the produce of all land assigned for that purpose, together with as accurate an account as he could furnish of the whole of the expenses required to be disbursed in a year, for the Institution. The enclosed is a copy of the collector's reply, transmitting a duplicate of his report of the 8th November last, the original of which was transmitted to you, with our letter of the 2d December last.

3. With the above paper we also beg to submit the collector's letter and its enclosure of the 27th May, referred to in his letter of the 8th November.

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4. We

4. We beg to add, that we doubt whether any further information is likely to be obtained at present on the subject of the income and requisite expenses of the temple. The resources arising from the produce of the endowments of the temple appear to be capable of much improvement, and it is likely that the expenses will be diminished under the efficient control of the Rajah of Koorda.

Revenue Board,
17th March 1807.

We have, &c. &c.

(Signed) *Tho. Graham,*
R. W. Cor,
C. Buller.

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To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and to enclose duplicate of my letter of the 8th November, which I fear must have miscarried from my not having received an answer.

(No. 23.)

2. As I consider myself virtually forbid, by the extract of a letter from the Governor General in Council, entered on your Resolutions of the 5th August, to enquire into the details of the disbursements of the temple, except in as far as to receive the accounts as furnished by the Purcha, without the power of checking them, I feel myself unable to furnish an account of the whole of the expenses required to be disbursed in a year for the Institution, which can have the smallest claim to accuracy.

I therefore beg the favour of your furnishing me with authority to check those accounts; this power being granted, I shall have little difficulty in complying with your orders, though I fear it will take up some time to prepare the whole accurately.

Jaganath,
26th Feb. 1807.

(Signed)

I have, &c.

J. Hunter,
Collector of Tax.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and enclosures, bearing date the 21st ult. and lose no time in replying to the 2nd Para.

In my letter dated the 27th May, I did myself the honour of enclosing a list of all the lands which are brought to the account of Government in the Juma Khurch of the temple, with the amount of their produce for the years 1211 and 1212 Umlee. It would appear either that these lands are managed in a very improper manner, or that their resources are not wholly brought to credit. The circumstance on which I ground the foregoing remark, is, that on the 18th July I concluded a lease, subject to your approbation, for the six principal villages, for three years, at the yearly rent of Sicca Rs. 7,720, which sum exceeded the amount credited by Servagee Pundit, in no less a sum than S. Rs. 3,040. The lease was annulled in consequence of its militating against the intended system, and the lands are managed as before, by Servagee Pundit.

3. Besides those lands, there are many others under charge of the Muthdarees, &c. which do not appear in the accounts of the Temple, though they certainly appear to form part of its revenue. Most of these are contained in Lists 9 and 10, enclosed in Mr. Græme's letter to the Commissioners, dated 10th June, 1805, but in order to ascertain whether there were any others, I addressed a letter (copy of which is enclosed) to the Collector of Cuttak, and suppose he was not of my opinion, as no notice was taken of the communication.

4. The Temple has also many resources in lands (and, I have reason to think,) to an immense amount) in other districts, of these I can obtain no account.

5. Their allowances in money are enumerated in the other enclosures of my letter of the 27th May, under the denomination of Khunjas and sums received on sundry accounts. The latter, I have reason to believe, would be much more productive if honestly brought to account, or properly superintended.

6. Besides the above, I have paid in cash nearly S. Rs. 35,000, as was done in each former year since the capture of the province.

7. The acting chief Hereditary Priest strongly accuses the Purcha of embezzling great part of these resources, but his accusations have not been enquired into, it being the wish of Government not to interfere in the details of the disbursements.

8. The expenses of the Temple are at present under no control. The Purcha is fully aware that he is not considered amenable for mismanagement or extravagance; and except for the purpose of being retained in his situation, has no object in doing his duty with attention to the interests either of Government or of the Temple. The accounts which he now produces of the expenditure of the year 1210, make the disbursements amount to Khs. 196,052 13 13, or about Rs. 50,000, a few additional expenses have since been authorized by the Commissioners, and the sum of Khs. 20,000, or about Rs. 5000, has been added both

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both to the Dr. and Cr. side of the Jumma Kurch, under the head of Mohim Bog, making the expenditure which ought to be allowed, amount in the whole to less than 60,000 Rs. and as the receipts allowed by Servajee Pundit amounted in 1212 to about 31,000 Rs. and he has received in cash about 34,000 Rs. from my treasury, it would appear that the present demand of money for the current expenses of the temple ought not to be complied with.

I shall shortly do myself the honour of reporting upon the other Paras. of your letter.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. Hunter,
Collector of Tax.

Jaganath,
18th Nov. 1806.

No. 24.

Extract of LETTER to the Board of Revenue from the Secretary to Government;
dated 26th March 1807.

Para. 7. THE report furnished by the collector of Juggernaut respecting the funds applicable to the support of the temple, appears to Government to be very imperfect and unsatisfactory.

8. The Governor General in Council desires that you will instruct the collector to take the necessary measures for ascertaining the extent and situation of the lands, the revenue of which is applicable to the support of the temple, and for causing a proper Mofussil settlement to be made of the lands by the officers intrusted with the charge of them, under his immediate control and direction; reporting to you the result for the information of Government. The collector should at the same time be particularly careful to cause it to be made generally known, that the whole of the net produce of the lands in question will be exclusively applied to the support of that institution.

9. On consideration of the amount of the revenue which may be expected to be derived from the abovementioned lands, and of the other resources noticed in the collector's letter, Government will be enabled to judge whether it be necessary to assign any further funds for the support of the temple of Juggernaut, or otherwise. In the mean time you will direct the collector not to advance any further sums on that account, without the special sanction of Government.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 4th June 1807.

(No 25.)

Board of Revenue, to the honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. Governor General in Council; Fort William.

Honourable Sir,

1. WE have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the collector of Juggernaut, with a copy of the petition which accompanied it from the second Purcha of the temple, and also an abstract Jumma Kurch account from 1208 to 1212.

2. The second Purcha states the difficulty of proceeding with the affairs and ceremonies of the temple from want of cash to enable the priests to defray the expenses required; and he urges the necessity of adjusting the accounts of the past years, and of making further advances on account of the current year.

3. On consideration of the accounts submitted by the collector, the principal object that presents itself is the very great increase in the expense of the temple in the last years. The funds of the temple would also appear to have gradually increased, but in a very small degree when compared with the increase of expense. On referring to the payments made by Government in 1213, it will be found that the actual payments, together with the amount of the balance claimed, are nearly double the amount of the payments and the balance of 1208. It would appear from the collector's report, that the excess of expense is alleged by the third Purcha to have been sanctioned by the late Commissioners for the affairs of Cuttack, but it would appear that no proof has been adduced of any sanction of that kind having been given. We would propose therefore, that the collector be instructed to call upon the 3d Purcha to explain the excess in the expense of the temple, and to produce the authorities under which he may consider the excess of expense to have been sanctioned. With respect to the funds of the temple, the resources of the land assigned for the expenses have not yet been ascertained by the collector. The present report, therefore, both in respect to the funds of the temple, and the expenses actually required to be disbursed on account of it, is very incomplete; still, however, there appears, from the circumstances reported by the collector, and by 2d Purcha, to be an absolute necessity for an advance being made by Government, to enable the priests to conduct the affairs and ceremonies of the temple. In what mode the collector has obtained the accounts of the expenses incurred under the late Mahratta Government, he has not explained; but as it would appear that he considers the accounts to be authentic, as far as they apply to the advances made by the late Government, it occurs to us that if you should be pleased to sanction any payments being immediately made on the part of Government, they should be regulated according to the standard of the advances made in 1209.

4. On a general consideration of the reports we have received from the collector, we doubt much whether any accurate information is likely to be obtained, either of the actual expenses requisite to be incurred for the ceremonies and duties of the temple, or of the funds at present belonging to it. The resources of the endowments in land may certainly be

be ascertained in a much more satisfactory manner than they are at present, but in respect to the article of income arising from fees and presents, we conceive that any accurate information of that is scarcely to be expected, and we doubt also whether the funds arising from the sale of Mahapershaud can be justly ascertained.

5. From the accounts submitted, there would appear to be a necessity of some advances being made by Government in addition to the funds belonging to the temple. Instead of allowing a fixed sum hereafter on that account, it occurs to us that it would be an eligible mode to allow a certain per-centage upon the collections made by the Government from the pilgrims. By that mode the improvement of the funds applicable to the expenses of the temple will in a great measure go hand in hand with the improvement of the resources of Government, and both the proprietor or superintendant of the temple, and the priests, will find a manifest interest in encouraging the resort of pilgrims for the purpose of increasing the income of the temple.

6. On a reference to the accounts in our Accountant's office it appears, that from April 1806 to May 1807, the gross collections made on the part of Government from the pilgrims amounted to 1,18,253. The total charges incurred by Government in that period is stated at 42,666, leaving a net revenue of 75,587. Of this however, some balance may probably be claimed by the Purchas, as due to them on account of the expenses of the temple. The collector's accounts, you will observe, are only made up to the end of 1212, we are therefore uninformed of the amount which may be claimed by the Purchas on account of the period above mentioned, in addition to the amount actually paid to them. Of the charges above specified it appears that 20,168 are on account of the salary of the collector and of his aumlah, and a further sum of Rupees 1,200 was expended in the building of a cutchery for the collector. Deducting those sums from the gross collection, the balance would be 96,885. Supposing therefore, that for the expenses of the temple 20 per cent. had been allowed upon the receipts, after deducting the whole of the expense of collection, including the Collector's salary and commission, there would have been nearly 20,000 Rupees, which would have been appropriable on that account.

7. Although that amount is not as much as was advanced by Government in 1212, yet under all circumstances we are of opinion, that if 20 per cent. be allowed upon the collections, after deducting the expense of collection, the expenses of the temple will be amply provided for. In the first place we conceive that the endowments of the temple may be considerably raised; and we have no doubt that under the management of the Rajah of Khoorda the expenses will be much reduced, and we should trust also that the revenues arising from the tax upon the pilgrims will hereafter be increased.

Revenue Board,
26th May 1807.

We have the honour to be, with respect, &c.
(Signed) T. Graham, &c. Members.

(Copies.)

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

1. I HAVE the honour to enclose copy and translation of a Petition presented by the 2nd (at present chief) Purcha of the temple, and to acquaint you, that in consequence of the 3rd Purcha's refusing, in his capacity of Purcha, of sathaus hazaree (i. e. purveyor, tahseeldar and cash-keeper of the temple) to continue his duty unless supplied with money, and also in consequence of the other facts mentioned in the Petition, I beg to suggest that the Purcha's proposals seem highly proper and necessary.

2. However, instead of paying money to the Purchas, I think it more advisable immediately to invest the Khoorda Rajah with his authority, advancing to him whatever money may be absolutely required for the ensuing festivals.

3. The 3rd Purcha has already begun to be very remiss in his duty; and if I should call upon him (under Section 20, Regulation 4 of 1806,) to assign a reason why he should not be punished, he will immediately answer, that he has not the means of paying for the current expenses.

4. This can only be remedied by passing his accounts, which being done, a permanent allowance can easily be assigned for the temple, and I see no probability of otherwise effecting this desirable object.

5. I have already examined the accounts of the temple from the year 1208 till 1212, and have the honour to enclose an abstract thereof, which will show very clearly in what manner they have been conducted.

6. I have also inserted such remarks as occurred to me.

7. There does not exist in my mind the smallest doubt that the 3rd Purcha will discontinue his duty, but until the arrangements are completed I do not think it is advisable that the Khoorda Rajah should be invested with the control, unless it becomes necessary by the Purcha's refusal.

8. I trust no inconvenience or delay will occur from the Rajah's pretending to decline accepting the proprietary right of the temple, which he may possibly do with a view of procuring greater funds to be assigned for its support than are necessary.

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9. In

No. 7.
Proceedings
of the
Bengal Government
respecting
the Temple of
Jaggernaut.

(No. 26.)

Cons. 26th May
1807.

No. 7.
 Proceedings
 of the
 Bengal Government
 respecting
 the temple of
 Jaggernaut.

9. In the mean time I have deputed an Aumeen to examine and report upon the lands as directed by your letter of the 31st March; and will do myself the honour of reporting the result as soon as may be practicable. I beg to be informed whether I shall cause the settlement to be concluded, or only prepared for your approbation; and also whether the charitable allowances at present paid from the produce of those lands, and charged in the Moofussil accounts are to be resumed and assigned over to the use of the temple, or not, as they do not appear to be charities paid on account of the temple.

10. I am induced, by paragraph 9 of the honourable the Governor General in Council's letter, enclosed in yours of the 31st March, to beg your particular attention to the remarks on the enclosed accounts, as the report on the lands is required for the purpose of enabling Government to ascertain whether any additional funds will be required for the temple, or otherwise.

11. When the value of the lands may have been ascertained I shall have the honour of forwarding what may appear to be a *just* estimate of the amount of each article of Juma and Khurch.

12. I have at present chosen the year 1209 as the criterion to judge by, because the accounts of 1210 were not examined by the former Government.

13. In conclusion, I have the honour to acquaint you that a person wishes to present a petition, saying that he is willing to pay every expense of the temple, and to conduct every necessary ceremony, without requiring any allowance from Government, except the amount of Saers abolished by the Magistrate; and he offers to give security to the amount of one year's Juma.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. Hunter,

Collector of the Tax.

Juggernaut, 6th May, 1807.

Translation of a PETITION presented by Jagernauth Raj Gooroo,
 (at present Chief) Purcha of the Temple.

THE question respecting the order of the honourable the Governor General, that no money is to be paid on account of the temple without special orders, and the refusal of the Purcha of 27 Huzaree to carry on the Bhog, &c. and also your order to the Purcha of the temple to make such arrangement, that there may occur no neglect in furnishing the Bhog of Sree Juoo, has been received, Sir. The preparation of Bhog, &c. for Sree Juoo is provided for by the collections from the several Khunjas, and the assistance received in cash from Government. The Purcha of 27 Huzaree has collected and expended the amount of the Khunjas, and you are acquainted with the assistance which we have received from Government. In this state it is excessively difficult to carry on the Bhog, &c. of Sree Juoo, I therefore write the particulars under different heads.

1st. As the Purcha of 27th Huzaree has collected and expended the whole of the Khunjas, and there are several months of the year 1214 remaining, for which he refuses to continue the expenses, and he also claims a balance from Government, besides these Khunjas whether the demand be just or no, from this it would not appear that he will willingly give any money for the remaining expenses of the year 1214.

2. This money which he has received from the Khunjas and from Government from 1211 to 1214, is the property of Government; it is necessary that you should examine these accounts, because he says whatever extra expenses have been incurred since 1210 have been admitted by the Commissioners, but he does not produce any Sunud to prove this, I therefore suspect they have not been admitted. If he would produce any Sunud of that nature, signed by the Commissioners, I should know whether it were the case or not; and after examining the accounts you will be able to settle whether a balance is due from or to Government, and pass the accounts accordingly.

3. In the event of the accounts not being audited, and no money being given for the expenses of the temple, the Purcha of 27 Huzaree will claim his balance, and complain respecting the difficulty of furnishing Bhog.

4. Whatever the 27th Huzaree Purcha has collected in 1214 from the Khunjas is, according to his assertion, expended, and the remaining four months are entirely Jatras, viz. Chundun Jatra, Snan Jatra, and Ruth Jatra. In these three Jatras money is absolutely required for the expense of the Bhog, &c. of Sree Juoo, whether it be received from Government, or from the 27th Huzaree Purcha.

5. In the mean time the following seems to be the best mode of conducting the affairs of the temple; the accounts ought to be examined, and the balance either received or paid by Government, and when this is done, a new arrangement can be made for the future; and also a new Purcha of 27 Huzaree ought to be appointed, who shall not at the same time be a Dewul Purcha, and who shall be under the orders of the Dewul Purcha; but for the service of Sree Juoo it is necessary that some money should be given at present by Government in charge of the Dewul Purcha; and if money is not given, there will

be the utmost difficulty in carrying on the affairs of the temple, as I have above explained.

Dated 3d May 1807.

A true translation.

Revenue Board.

(Signed) *Jaganath Raj Gooroo,*
2d Purcha.

(Signed) *J. Hunter,*
Collector of Tax.

True copies.

R. Thackeray.
Secretary.

No. 7.
Proceedings
of the
Bengal Government
respecting
the Temple of
Jaggernaut.

Petition of Soobajee Tordet to the honourable Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart. K. B.
Governor General in Council, &c. &c. &c.

(No. 27.)

The humble Petition of Soobajee Tordet of Zillah Collock, in province of Subah Orixa

Most humbly sheweth,

That your petitioner, in utmost submission, begs leave to represent the hard case in which he is involved, as follows; your petitioner, soon after the honourable Companies entered into possession of the territory of Subah Orixa aforesaid, in year 1211 of B. S. the Commissioners, Colonel Herwest and John Melveel Esq. were pleased to appoint your petitioner Dawrogah or Superintendant of the Shrine of duty Juggernautjee, with the management of collection of Mehal of 27,000 Rupees, teratery belonging and depended thereto, for providing the expenses of holy devotion and, &c. of the said shrine.

Sic orig

That your petitioner being indulged with a Sunnud of such appointment, directing him to perform the religious service, as has been all along established, he took upon him the management to discharge the function of his duties with fidelity and care, without any salary, and has delivered his accounts of the collection and disbursements from year 1212 to 1213 of B. S. in which a balance due in his favour of Sicca Rupees 14,646. 13. 17, which sum he was obliged to borrow of individuals, being the collection and receipts insufficient to be applicable of established charges incurred; your petitioner since being much pressed by his creditors, frequently applied to the collector for the payment thereof, which was of no effect. But the gentleman only advancing what at present requisite inefficient of expense, and nothing to on account of the said sum of 14,646. 13. 17, which your petitioner was obliged to borrow, as before stated, and he being much press by his creditors, came up to lay his grievance before his Excellency in Council.

Sic orig.

Your petitioner therefore most humbly craves his Excellency will be so gracious as to take it into his Excellency serious consideration, to order to the Board of Revenue to afford redress, as to order to the gentleman collector to pay the balance, enable your petitioner to discharge his creditors, who are very sharp, treat your petitioner very ill, not only speaking insulting languages; also threaten to prosecute.

Sic orig.

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c.

EXTRACT, Bengal Revenue Consultations, 2d July 1807.

Board of Revenue to the honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. Governor General
in Council, Fort William.

(12.)

Honourable Sir,

WE have the honour to submit to you the accompanying extract from our proceedings, relative to the taxes directed to be levied from pilgrims at Juggernaut, under Section 4, Regulation 4 of 1806, which Section we beg to recommend may be suspended during the festival of the Rutjatra, and that until further orders the collector be directed only to collect the tax of 2 Rupees, as specified in Section 5 of the same Regulation, from Laal Jatries, as well as from all other pilgrims.

We have, &c.

Revenue Board,
30th June 1807.

(Signed) *T. Graham,*
&c. Members.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

The acting President delivers in the following Minute.

(13.)

Acting President,

Having understood from many respectable Hindoos, who have recently visited the temple of Jaggernaut, that serious inconveniences have been experienced by the pilgrims resorting thither for the purpose of devotion, who are liable to the payment of the established taxes, under Regulation IV, 1806, owing to the scrutiny which takes place in order to ascertain whether they do not belong to those classes of pilgrims, denominated in the 4th section of the aforesaid Regulation, Laal Jauttreys, declared liable to a tax of ten and six Rupees respectively: That the delay alone arising from such enquiry (for all liable to the tax are equally subjected to this previous examination) is most distressing to them, as it obliges them to remain for many days in exposed situations, endangering their health, and wasting in substance the very scanty means they had provided for the accomplishment of their devotions;

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devotions; that many in consequence have been compelled to return without attaining the end of their long and painful journey; and that many who had actually commenced their pilgrimage, on being informed of the process previous to admission, had retraced their steps to their own homes.

On the above consideration, and as the approaching festival of the Rutjattrah will naturally draw thither a great concourse of people, and as the continuation of the necessary enquiry at the present rainy season would tend greatly to increase the distress above noticed, I beg leave to propose, that we recommend to Government that the taxes directed to be levied by Section 4, Regulation IV, 1806, be suspended during the aforesaid festival, and until further orders; and that only the tax of 2 Rupees, prescribed by section 5, of the same Regulation, be levied from Laal Jautreys and all other pilgrims indiscriminately henceforward, and until further orders.

If the Board agree in the foregoing proposition and recommendation, no time should be lost in submitting it to the consideration of the Governor General in Council, as the festival will commence nine days hence.

30th June 1807.

(Signed) T. Graham.

Mr. Buller,

As I do not myself possess sufficient information respecting the inconveniences stated in the acting President's Minute, and as there is not sufficient time for making a reference to the collector of Juggernaut, I think, that instead of recommending that the rule proposed by the acting President to be positively adopted, it would be better to recommend that authority be granted for the adoption of it, provided the collector on the spot should think it immediately necessary. In case he should have reason to suppose that the complaints which have been made at the Presidency are without foundation, or are greatly exaggerated; I think that no alteration in the present rules should be made, unless after further enquiry it should be proved to be proper and necessary.

Resolved, that the following letter be written to Government in conformity with the opinion of the acting President.

Revenue Board,

(A true Copy)

(Signed)

R. Thackeray,

Secretary.

(No. 14.)

Ordered, that the Secretary write the following letter to the Board of Revenue.

To the Board of Revenue,

Gentlemen,

1. I AM directed by the honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 30th ultimo, with its enclosures.

2. The Governor General in Council being impressed with a strong sense of the expediency of granting every reasonable relief and indulgence to the persons who may resort on pilgrimage to Juggernaut, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to invest the collector of Cuttack with the power of reducing the tax payable by Loll Jattries, under Section 4, Regulation 4, 1806, whenever such reduction may appear to be expedient, in consideration of the circumstances of the individuals by whom the tax is payable, and likewise with the power of remitting altogether the tax established by section 5 of that regulation, whenever he may deem such exemption requisite on account of the actual poverty of the parties.

3. The foregoing rule is only to be considered to be in force until a new regulation shall have been passed for the collection of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut.

4. You are desired to forward the present orders of Government to the collector of Cuttack, immediately on the receipt of them; you will at the same time acquaint the collector, that the Governor General in Council desires that he will reside on the spot during the ensuing festival at Juggernaut, for the purpose of expediting his decision upon claims which may be made to him for remission of the tax.

I am, &c.

Fort William,
2d July, 1807.

(Signed)

G. Dowdeswell,

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

(No. 29.)

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 29th January 1808.

Board of Revenue, to the Right Honourable Lord Minto, Governor-General in Council,
Fort William.

My Lord,

Para. 1. WE have the honour to transmit to your Lordship in Council the enclosed copy of a letter from the collector of Cuttack, containing the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Temple at Juggernaut for the last six years.

2. The

2. The accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the tax on pilgrims has not yet been furnished; but the collector states his intention of immediately submitting them.

3. In respect to the lands assigned for the support of the temple, we are sorry to observe, that the collector has not yet been able to obtain any satisfactory accounts of their resources. He has however deputed an Aumeen to make the necessary enquiries on that point, and we propose to enjoin his particular attention to effect that object with as little delay as possible.

4. From the present accounts, your Lordship will observe, that the average expenses of the temple during the last six years are stated to have amounted to Rupees 65,995. The average receipts, including the amount paid by Government, is Rupees 60,220, so that it would appear that there is a balance of about 34,648 still due to the officers of the temple; but of the expenses said to have been incurred in 1211, 12, 13 and 14, the collector proposes that several items, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 44,162, be not allowed; we doubt, however, whether under the orders passed by the Commissioners on the accounts of 1211, it would be proper to make the deduction proposed by the collector. The collector conceives that from the terms made use of in the third paragraph of the Commissioners orders, it was not intended to absolutely pass the accounts of 1211, but that the adjustment of those accounts was to be left to the collector of Juggernaut. When we observe, however, that in the first paragraph of those orders the accounts are stated to be transmitted to the collector as "passed", and that in the next paragraph he is directed, in positive terms, to discharge the balances, which appear from those accounts to be due to the officers of the temple, we cannot conceive that the term, settling the accounts, made use of in the third paragraph, can be construed in the mode supposed by the collector. It appears to have no other meaning than that the collector was to settle the business by paying the balance due. Were it not for those orders of the Commissioners we certainly should not see any reason for passing the excessive charges incurred in 1211, and in the subsequent years; but it appears to us that the charges of 1211 were passed. The officers of the temple might with reason suppose that they were authorized to continue the same charges, unless positively prohibited doing so. In our opinions, therefore, the accounts must be passed without any deductions, and the balance due upon them paid to the officers of the temple.

5. With respect to the future, we concur in opinion with the collector, that the excess in the charges should not be hereafter allowed. The aggregate amount proposed by the collector to be allowed is Rupees 56,342. 9. 8.; that amount is more than appears to have been expended in 1209 and 1210, but less than the average expenditure of the six years, even after deducting the charges deemed by the collector inadmissible.

6. As it appears to us to be desirable, that so long as the temple shall be managed in the mode in which it is at present, the expenses should be limited within a certain sum; and as we have no reason to doubt the propriety of the sums proposed by the collector to be fixed on the above account; we are of opinion, that his instructions to the officers of the temple, not to exceed the sum fixed by him, should be confirmed.

7. Exclusive of the several articles of expense for which the above sum is intended to provide, the collector states that 484 guz of woollen cloth is necessary, and he recommends that article be supplied from the Company's warehouse.

8. With reference to the 17th paragraph of the collector's letter we beg to observe, that his recommendation of bringing the Khusigas, or fixed assignments upon the general settlement of the district, and of Government's paying the amount from the public treasury, appears to us to be advisable, and should your Lordship in Council concur in that opinion, we propose to instruct the collector to include the amount in the ensuing settlement of the district.

We have the honour to be, with respect,

My Lord,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) *Tho. Graham,*
C. Buller.

Revenue Board,
29th December 1807.

(Copy.)

To Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. and K. B. President and Members of the Board of Revenue,
Fort William.

(No. 30.)

Gentlemen,

Para. 1. I have the honour to forward my report on the account of the Temple of Juggernaut.

2. Appendix No. 1. is a detailed account of the expense charged for the provision of articles required for all the Bhoges during the year.

3. This account comprises the expense incurred for Bhoges during the last six years, in exhibits the quantities proposed to be allowed, and the charge which by estimate would appear to be requisite.

4. Appendix No. 2, exhibits a detailed account of miscellaneous expenses incurred during the same period. The charges incurred in this account since 1211 Umlee, and not previously, were so inserted, it is said, by order of the late Commissioners, they were in the former Government accounted for separately, as follows:

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5. Those

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5. Those marked A. were paid from the collections made at the Autarrah Nullah from the pilgrims, and the Darogah accounted for them to the Soubah.

6. Those marked B. were paid directly by the Soubah himself, and no account was kept of them.

7. That marked C. was paid by assignment on certain villages, but the villages in 1209 and 1210 not being under the charge of the Sautashazaree Purcha, the amount in these years was not brought to account in 1211; the late Commissioners are said to have directed its insertion.

8. That marked D. was paid by assignment on the same villages as the preceding, but the amount received from the source in 1209 and 1210 falling short, the surplus expenditure only appears. In 1211, the Commissioners are said to have ordered the whole expenditure to be inserted, the consequence of which order is, that since 1211 the whole of the expense actually incurred under these two heads is shown, and the Jumma of the assigned villages will be brought to credit with the other endowments of the temple.

9. The charge marked E. the Dospullah Rajah is by the terms of his engagement bound to defray, and as it has always been inserted on both sides of the account it is so still continued; the next, however, marked E. E. should be charged on the Rajah; for although bound to provide the wood for the Ruth at Jaggernaut, he left it at Cuttack, the consequence was, this charge was necessarily incurred by the Purcha.

10. The Charge under the head of Mohur Bhoge, marked F. is for a particular Bhoge, established by the mother of Ruggooza Bhoosala. To furnish the means of defraying this expense Ruggooza granted the Pergunnah of Maddaur to Joyeram Doss Mohun, and this being Amrut Munnohee land, not connected with the accounts of the temple, but granted for the maintenance of a private Bhoge, it appears to us by its insertion to confuse rather than simplify these accounts.

11. The Charge Suddabut Jaggernaut Bullub, marked G. was a sum granted to Goormook Doss, Adhikarree of the Mutt Jaggernaut Bullub, for the purpose of distributing charity to the pilgrims in attendance at the Autarrah Nullah Ghaut. The village of Bood-poor was originally assigned to him for this purpose, but resumed by the Soobah, and the amount paid in cash from the treasury of Government. This is not an expense to be charged to the temple; it is a charitable grant of Government for the relief of the distresses of the indigent and starving pilgrims who are not allowed to pass the Ghaut. It stands on the account as an expense incurred by Government, not necessary to the temple; but far from lessening, I should be inclined to recommend it were increased and made effectual.

12. The charge for building the Ruth, marked H. was never in the accounts of the Sataishazaree Purcha till the late Commissioners are said to have directed it to be inserted in the accounts of the temple; the management was left to the Ruth Purcha, and he accounted to the Soubah, but of these accounts there are no traces.

13. On the account, Appendix, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, I beg to refer to my remarks on No. 1101, which contain all the observations that appear to me to be necessary.

14. Appendix No 6, is an account of expense material to the support of the temple, but not included in the Sataishazaree account; the amount is paid to Government by assignment, as detailed Appendix No. 8.

15. The account, Appendix No. 7, is an account of the receipts of the temple for the last six years. I took much pains to ascertain the real value of the fourteen entire villages subject to assessment, but the season of the year preventing any measures on which a confident report could be made, I was obliged to rest satisfied with the general information, that the value was double what had appeared in the accounts; of this I have little doubt, having procured a statement derived from the accounts of six villages, but which did not carry sufficient authority to found a report to Government. Finding the accounts of the remaining villages were not to be procured, I determined to postpone my final report on the real revenues of the temple till I could ascertain them by an actual measurement; an Aumeen is accordingly on deputation to effect this object.

16. The fixed quit-rent of the entire villages, and portions of villages denominated Tunkee, is a Pergunnah fixed rate on each batta (of 20 Begahs, Bengal measurement); by neglect and mismanagement this source of revenue to the temple has been reduced far below what on actual measurement it would be found ought to be paid. The ascertainment of the value of these lands is intrusted to the Aumeen.

17. Of the Khunjas, or fixed assignments, several have been brought on the Jumma of the district, a measure which I would recommend to be adopted with all, and the amount may be paid from the treasury of Government; this mode would certainly be more advantageous than allowing the servants of the temple to collect from the landholders of the district, who in fact receive a deduction in their revenue on this account.

18. The whole of the collections under the head of Sayer have been resumed, with the exception of the collection on the six Bhoges, this is a tax paid on the sale of Mahpershad within the temple; but the head being "Town Duties, and Collections on the six Bhoges," the amount will be much diminished, for the town duties are abolished.

19. I would merely state the account under the head of Miscellaneous Receipts, as it was given to me by the Dewul Kurn, because the whole is levied within the temple. Two heads only appeared to me to be subject to my examination, the sale of holy food marked A. and the Doujja and Pindika marked B.; I therefore, with the consent of the Purchas, deputed an Aumeen to oversee and state the amount of the produce from the sale of Holy food, the quantity and value of cloth presented for the purpose of being displayed on the wheel at the top of the temple, on which Government receives from the person presenting, its full value, as a fee, under the head of Dhujja, exclusive of which the presenter has also to pay the fee of the Purchas, and others, for their ministry during the ceremony.

20. Another Aumeen was deputed to ascertain the quantity of voluntary presents made at the throne of Juggernaut, in cash, bullion and jewels, the whole of which, under the title of Pinduka, should be brought to the credit of Government, but the result of these measures has not given me any information of value.

21. The account, Appendix No. 8, exhibits the assignments for defraying the charges detailed in Appendix No. 9, with the exception of two articles (both which are of the nature of Sayer, and must be eventually abolished). The Commissioners resumed the whole and threw them into the Khyrath Gundee account of the district, the expence will therefore be paid by Government from that department in future.

22. Appendix Nos. 9 and 10 are general abstracts of the receipts and expenditure during the six years, and the expenditure proposed to be allowed hereafter.

23. Appendix Nos. 11 and 12 are deductions from the general account, which I am of opinion Government is entitled to make; both accounts were drawn on the grounds I shall detail in the next paragraph, the information of the Dewul Purcha himself, and of Kithencund Mahapater, the head Shewuck of the temple.

24. The plea set up to justify the extraordinary increase in the expenses from 1211 to 1214, above all previous usage, is, that the accounts of 1211 having passed the Commissioners, the charges have their sanction, but no written authority of any kind was in the possession of any person belonging to the temple, nor known by them to exist. To be certain on the point of doubt whether the Commissioners had issued any orders on this subject, I carefully examined the Records in my possession, and can find only one letter, of which No. 13 is a copy, Nos. 14 and 15, copy of the enclosure, and its translation.

25. In the first paragraph of the Commissioner's letter to the collector the Jumma Kurch account is said to be "as passed the Commissioners," and the collector in the 2d paragraph is directed to discharge to Sewajee Ungaties, Dewul Purcha of the temple, the account of the balance appearing by that statement to be due at the end of the past Umlee (1,211 Umlee), but in the 3d paragraph the collector is directed to inform Sewajee Ungaties, that he (the collector) is authorized by the Board to settle the accounts of the last year (1211 Umlee) with him, Sewajee Ungaties.

26. From this it would seem the Commissioners themselves did not consider the accounts to have been adjusted; they even in the latter end of the 3d paragraph call on the collector to pay every requisite degree of attention to economy in the disbursement of the public money; this never could have occurred had the Commissioners apprehended they had fixed the establishments and the expenses of the temple.

27. With a persuasion that the amount of these two last accounts, Nos. 11 and 12, ought to be carried to the account of Government, I have drawn a general account current for each year, Appendix No. 16; and if the Governor General should be pleased to give up the demand which appears on the balance, for I believe it to be irrecoverable, it will still serve to show that the claim of Sewajee Ungaties to Sa. Rs. 14,446 13 17, which was sent to me for report, is void of any just foundation.

28. One charge I have not stated, it is that for woollen cloths, they were formerly supplied by the Soobahs, and since by the Commissioners and collector, the officers of the temple declaring themselves incapable of procuring them. The quantity required is 484 guz, of which one piece must be of superfine cloth. The colours are of no consequence, but there should be variety; they can be best supplied from the Company's warehouses, and the charge is therefore omitted.

29. The general result of my enquiries is therefore, that the average expenses of the temple for the last six years have been two Lacks sixty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-one Khawoons, five Pun and seventeen Gundahs, or Sa. Rs. sixty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-five, five Annas, nine Gundas, and one Cowry.

Sicca Rupees,
65,995 5 9 1.

30. The receipts of every kind, exclusive of cash advanced by Government, have been on the same average per annum, one Lack, twenty-three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine Khawoons, two Puns and twelve Gundahs, or Sicca Rupees thirty thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, twelve Annas and thirteen Gundas.

Sicca Rupees,
30,884 12 13.

31. The cash advanced by Government on the same average has been per annum one Lack seventeen thousand three hundred and forty-two Khawoons thirteen Puns and thirteen Gundahs, or Sa. Rs. twenty-nine thousand three hundred and thirty-five, eleven Annas, thirteen Gundas and one Cowry.

Sicca Rupees,
29,335 11 13 1.

32. The amount I propose to allow, including the amount disbursements by Tehsildars and others, is two Lacks twenty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-nine Khawoons, eleven

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*Sicca Rupees,
56,342 9 8.

eleven Puns and twelve Gundahs, or Sa. Rs. fifty-six thousand three hundred and forty-two, nine Annas and eight Gundahs*. On the measurement of the villages being completed, and the Jumma ascertained, I shall lose no time in laying before the Board the actual revenue of the temple. But the accounts I have hitherto seen are so erroneous and deficient that I find nothing to form a satisfactory report upon but an actual measurement, which could not be well commenced before Cuttack.

33. Exclusive of these expenses is one for the repairs of the temple itself, which was formerly defrayed by an Abwaub, denominated Kurrembura. It appears not to be fixed in its amount, nor can I learn what the gross amount of the collection was; but in future, such repairs as are necessary must be made at the expense of Government, as the Abwaub is consolidated as the land revenue.

34. I have delayed the dispatch of this account in hopes to procure a thorough knowledge of the value of the endowments of the temple, but as I find that no accounts can be produced which can be taken as an authentic statement of the real assets of the land, and as the expenditure has commenced for the current year, I have preferred delaying the report no longer, that the Board may decide whether the arrangement of the expenses I propose to make shall be confirmed, because on quitting Juggernaut, I gave a copy of the allowances I deemed sufficient to the Purchas, with directions not to exceed the amount on any account.

35. I shall submit the accounts of the tax, with a separate address, immediately.

Zillah Cuttack,
19th December 1807.

Revenue Board,
(A true Copy.)

I have, &c.
(Signed) Geo. Webb,
Collector.

(Signed) R. Thackery,
Secretary.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 8th April 1808.

(No. 17.)

Board of Revenue, to the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General in Council; Fort William.

My Lord,

1. WE have the honour to transmit to your Lordship in Council the enclosed copy of a letter from the collector of Cuttack, containing the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the tax on pilgrims from 1st January 1806 to the end of April 1807.

2. The Collector's letter also contains his sentiments on the rules proposed to be adopted for regulating the tax in future, and for prescribing the number of days during which the different classes of pilgrims shall be allowed access to the temple. The collector also proposes certain rules for the collection of the tax, and for the purpose of facilitating access to the temple by the pilgrims.

3. In respect to the rules proposed for regulating the tax, the principal alteration proposed is the dividing the pilgrims from whom the tax is to be levied, into three classes instead of two, as at present prescribed by Regulation 4, 1806. The first class is to be liable to the payment of the same tax as is prescribed by Section 4, Regulation 4, 1806. The second class to pay one half of the tax leviable on the first class, and the third class to pay at the rate of 2 Rupees, as prescribed by Section fifth of the Regulation above quoted.

4. The collector at the same time recommends that it be left to the option of the pilgrims, of whatever description they may be, to visit the temple under whichever class they think proper. The mode in which the collector proposes to prevent loss to Government from the above option being given to the people desirous of worshipping at the temple, is to allow access to the pilgrims of the first class many days more than are proposed to be allowed to the second class, and so on to the second, with reference to the third class.

5. Under the circumstances stated by the collector, and on a comparison of the number of Laul Jatrier, from whom the collections were made from January 1806 to May 1807, with the number of the pilgrims subjected to the lower tax in the same period, we are inclined to consider the collector's recommendation as highly judicious; and we also conceive that the rules proposed for the collection of the tax, and for facilitating access to the town, are proper.

6. The principal rule for facilitating access to the town is to allow the pilgrims to take out printed licenses at different places within the Company's provinces, which would prevent their being detained at the Ghaut. Should your Lordship in Council approve this suggestion, we shall require the collector to submit to us a form for the licenses for each class; and we would propose at first to forward them to the collectors of Benares, Behar, Moorshedabad and Dacca. A depot for these licenses will also be required at Calcutta, and we conceive that our Secretary's Office will be the fittest place for the Depot, the licenses either to be signed by the Secretary or Sub-Secretary. Should it hereafter appear advisable to furnish any other collectors with authority to grant the licenses on the receipt of the prescribed tax, of course no objection, we conceive, can exist to that measure.

7. On

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7. On the subject of the accounts transmitted by the Collector, we beg to observe, that we are not aware of any objection to them. We however regret to observe that the collections for the first four months of 1807, are considerably less than the amount collected in the same period of time in 1806; the cause of this deficiency is not explained by the Collector.

8. We beg to inform your Lordship in Council that we have not yet received the necessary report, regarding the value of the lands assigned as an endowment to the Temple; but as it appears to us to be highly desirable that the affairs of the Temple, should be entrusted as soon as possible to the Rajah of Khoordah, we beg to submit to your Lordship in Council whether the proposed arrangement may not be carried into effect at present.

9. From the report which we had the honour to submit to your Lordship in Council on the 29th December last, relative to the receipts and disbursements of the Temple, it will be seen that the of the whole expense, which the Collector deemed necessary for the Temple, was 56,342 sicca rupees. The average receipts on accounts of the Temple for six years, was 30,884 sicca rupees, leaving a deficiency of 25,458 rupees to be paid by Government. Instead of paying a fixed sum under the new system, we formerly stated it as our opinion that it would be more advisable to allow, in addition to the endowments of the Temple, a certain per-centage upon the collections, on account of the tax, in order that the income of the Temple, and the revenues of Government, might rise or fall together.

10. In respect to the receipts on account of the tax for 1807, if 20 per cent. were allowed on the gross collections, the income of the Temple, assuming the endowments at 30,884, would be only 1,960 less than the amount paid by the Collector for the future expenditure on account of the Temple. From the reports received from the Collector, particularly from the letter which we had the honour to submit on the 29th December last, there appears every reason to suppose that the resources of the land assigned as an endowment to the Temple, are considerably more than the amount brought to account; we therefore conceive that if 20 per cent. upon the net receipts by Government were annually allowed, it would abundantly suffice for the expenses of the Temple under the management of the Rajah of Khoordah.

11. With respect to the proposed removal of the Collector's cutcherry, it appears to us, under the circumstances stated by the Collector, to be absolutely necessary. We therefore propose to call upon him for a report upon the expense that may be deemed necessary for the above purpose. We at the same time, however, propose to call upon the Collector of Juggernaut to explain the circumstances under which he considered himself authorized to build the Bungalow allowed for his cutcherry, at such a distance from the town.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Revenue Board,
18th March 1808.

(Signed)

R. W. Cox,
C. Buller.

To H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. President, and Members of the Board of Revenue.

(No. 18.)

Gentlemen,

1. I HAVE now the honour to forward an abstract account of the number and description of pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Juggernaut, (Appendixes Nos. 1 and 2.) also general treasury accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, under charge of the Collector of tax, from December 1805 to April 1806, and from May 1806 to April 1807, inclusive.

2. The total amount of tax levied from January 1st, 1806, to April 30th, 1807, inclusive, being a period of sixteen months, is tax levied Sa. Rs. - - 1,90,211 6

Appendix
No. 3. & 4.

Total receipts, accounts, fines, &c. - - - - -	15,397 9	
Total receipt - - - - -		2,05,608 15 0
Total paid expenses of the Temple - - - - -	36,378 7 6	
Paid charges collection - - - - -	20,309 0 5	
Paid contingent charges - - - - -	12,279 9 2	
By remittances to Collector of Cuttack - - - - -	1,22,000 0 0	
		1,90,967 1 1

Leaving a balance in the hands of the Collector, of Sa. Rs. - - - - 14,641 13 11

3. The total amount receipts here specified, does not tally with the total amount receipts of Appendix, No. 2. The difference is 37 6 Sa. Rs. received from persons of low cast inserted in the Treasury, but not in No. 2.

4. I now proceed to submit my opinion on the subject of alterations to be made in the tax, and mode of collection.

5. At present two classes only pay the tax, under section 4 and 5 of Regulation IV. 1806. I propose to add a third class, and to modify the rules for all the classes as follows:

The first class, commonly called Laal Jantreys, to pay on passing the Autarrah Nullah, coming from the North 10 rupees; on passing Loaknauth, coming from the South, 6 rupees; as at present to be allowed free access to the

I have not thought it advisable to raise the rate of tax on the Laul Jattrey, because this being the highest rate ever paid in the Mahratta Government, should it be raised, it might excite unfavourable sentiments in the minds

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Temple for sixteen days, and to be permitted to enter the Temple at all times when the gates are open, whether attended by a Pundah or not.

The second class, or that which I propose to introduce, to pay a tax of 5 rupees coming from the North and passing the Autarra Nullah, and 3 rupees coming from the South and passing Lacknauth Ghaut; to be allowed access to the Temple for one week only, and to be attended on all occasions on going into the Temple by Pundahs.

The third class, known at present by the name of Bhurrungs, to pay 2 rupees as at present on passing either of the Ghauts, to be allowed access to the Temple during four days, and to be attended on all occasions by the Pundah.

The fourth class, commonly called Run-gals, being pilgrims in an actual state of poverty, to be admitted without payment, to be under charge of the Pundahs, and to have access to the Temple one day.

To the fifth class, consisting at present of Byraggees, Sonassees, and people carrying the water of the Ganges to the Temple at Juggernaut, or to any other Hindoo temple, I have to add, 1st, Dundees; 2d, Burumcharries; 3d, Mohunts; 4th, Gossaes; 5th, Khomartees; 6th, Nagees.

Sixth class, persons whose residence is between the Byturnee Nullah and the Ganjum river, or Bhaseeboleah Nullah.

minds of Hindoos, respecting the intentions of Government; but granting as I suppose, so great an extension of indulgence to the highest class, will tend to impel every man who can find ten rupees, to pass the Ghauts as a Laul Jattrey, and thus render the tax in a high degree productive. It is necessary to explain the intention of allowing the attendance of the Pundah to be at the election of the pilgrims. The attendance of the Pundah is necessary to guide the pilgrim through the ceremonies; but at present, if the pilgrim is obliged from any cause to leave the Temple before his ceremonies are performed, he cannot return again without his Pundah; but by the indulgence I propose, if caprice or necessity should induce him to leave the Temple at any time, or any number of times during the day, he can return without difficulty.

This intermediate class is necessary, and will be productive. I have not given a more extended time to this class, because I am of opinion that the facilities afforded to the highest, should be beyond comparison greater than to the lower classes.

This class is at present allowed five days, but I am advised that the time I have proposed is sufficient.

A rule for this class is absolutely necessary; the pass into the Temple I propose to grant on application.

All these people have free access to the Temple.

The Board in their letter to the Governor General, of date 12th September 1806, observe that there exists no necessity for exempting the inhabitants of so large a tract of land as thirty miles round the Temple, from the payment of the tax, because the Collector proposes it solely for the purpose of removing all obstacles in the way of the supplies of the town. The true reason for the present exemption is, that it is declared in the Shelokes, or (as I understand) Sacred Records of the Hindoos, that the tract of land between the Byturnee Nullah and Rey-sheecoolia Nullah, is the Holy Land of Juggernaut; this being the origin of the exemption, and being supported by immemorial usage, I beg to recommend that it be not altered.

6. To relieve the officers at Ghaut from the difficulties which arise during the principal Jattras, from the immense number of people wishing to pass, and to give facility to the people themselves in obtaining access to the Temple; I have to propose,

1st. That any person be permitted to take out the rowannah of any class at his own election, and the second section of the 5th Regulation of 1806 be rescinded.

I am led to this by a conviction that in the instance of this tax all penalty for attempts at deception is ineffectual, and that the facilities afforded the higher class in performing their devotions, can alone make the tax productive.

2. That

I propose

2d. That a printed rowannah, certifying the payment of the tax, and filled in with the tax, the date when paid, the place where, and the name of the person paying, signed and attested with the official seal and signature of any collector of revenue in the Company's provinces, shall pass the person named into the town of Pooree, and entitle him, on producing it to the Collector of tax, to receive in return a pass under his official seal and signature, into the Temple for the time allotted to the class respectively.

3d. The pass granted by the Collector of tax for the admission of the pilgrims into the Temple, to specify the date on which it is granted, the time it is to be in force, the name of the person taking it out, and the name of the Punda under whose guidance the pilgrim performs his devotions.

4th. The Mohur at the Temple-gate will notice the date on which the pass is first presented, and mark on the back of it the date on which it expires; it must be the duty of the Pundahs to return all these passes to the office of Collector of tax, receiving in return from him a khelass-chitty, or release.

5th. In the event of neglect on the part of the Pundahs to return the pass into the Temple, and take out the khelass-chitty, some moderate fine (such as the Board may deem sufficient) to be imposed.

7. Some rule respecting the attendants of natives of rank and substance has been anxiously solicited by the natives themselves; but I think if this mode of conducting the collections is adopted no difficulty can occur; The native of rank might insert in his rowannah any reasonable number of followers, I would propose a number not exceeding forty, these might pass free in the town until his departure, and if desirous of going into the Temple, take out a pass, paying the rate of the class they choose to go in. If any inhabitants of the Company's provinces are desirous to reside in the town of Pooree, I submit to the consideration of the Board whether any license should be granted; and if so, what fee should be paid on taking out that license from the Collector of tax.

8. Though apparently not a subject to introduce into a proposed plan of collection of tax, I cannot but urgently recommend as indispensably necessary, that the cutcherry of the Collector of tax be removed immediately from the chuckertur, where it now is (a distance from the town of 2 miles, I believe over a heavy sea sand) into the town, and as near as possible to the gate of the Temple; there is nothing of which the natives have more frequently complained, than the distance of the cutcherry and the inconvenience they sustain in passing to it.

9. I have taken great pains to procure information respecting the objects of complaint among the natives resorting to the Temple, and all with whom I have conversed, appear to think the plan I now offer will remove every cause of dissatisfaction that at present exists. It appears to me, the establishment when the plan has taken place, may be much reduced, but I am not prepared at present to say in what particular instances.

Zillah Cuttack, }
7th March 1808. }

Revenue Board,

(A true Copy.)

I have, &c.
(Signed)

Geo. Webb,
Collector.

(Signed)

D. Campbell,
Acting Secretary.

Ordered, that the Secretary write the following letter to the Board of Revenue, and to the Secretary to the Government at Fort St. George.

To the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 18th ultimo, enclosing the accounts of the receipts and disbursements on account of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, from the 1st January 1806, to the 30th April 1807.

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2. The Governor General in Council is not aware of any objection to those accounts.
3. On consideration of the rules proposed to be established for the future collection of the tax on pilgrims, the Governor General in Council approves the division of the pilgrims into three classes, exclusive of exempted persons, the rates of tax, and the periods of time during which the individuals appertaining to each class, should be allowed to perform their devotions at the Temple. Under this arrangement, his Lordship in Council is of opinion that it should be left optional with the pilgrims to enrol themselves in which ever class they may judge proper, and to take out their licenses accordingly.
4. The Governor General in Council entirely approves the suggestion of the Collector of Cuttack, for authorizing certain officers in different parts of the Company's provinces to issue licenses on receipt of the tax at the prescribed rates to the pilgrims, to be exchanged on their arrival at Juggernaut for a pass, without further cost to the parties. His Lordship in Council is also of opinion, that your Secretary, the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the ceded and conquered provinces, and the Collectors of Benares, Behar, Moorsheadabad and Dacca, may in the first instance be commissioned to perform this duty. It occurs, however, to his Lordship in Council, that it may be advisable that certain officers under the government of Fort St. George, should in like manner be authorized to issue licenses to pilgrims on receipt of the tax, at the reduced rates, payable by persons coming from the southward. The necessary reference on the subject will accordingly be made to the Governor General in Council at that presidency.
5. The Governor General in Council desires that you will call upon the Collector of Cuttack for forms of licenses, applicable to the different classes of pilgrims who are in future to be held subject to the payment of the tax, in order that a sufficient number of them may be printed without loss of time.
6. No objections occur to the exemptions recommended to be allowed by the Collector.
7. The Governor General in Council approves your proposition, for granting a percentage on the net receipts arising from the tax on pilgrims, in aid of the other endowments of the Temple; and he is not aware of any objection to fixing the rate at 20 per cent. His Lordship in Council is however of opinion, that an option should be reserved to Government of augmenting or reducing the rate, as from time to time may appear advisable.
8. Adverting to the observations contained in the 7th paragraph of the late Collector's letter, the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that persons establishing themselves within what is denominated the Holy Land of the Temple, should pay in the first instance as pilgrims, but that they should afterwards be exempted from the payment of the tax in common with other persons residing within those limits.
9. You are accordingly desired to prepare the draft of a Regulation, for amending the rules established for the collection of the tax on pilgrims, under Regulation IV. 1806, on the principles above stated.
10. The Governor General in Council likewise desires that you will take the same opportunity of inserting the necessary provisions for the superintendence of the Temple, and the conduct of its interior economy, on the principle stated in the 2d, 3d, and 4th paragraphs of my letter to you of the 5th March 1807, in amendment of the rules contained in section 11 to 18, Regulation IV. 1806.
11. It appearing to Government to be advisable that the Collector of Cuttack should be vested with a general control over the Temple, and of the collection of the tax on pilgrims, on the footing on which those duties have latterly been performed by Mr. Webb, the Governor General in Council desires that you will insert the necessary provision for that purpose in the draft of the Regulation above required.
12. On the grounds stated in the accompanying extracts of letters from and to the acting magistrate of Cuttack, it also is desirable that a clause should be inserted in the proposed Regulation, exempting the Collector of the tax, in his capacity of assistant to the magistrate, from the restrictions contained in sections 20 and 21, Regulation IX. 1807.
13. As it is possible that Mr. Webb may have delivered over charge of the office of Collector of Cuttack to his successor, previously to the receipt of these orders, the Governor General in Council desires that you will acquaint Mr. Webb, that he is personally desired to afford his assistance in completing the arrangements above noticed, it appearing to Government that he has furnished much useful and valuable information on the subject.
14. The Governor General in Council entirely approves Mr. Webb's suggestion for removing the cutcherry of the Collector of the tax to the vicinity of the gates of the Temple. You are desired to issue the necessary orders accordingly.
15. The original statements which accompanied your letter are herewith returned.

Council Chamber,
8th April 1808.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. Dowdeswell,
Secretary to Gov^t Rev^d Dept^s.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 7th October 1808.

Commissioner in Cuttack to the Right honble. Lord Minto, Governor General in Council, Fort William.

My Lord,

Par. 1. I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship in Council, the enclosed letter from the Collector of Cuttack, containing a draft of the rules proposed to be adopted for the collection of the tax upon pilgrims resorting to Juggernaut.

2. On maturely considering the question, and on making further enquiries from persons in Calcutta who have visited the Temple, there has appeared to me considerable difficulty in the way of the proposed plan.

3. The difficulties which have occurred to me, I have stated to the Collector; and I beg to refer your Lordship in Council to the enclosed copy of my letter to him on the subject.

4. As considerable delay must, I imagine, occur before any well-digested plan for the collection of the tax can be submitted to your Lordship in Council, I would beg to suggest, that a regulation be immediately enacted for vesting the superintendence of the Temple of Juggernaut, in the Rajah of Khoordah. I have accordingly the honour to submit a draft of the proposed regulation.

5. The necessity of the early publication of a rule to the proposed effect will appear obvious, when it is considered that the assembly of Pundits directed to be appointed by Section 11, Regulation IV, 1806, has never yet been appointed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Cuttack,
28th Sept. 1808.

(Signed) C. Buller,
Commissioner.

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(No. 17.)

It being deemed necessary to alter the rules at present in force for the superintendence and management of the affairs of the Temple, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to rescind Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Regulation IV, 1806, and substitute the following rules in lieu of them:

(No. 18.)

The superintendence of the Temple of Juggernaut and its interior economy, the conduct and management of its affairs, and the entire control over the priests, officers and servants, attached to the idol and to the temple, are hereby vested in the Rajah of Khoordah, who on all occasions shall be guided by the recorded rules and institutions of the Temple, or by long and established usage.

The Rajah of Khoordah and his heirs should hold the situation vested in them by the above Section, so long as they shall continue to conduct themselves with integrity, diligence, and propriety, but nothing contained in this regulation shall be construed to preclude the Governor General in Council from removing the incumbent from that situation, on proof of misconduct in such person made to the satisfaction of Government.

To enable the superintendent of the internal economy of the Temple to perform the duty of his station with greater effect, he is hereby authorized to punish persons subject to his control, for any instance of neglect or misconduct, by imposing small fines upon them, not exceeding one month's salary or income, or by removing the offender from his office, if the offence shall appear to merit that punishment.

(Signed) C. Buller,
Commissioner.

Extract LETTER from the Secretary to Government to the Commissioner of Cuttack, dated 7th October 1808.

(No. 20.)

Par. 3. 28th ultimo. The Governor General in Council does not think that it would be advisable to pass any regulation respecting the Temple of Juggernaut, until you shall have had opportunities of making full enquiries yourself on the subject upon the spot. With regard also to the Rajah of Khoordah, it appears to Government essential, that the settlement of his estate should be finally concluded previously to his being formally invested with the superintendence of the Temple.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 11th February 1809.

(No. 22.)

Extract Letter from C. Buller, Esq. Commissioner of Cuttack, dated 2d February 1809.

Having found it impracticable during the period of the present heavy kists to make any progress in the formation of the permanent settlement of this district, I proceeded on the 26th ultimo to Juggernaut, for the purpose of obtaining the information necessary to enable me to report to your Lordship in Council, the rules which might appear to me advisable to be adopted for the collection of the tax for facilitating the access of pilgrims to the Temple.

On that subject I hope to submit a report without much delay.

No. 7.
Proceedings
of the
Bengal Government
respecting
the Temple of
Jaggernaut.

(No. 32.)

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 17th March 1809.

Commissioner at Cuttack to the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General
in Council, &c. &c. &c. Fort William.

My Lord,

IN my letter of the 2nd instant I informed your Lordship in Council, that I had proceeded to Juggernaut for the purpose of completing the enquiry necessary to enable me to report upon the rules which should appear advisable to be adopted for the collection of the tax, and for facilitating the access of pilgrims to the Temple.

2. From the information I have obtained, I am of opinion that the plan proposed by Mr. Webb, with a slight modification, can be carried into effect, and that the adoption of it will afford considerable convenience to the Hindoos.

3. The principal alteration which I think necessary to be made, is in respect to the period of time allowed to the different classes of pilgrims, for remaining in the town for the performance of their religious ceremonies in the Temple.

4. The periods fixed by Mr. Webb are abundantly sufficient at the time of the Dowl Jattrah, and at any other time of the year, excepting when the Ruth Jattrah occurs. A little before the Ruth Jattrah, the Ashnaun Jattrah takes place, and it is desirable that a Laul Jattrie coming to the Temple at that period, should have sufficient time allowed for the purpose of performing his religious ceremonies at both of those Jattrahs. It is also desirable that the pilgrims of the other classes should have a further period allowed to them during the time of the Ruth Jattrah.

5. Thirty days is an ample period for a Laul Jattrie at the time of the Ruth Jattrah. But as I am not aware of any particular reasons for limiting Laul Jattrie to a shorter period at any other time of the year, it will be proper I think to allow 30 days to pilgrims of that class at all times.

6. With respect to the pilgrims of the 2d and 3d class, I conceive it to be necessary to make a difference between the period allowed at the time of the Ruth Jattrah, and that to be allowed at any other time; for if the second class were to be allowed to worship at all times of the year, for a term of ten days, almost all the pilgrims of the higher class would be content with that number of days at the Dole Jattrah, or at any other Jattrah excepting the Ruth Jattrah. A similar reason also applies to the different number of days proposed to be allowed to the Bhurrungs at the Ruth Jattrah and at other Jattrahs.

7. With respect to the difficulties which occurred to me before I left Calcutta, and which I had the honour to report to your Lordship in Council on the 28th September, I conceive that they can be easily got over.

8. I am informed that the pilgrims of the higher class will seldom wish to stay in the town after the time proposed to be allowed for the performance of their religious ceremonies. However, as they can readily be prevented from entering the temple after the expiration of the prescribed time, it is a matter of little importance whether they leave the town or not; I therefore deem it only necessary to prescribe a rule, that a Laul Jattrie who may wish to stay in the town after the expiration of the limited time, must make a written application to the collector of the tax, for leave to remain with a certain number of attendants. When such an application may be made, the Collector, I think, should comply with it, unless there should be any particular cause for removing the person from the town. In that case the circumstance might be reported to the Board of Revenue, who should be competent to direct the expulsion of the person if they think it necessary. Your Lordship will observe that I have provided for a Laul Jattries performing his religious ceremonies for an unlimited period; he pays an additional tax of ten rupees. But my principal reason for inserting the clause respecting the additional payment, was on account of the necessity which appears to me for Laul Jattries being generally attended by a Pushurree or Punda, for unless the great body of the higher as well as the lower classes are attended by a Punda or Pushurree, who is to be responsible for the delivery of the pass after the expiration of the prescribed period, I apprehend that the passes will not be returned at the proper time, and that great confusion will in consequence occur in the collector's accounts.

9. The access to the Temple after the people have passed the Ghaut can generally be easily prevented. But I have doubts whether it can be at all times, when there is a very great concourse of persons pressing to enter the gates as soon as they are opened. To allow therefore 20 attendants to accompany a Laul Jattrie without the payment of a tax appears to be objectionable; if the exemption of the attendants on entering the Ghauts be allowed, in order to be of any service to the master, their names must be entered in the certificate purchased by him, or else they would be detained at the Ghaut, till the collector of the tax could determine upon the propriety of their being admitted or not. It appears to me therefore, that it would be objectionable to allow of this discretionary power at the several offices where certificates may be sold. There does not besides appear to be any particular reason for the exemption of the attendants, because in almost all cases the attendants will be desirous of worshipping at the Temple, either as Nein Lauls or as Bhurrungs. They should therefore, in my opinion, pay the tax at the time their master does, and their names should be included in the

the same certificate, in order that they may be admitted at the same time with their master, and also allowed to stay as long as he does in the town.

10. The tax proposed by Mr. Webb to be received from the 4th class of pilgrims, who are not allowed to enter the Temple, I conceive to be considerably too high. Very few of the people coming under that class would have the means of paying so high a sum as 20 rupees, and as I do not find that any considerable concourse of that class of people would be objected to by the Hindoos, provided they are not admitted within the Temple, I would propose that the tax be fixed at 2 rupees.

11. In regard to the persons residing within the limits of the Bysternu Nullah, and the Ganjam river, I do not find it to have been understood that a temporary residence within those limits entitles the person to exemption from the tax; the exemption is allowed to the natives of the country, or to such persons as may have resided with their families for a length of time. Instead therefore of declaring that persons residing within the Holy Land shall be exempted, I would propose that it be altered "for all persons born within the limits, or who may have resided with their families there, for a period of ten years."

12. As it happens that in some cases, persons of little property are anxious in their old age to take up their residence in the town, for the purpose of ending their days in it, I think the Collector of the tax, on his being convinced of any one's intentions to remain for life, and of his inability to pay a further tax, should be authorized to admit of such persons remaining in the town and visiting the Temple. The Collector must of course be cautious in exercising this authority, as otherwise it might be abused by applications from persons who had no intention of residing permanently at the place. From what I can learn it would seem that there would be more than twenty or thirty persons in a year who would really intend taking up their residence for life, and they would in all cases be persons of advanced age, or if younger, of very infirm constitution.

13. I would propose also to allow a discretion to the Collector to grant an extension of time, to such persons as may have really been prevented by sickness from performing their religious ceremonies within the prescribed time. Some discretion of this kind appears to me to be essentially necessary, as when a person has come from a distant country it would be cruel to expel him from the town on the expiration of the limited period, when sickness has prevented his performing the worship, for which he has undertaken so long a journey.

14. Having received information from the officers employed in the collection of the tax, that fraud had been frequently committed by persons professing themselves to be carriers of the water of the Ganges, I called upon the head Pursharee, and upon the officer who was employed under the Marhatta Government at the Atturah Nullah Ghaut, to state whether the carriers of water of the Ganges were exempted from the payment of any tax under the Marhatta Government, and they have both stated to me in writing that none were exempted, excepting such as had obtained an order to that effect from the Government, or such as were admitted under the pleas of poverty. As the present regulation however exempts persons of this description from the payment, I propose to continue the exemption; but in order to prevent frauds, I propose that the carriers of the water should be first obliged to go to Lohenauth to pour the water over the idol at that place. This I conceive will effectually guard against frauds, as no Hindoo would pour water over the idol which is not actually the water of the Ganges; and as the distance is not so much as a quarter of a mile from the Temple, there will be no great hardship in the measure.

15. Another source of fraud I am informed arises from the exemption of persons pretending to go to the place for the purpose of trade, or for any other purpose, except that of pilgrimage. It has been reported to me, that it is no uncommon case for pilgrims who could pay as *Laul Jatries*, to come to the place with a rupee's worth of pepper, or of some other articles, and to obtain admittance through the Ghauts, under the plea of their having come to sell their goods. With respect to persons coming as traders, I have great doubts from what I have been able to learn, whether there is a single person in the course of the year who really does come to the place for the sole purpose of trade. The articles required for the consumption of the town, are in almost all cases brought by the people in the neighbourhood, who, on account of their being natives of the Holy Land, are allowed to visit the place without the payment of the tax. If the exemption therefore had merely reference to traders, I should propose to abolish it altogether; but as a great number of wealthy Hindoos in different parts of the country have houses and establishments kept up in the town, it may frequently occur that they will send people on business, and that those people may not be inclined to pay a tax for worshipping in the Temple. Such persons therefore ought to be exempted. With a view however to guard against fraud, I have proposed, that no people but such as have paid the tax, or who are exempted either as *Kungauts*, or on account of their residence, or religious cast, should be allowed to enter the Ghauts for 12 days from the commencement of the *Ruth Jattrah*. At that time the idol is carried in procession through the town, and the Hindoos have then the opportunity of performing their religious ceremonies without entering into the Temple. If traders therefore, and persons coming on business, are prohibited at that time from entering the Ghauts without paying the prescribed tax, the frauds will in a great measure be put a stop to, as at all other times of the year the Hindoos cannot perform their religious ceremonies without entering into the Temple. The collector however ought, in all cases of this kind,

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to be cautious before he admits a person through the Ghauts without payment of the tax.

16. I have prepared in the form of a regulation, a draft of the rules which appear to me advisable to be adopted, and I have accordingly the honour to submit a draft of them for your lordship's consideration.

17. Even in the event of your lordship's approving generally the rules proposed to be adopted, some delay must still occur in the publication of a new regulation. I therefore beg to suggest, that proclamations be immediately issued at Calcutta, Benares, Patna, Moorshedabad, and other principal places, notifying that with a view to prevent any hindrance or molestation to persons who may wish to resort as pilgrims to the Temple, certificates will be sold at the office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and at the office of the collector of Cuttack, which shall ensure to the purchasers of them an immediate entrance through the Ghauts. It will be advisable also to notice, that under the rules proposed to be adopted, no person who may have obtained a certificate, whether as a Laul Jattrie or otherwise, will be subjected to any personal examination either at the Ghauts or afterwards; and it should be further noticed, that the Governor General in Council has issued particular instructions to prevent any molestation or hindrance to the pilgrims, and to provide for the facility of their access to the Temple, with a view to the performance of their religious ceremonies, with ease and convenience to themselves.

18. It appears to me that a proclamation to the above effect at some of the principal towns would be advisable, even if the new regulation could be immediately published, as I should think it the most likely measure of any to give publicity to the new plan; and from every information I have received, as well as from the undoubted fact of the late diminution of pilgrims, I conceive it to be necessary to make it generally public, and that too as early as possible, that measures have been adopted for removing the inconvenience and difficulty hitherto experienced by the pilgrims.

19. The publication I apprehend, if immediately made, would not have any important effect with respect to the increased number of pilgrims at the time of the Dole Jattrah, which will occur in March next; but I conceive that it will be successfully felt on the occasion of the next Ruth Jattrah, which will take place in July; and being extremely desirous that I should be able to judge of the result of the proposed arrangement while I am on the spot, and to ascertain what may be deficient or objectionable in it, I am anxious that the publication should be made with as little delay as possible.

20. Of the complaints and dissatisfaction to which the present system has given rise, I have not thought it necessary to enter into any detail, as I conceive that your Lordship in Council is fully aware of them, and of the necessity of an alteration of it. But if the proposed plan should be considered as at all too complicated, or if it should give rise to objection, on account of the limited period of time allowed to the different pilgrims, I know of no other alternative than to at once reduce the tax to two rupees, or at least to permit every description of persons to worship either as a Laul Jattrie or Bhurung, as they may think proper, and to allow an unlimited time to all classes of pilgrims to perform their religious ceremonies. From the information I have been enabled to obtain, I have every hope that the proposed plan will not be found in practice to be objectionable; and if that be the case, there can be no doubt of its yielding a larger revenue to Government than if the alternative above suggested were adopted: but in respect to the alternative, I must beg to observe, that however extraordinary it may appear on the first view of it, I should conceive that even under a system of that kind, a revenue would be obtained for Government nearly equal to any amount which has been received in any year since the collection of the tax on the part of the British Government. As long as the pilgrims are subjected to detention, either at the Ghaut, or before they can enter the Temple, the number of pilgrims will be but few; and under the existing system, I am not aware of any possible means of preventing detention with respect to the Bhurmungs; as the reduction therefore of the tax would reduce the necessity of examination and consequently the detention of the pilgrims, the additional number would in that case amply compensate for the loss of the higher tax upon the Laul Jattries. But as from all accounts I have received, the proposed limitation of time to the different classes of pilgrims will not be objected to, I conceive that the plan proposed should be adopted.

21. Your Lordship in Council will observe, that in the draft of the proposed regulations, I have provided for vesting the Rajah of Khoordah with the superintendence of the ceremony and internal affairs of the Temple, but not with an uncontrolled power over all the officers of the Temple. The three Purchas I think ought to be appointed by Government, and not removed without that sanction: they, however, must be under the orders of the Rajah, and must carry his directions into execution as long as they shall not be inconsistent with the established usages, or with the rules recorded in the Madrah Pangee, which record is kept in the Temple, and to which the Collector can always have access when necessary. Owing to the want of an efficient control, I have every reason to believe that the internal affairs of the Temple have not been properly conducted of late. The Rajah attributes the improprieties to the conduct of the head Purchas, who he says refuses to obey his orders; the head Purcha attributes them to the Rajah's orders having been inconsistent with the recorded rules and established customs of the institution. There are besides complaints made, that both parties have refused permission to opulent Hindoos to make valuable presents to the idol, unless a previous Nuzzuranna were paid, in one instance to the Rajah, and in the other to the Purcha for the permission. If the Rajah therefore

therefore have the uncontrolled power of appointing and dismissing the Purchas, he would have the means of continuing abuses of the above nature. The knowledge that the Purchas are officers of Government, and that they cannot be dismissed without the authority of the Governor General in Council, would operate as a check against any violent abuse of the power vested in the Rajah. At the same time, however, the Purcha must be under the Rajah, and bound to obey his orders generally. In case of any grossly improper orders, the Purchas should then be bound to report them to the Collector for the final decision of the Governor General in Council; I do not by any means propose that the Collector should interfere on every occasion of trifling complaints brought forward by the Purchas, but merely on occasions of importance, which may give rise to dissatisfaction among the Hindoos generally. I conceive that the mere circumstance of the Purchas being appointed by Government, will be of itself sufficient to prevent the occurrence of any gross improprieties, and that the proposed rule will not be attended with the consequence of Government being called to decide upon questions referable to the mode in which a Hindoo religious institution is to be performed. The Purchas I find were always appointed by the Marhatta Government, and not by the Rajah. The third Purcha should continue to do so, and I propose that it should be his duty to give an account to the Collector of all presents made to the idol.

22. Section 2, Regulation IV. 1806, provides, that the collection of the tax shall be entrusted to an officer being a covenanted servant of the Company, and in the accompanying draft I have inserted the same clause; but as it occurs to me that an alteration of that rule may be attended with beneficial consequences to the Hindoos as well as to Government, I think it proper to submit my sentiments on that question for the consideration of your Lordship in Council.

23. If the plan which I have the honour to submit be approved of, I imagine that very little money will be collected at Ghauts. The principal duty of the Collector will be, to be in continued attendance at his cutcherry, from sun-rise to sun-set, particularly at the time of the Dole and Ruth Jattrahs, with a view to expedite the admittance of the pilgrims into the Temple. It must also be a principal duty with him to superintend the conduct of the Ghaut Darogahs. His further duty will be to keep the accounts of the number of pilgrims, and the amount paid by them at the different places at which certificates may be sold. An office therefore, which imposes the necessity of a continued attendance for the whole day at one particular place, will, in my opinion, be better performed by a man advanced in age, than by the very young men in the Company's service, who would generally be appointed to the office. It is besides desirable that the officer should himself live at the cutcherry or close to it; and as it is necessary for a new cutcherry to be built in the vicinity of the Ghauts, it may be constructed on rather a larger scale than the former one, with a view to provide accommodation for the Collector. The expense, I imagine, would not be very great.

24. I beg to observe further, that I conceive the adoption of the arrangements would enable me to propose a considerable reduction in the establishment of the office.

25. The above was written before I had an opportunity of consulting with Mr. Webb on the proposed rules. But I have since had the satisfaction of ascertaining that that gentleman concurs generally with me, in the propriety of the alterations I have proposed from his plan.

26. On the subject of the suggestion which I have ventured to make respecting the officer to be appointed at Juggernaut, Mr. Webb has informed me, that he is not aware of the least necessity for an officer in the Civil Service being continued, for the purpose of officiating as assistant to the Magistrate, as he conceives that the Darogah under the Magistrate of Cuttack is fully competent to the preservation of the peace of the town.

27. Mr. Webb has further stated to me his opinion, that it would be advisable to establish the rules prescribed in sections 22 and 23, Regulation IV. 1806, which I have inserted in the present draft, as he considers that the officers of the Temple are from their habits of life, totally unfit either for the office of Darogah of the Police, or for the office of Commissioner for the trial of civil suits, to a limited amount.

Cuttack, }
17th Feb. 1809. }
I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) C. Buller,
Commissioner.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letters to the Commissioner at Cuttack, and to the Translator of the Regulations.

To the Commissioner in Cuttack,

Sir,

1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 17th ultimo, with its enclosures.

2. The Governor General in Council approves generally the provisions of the Regulation submitted by you, for the better superintendence of the Temple of Juggernaut, and of the collection of the tax from pilgrims. The Regulation will accordingly be shortly printed and published, with such modifications of particular parts of it, as may be suggested by some further enquiries, which his Lordship in Council proposes to make on the subject.

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3. In the mean time, the forms contained in section 18 of your draft of the Regulation, will be ordered to be translated into the Persian language, and printed. Those certificates will be transmitted, as soon as circumstances may admit, to the Board of Revenue, to the Collector of Cuttack, and through the Government of Fort St. George, to the Collector of Ganjain.

4. Agreeably to the suggestion contained in the 18th paragraph of your letter, a proclamation will be prepared and transmitted for publication to the Board of Revenue and Board of Commissioners, notifying that with a view to prevent hindrance or molestation to any persons who may wish to resort as pilgrims to the Temple of Jaggernaut, certificates will be granted, on payment of the established tax, at the offices of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and of the Collector of Cuttack, which will ensure to the persons receiving them, an immediate entrance through the Ghauts. That under the rules proposed to be established, no person who may have obtained a certificate, whether as a Laul Jattrie, or otherwise, will be subject to any personal examination, either at the Ghauts or afterwards; and that the Governor General in Council has issued particular instructions to prevent any molestation or hindrance to the pilgrims, and to provide for the facility of their access to the Temple, for the performance of their religious ceremonies, with ease and convenience to themselves.

5. Adverting to the observations contained in the 10th paragraph of your letter, the Governor General in Council directs me to acquaint you, that he is not aware that any material difficulty is likely to arise from the different rates of tax specified in the proposed Regulation, and that it is his intention that they should be established accordingly.

6. The Governor General in Council is not at present aware of any objection to the rules proposed to be established for the guidance of the Rajah of Khoodah, and other officers of the Temple; but those provisions will shortly be more particularly considered.

7. On the grounds stated in the 23d, 26th, and 27th paragraphs of your letter, it is the intention of the Governor General in Council, that the existing rules which require that the Collector of the tax should be a covenanted servant, that he should be *ex officio* assistant to the Magistrate of Cuttack, and that the Dewaul Purchas should be Darogahs of Police and Commissioners for the trial of civil suits, should be rescinded.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
17th March, 1809. }

(Signed) G. Dowdeswell,
Secretary to Government, Rev^e Dep^t.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 5th May 1809.

(No. 37.)

Commissioner at Cuttack to the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General in Council, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

As your Lordship in Council has been pleased to approve of my recommendation respecting the alteration of the existing rule, which requires that the Collector of tax at Jaggernaut should be a covenanted servant, it occurs to me that it would be desirable that the officer who is to be hereafter appointed to the station, should be directed to proceed to the place without delay, in order that he may acquire some knowledge of his duty before he takes charge of it.

If his appointment were to take place just about the time of the Ruth Juttrah, which will occur in the middle of July next, he would in all probability feel himself considerably embarrassed, if before he had not had any opportunity of ascertaining the duty to be performed by him; I would therefore beg to recommend, that the officer be at present appointed assistant to the Collector, with a salary of about one or two hundred rupees per mensem, until the present Collector shall be removed.

Should your Lordship in Council be pleased to approve the above suggestion, I take the liberty of recommending that Mr. Busby, who is at present employed as superintendent of the bundsen beerdwan, and who I am confident is in every respect well qualified to discharge the duties of the office, may be appointed to the station, and that he be directed to repair to Cuttack without loss of time.

Cuttack,
the 29th April 1809.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. Buller,
Commissioner.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following letter to the Commissioner at Cuttack.

To the Commissioner in Cuttack.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the following letters from you, with their enclosures :

1. dated 13th ultimo.
2. D^o - - 24th D^o.
1. D^o - - 29th D^o.

2. (13th ultimo.) The lands to which your letter now particularly alludes, appear to be of two descriptions :

1. " Those upon which Kalarries are worked."—2. " Those from which fuel is produced for the use of the manufacture."

3. On consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that the lands of the former description should be separated from the other parts of the estates in which they may be at present included, and attached exclusively to the salt department.

4. With respect however to the other description of lands, viz. those from which fuel is produced, the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that those lands cannot, consistently with any of the principles established for the conclusion of the permanent settlement, be separated from the other lands composing the estates of the zemindars; nor can the proprietors, consistently with justice or sound policy, be restrained from the cultivation of them. It consequently follows, that the lands in question must remain, as at present, attached to the estates of the different proprietors; and that the salt agent must make the best arrangement from time to time, which circumstances will permit, for the purchase of the fuel required for the manufacture.

5. You are accordingly desired to proceed in the formation of the settlement of the Mohauls, to which these remarks refer, on the principles above stated. The orders now passed by Government on the subject will be communicated to the Board of Trade, for the information and guidance of the salt agent.

6. (24th ultimo.) The Governor General in Council approves and authorizes the kistbundee proposed by you to be established for the payment of the revenue of the Mohauls, assessed with a jumma exceeding 50 rupees. You will of course furnish a further report respecting the adjustment of the kistbundy of estates bearing a jumma exceeding that sum.

7. (29th ultimo.) The foujee account of the pergunnah of Puttaspore, &c. for the month of Phagon last, appears to Government satisfactory.

8. (29th ultimo.) You are authorized to nominate Mr. Busby to officiate as assistant to the Collector of the tax on pilgrims, and to direct the Collector of Cuttack to pay to Mr. Busby a salary of 200 rupees per month, until a final arrangement shall have been made for the discharge of that duty.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
the 5th May 1809.

(Signed) *G. Dowdeswell,*
Secretary to Government, Rev^d. Dep^t.

Ordered, That an extract from the proceedings, containing a copy of the letter from the Commissioner at Cuttack, respecting Kalarry lands in that district, and of the above orders to the Commissioner (paragraphs 2 to 5) be sent to the Board of Trade through the public department, for the purpose of being communicated to the salt agent at Cuttack.

EXTRACT Bengal Revenue Consultations, 4th August 1809.

Commissioner in Cuttack to the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General in Council, &c. &c. &c. Fort William.

My Lord,

HAVING desired the assistant to the Collector of tax at Juggernaut to revise the establishment of the Collector's office, and to report the reductions which could be made without injury to the public service, I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of his report upon the subject.

The proposed reduction, according to the statement marked No. 2, is 401 rupees per mensem; but under the circumstances stated in the last paragraph of Mr. Busby's letter, and considering the increase of duty which the English writer will have to perform, in consequence of the numerous accounts to be kept with the different offices at which licenses may be sold, I beg to recommend that the salary of the writer be increased from 70 to 100 rupees per mensem.

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Considering the nature of the duty, and the allowances generally made to the head writers, I do not conceive that the proposed salary is too high; but should your Lordship in Council judge otherwise, I would nevertheless, in consideration of the very favourable accounts I have received of the present writer's exertions, recommend that so long as he may hold the office, he may be permitted to draw a salary of 100 rupees per mensem. Should your Lordship in Council be pleased to approve the above proposition, the reduction in the establishment will amount to 374 rupees per mensem. The establishment still proposed to be kept up, appears to me to be necessary, and not capable of a further reduction; indeed, at the period of the principal Jatrahs, it will be necessary to allow a temporary addition to it.

I take this opportunity of addressing your Lordship in Council respecting the salary to be allowed under the new system to the Collector of tax. The duty of that officer, when properly performed, is certainly very laborious, and not of a very pleasant nature. It requires for some months in the year, continued attendance at the cutcherry from 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning to sun-set; besides which, occasional visits to the Ghauts, when they are crowded by many thousands of pilgrims, are necessary: this duty I am happy to inform your Lordship in Council has been satisfactorily performed by Mr. Busby during the present Jatrah, and the result of his attention, particularly in the control of the officers employed under him, has been that although it is notorious at this place that the number of pilgrims in the current year is considerably less than the number which arrived at the time of the last Ruth Jatrah, the collections during this Jatrah amount to three times as much as the collections during the last Jatrah. The native officers have so many opportunities of defrauding the Government, that nothing but the most vigilant personal attention on the part of the Collector can prevent great losses. Under the above circumstances, I would recommend that the salary of the Collector be continued at 500 rupees per mensem; but that instead of being allowed 2 per cent. upon the gross collections, he be allowed 2 per cent. on the net collections after the payment of the expenses of the Temple, and the expense of collection.

Juggernaut, }
22d July 1809. }

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. Buller,
Collector.

(No. 24.)

To Charles Buller, esq. Commissioner in Cuttack.

Sir,

AGREEABLE to your verbal directions, relating to the expenses of the office of the Collector of tax, I have made a minute and deliberate inquiry, and have the pleasure to inform you the result is, that it will admit of a considerable reduction, and that the business of the office can be conducted as will appear, the difference by the enclosed lists Nos. 1 and 2, which number of Amlas in No. 2 I conceive fully adequate to the service. I beg leave to submit the same for your inspection: if finally approved of by the honourable the Governor General in Council, there will be an annual saving to Government the sum of sicca rupees, four thousand eight hundred and twelve. (Sa. Rs. 4,812.)

I also beg leave to observe, that from the zeal and attention shown on every occasion by Mr. Samuel Charles, English writer on the establishment, in the duties of the office, and the multiplicity of business that passes through his hands, also the great assistance I have received from him; I take the liberty of recommending him to your notice, in order that a small increase of thirty rupees may be added to his salary, humbly conceiving he justly merits it, particularly as the business of the office will for the future be increased to the new Regulation.

Juggernaut, }
18th July 1809. }

I have, &c.
(Signed) Samuel Busby,
Acting Collector of Tax.

LIST of Officers that are employed at the Office of the Collector of Tax on Pilgrims at Juggernaut.

No. 7.

Proceedings
of the
Bengal Government
respecting
the Temple of
Juggernaut.

(No. 25.)

Description of Officers.	Salaries.				Total number of each subordinate Establishment.			
	S.	R.	A.	G. C.	S.	R.	A.	G. C.
Sudder Cutcherry.								
English Writer - - - - -	70	—	—	—				
Peshkar - - - - -	50	—	—	—				
Moonshee - - - - -	30	—	—	—				
Serishtadar - - - - -	30	—	—	—				
6 Mohururs, at 20 Rs. each -	120	—	—	—				
Treasurer - - - - -	50	—	—	—				
A Mohurur for D° - - - - -	15	—	—	—				
Jumadar - - - - -	10	—	—	—				
10 Chuprasees, at 4 Rs. each -	40	—	—	—				
Dufturee - - - - -	8	—	—	—				
Sweeper - - - - -	3	—	—	—				
					426	—	—	—
Ghat Athara Nala.								
Darogha - - - - -	100	—	—	—				
Peshkar - - - - -	25	—	—	—				
3 Mohururs, at 20 Rs. each -	60	—	—	—				
2 D° - - - at 15 Rs. each -	30	—	—	—				
Poldar - - - - -	6	—	—	—				
A Mohurur for D° - - - - -	12	—	—	—				
Dufturbund - - - - -	3	—	—	—				
18 Batpeadas, at 3 Rs. each -	54	—	—	—				
					290	—	—	—
Ghat Loknath.								
Darogha - - - - -	80	—	—	—				
Peshkar - - - - -	25	—	—	—				
2 Mohururs, at 20 Rs. each -	40	—	—	—				
Potdar - - - - -	6	—	—	—				
A Mohurur for Ditto - - - - -	12	—	—	—				
Dufterbund - - - - -	3	—	—	—				
10 Batpeadas, at 3 Rs. each -	30	—	—	—				
					176	—	—	—
Pagoda.								
A Mohurur at Singh Dura - -	20	—	—	—				
An Assistant D° - D° - -	15	—	—	—				
A Mohurur at Ootur Duar - -	15	—	—	—				
16 Chuprasees, at 4 Rs. each -	64	—	—	—				
					114	—	—	—
Total Sa. Rs. -					1,026	—	—	—

Errors Excepted.

Juggernaut,
18 July 1809.(Signed) *Saml Busby,*
Acting Collector of Tax.

A true Copy.

(Signed) *Geo. Warde,*
Assistant.

No. 7.
Proceedings
of the
Bengal Government
respecting
the Temple of
Jaggernaut.

(No. 25.)

LIST of Officers that are actually requisite for the Office of the Collector of Tax on
Pilgrims at Jaggernaut.

Description of Officers.	Salaries.				TOTAL AMOUNT of each subordinate Establishment.					
	S ^r	R ^s	A ^s	G.	C.	S ^r	R ^s	A ^s	G.	C.
Suder Cutcherry :										
English Writer - - - - -	70	—	—	—	—					
Serishtadar - - - - -	30	—	—	—	—					
1 Head Mohurur - - - - -	20	—	—	—	—					
2 Inferior D ^o - - at 15 Rupees each - - - - -	30	—	—	—	—					
2 - D ^o - D ^o - - at 12 Rupees each - - - - -	24	—	—	—	—					
Treasurer - - - - -	30	—	—	—	—					
A Mohurur for Ditto - - - - -	10	—	—	—	—					
Dufteree - - - - -	8	—	—	—	—					
Dufterbund - - - - -	3	—	—	—	—					
Jumadar - - - - -	8	—	—	—	—					
6 Chuprassees, at 4 Rupees each - - - - -	24	—	—	—	—					
Sweeper - - - - -	3	—	—	—	—					
						260	—	—	—	—
Ghat Athara Nala :										
Darogha - - - - -	40	—	—	—	—					
Peshkar - - - - -	20	—	—	—	—					
1 Head Mohurur - - - - -	15	—	—	—	—					
2 Inferior D ^o - at 12 Rupees each - - - - -	24	—	—	—	—					
Potdar - - - - -	5	—	—	—	—					
Dufterbund - - - - -	3	—	—	—	—					
1 Head Balpeada - - - - -	4	—	—	—	—					
17 Inferior D ^o - at 3 Rupees each - - - - -	51	—	—	—	—					
Sweeper - - - - -	3	—	—	—	—					
						165	—	—	—	—
Ghat Loknath :										
Darogha - - - - -	30	—	—	—	—					
1 Head Mohurur - - - - -	15	—	—	—	—					
2 Inferior D ^o - at 12 Rupees each - - - - -	24	—	—	—	—					
Potdar - - - - -	5	—	—	—	—					
Dufterbund - - - - -	3	—	—	—	—					
1 Head Batpeada - - - - -	4	—	—	—	—					
9 Inferior D ^o - at 3 Rupees each - - - - -	27	—	—	—	—					
Sweeper - - - - -	3	—	—	—	—					
						111	—	—	—	—
Pagoda :										
1 Head Mohurur, at Singh Duar - - - - -	15	—	—	—	—					
1 Inferior D ^o - - at Duckbin Duar - - - - -	10	—	—	—	—					
1 - D ^o - D ^o - - at Ootur D ^o - - - - -	10	—	—	—	—					
1 Jumadar - - - - -	6	—	—	—	—					
12 Chuprassees for the three gates at the Temple, at 4 Rupees each - - - - -	48	—	—	—	—					
						89	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - - -					S ^r R ^s	625	—	—	—	—

Errors Excepted.

Jaggernaut,
18th July 1809.

(Signed)

Sam. Busby,
Acting Collector of Tax.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

Geo. Warde,
Assistant.

Ordered, That the Secretary write the following Letter to the Commissioner in Cuttack.

To the Commissioner in Cuttack.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from you, dated the 15th and 22d ultimo, with their respective enclosures.

2. The considerations which led the Governor General in Council to consider the claim of the Ranee of Mohurbunge, to compensation on account of the loss of the duties formerly received by her from pilgrims, to be well founded, would also induce his Lordship in Council to admit the claim of the Rajah of Neelguny to compensation, on the same account; previously, however, to passing any final orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council desires that you will ascertain and report whether the circumstance was adverted to in adjusting the tribute payable by the Rajah, as it occurs to Government that compensation may have been already granted by fixing the tribute at a lower sum, in consequence of the deprivation of the duties in question, than what would have been otherwise demandable from the Rajah.

3. The allowances proposed by you to be granted to the officers entrusted with the charge of collecting the duties at Juggernaut on the part of the collector of Cuttack, appearing to Government very high, his Lordship in Council has been pleased to fix those allowances at rupees 300 per month, and a commission of 2 per cent. on the net collections.

4. The Governor General in Council approves the revised establishment of subordinate officers recommended by you, including the addition of 30 rupees per month proposed to be granted to the head writer.

5. The Governor General in Council has observed with satisfaction the increase of revenue stated to have been obtained at the present Jatra.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
4th August 1809.

(Signed)

G. Dowdeswell,
Secy to Government, Rev. Dep^t.

No. 7.

Proceedings
of the
Bengal Government
respecting
the Temple of
Juggernaut.

(No. 27.)

A. D. 1809. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION for rescinding Regulations IV and V, 1806; and for substituting rules in lieu of those enacted in the said regulations for levying Duties from the pilgrims resorting to Juggernaut, and for the superintendence and management of the affairs of the Temple. —Passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 28th April 1809; corresponding with the 17th Bysaak 1216 Bengal era; the 28th Bysaak 1216 Fussily; the 18th Bysaak 1216 Willaity; the 13th Bysaak 1866 Sumbut; and the 12th Rubbee-ul-Awul 1224 Higeree.

WHEREAS it has appeared that the rules at present in force for levying duties from the pilgrims resorting to Juggernaut, and for the superintendence and management of the affairs of the Temple, have been in some respects attended with difficulty and inconvenience, the Governor General in Council, with a view to afford every facility to the different classes of Hindoos, in the performance of their religious ceremonies, and with a view to the better management of the internal affairs of the Temple; has been pleased to rescind Regulations IV and V, of 1806, and to substitute the following rules in lieu of them: And whereas under the existing rules, respecting persons exempted from the payment of the tax, frauds have been committed by persons professing themselves to be carriers of the water of the Ganges, and by persons resorting to Juggernaut under the pretext of purposes other than that of pilgrimage, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make further provision for the prevention of such frauds in future. The following rules therefore are enacted, and they are to have effect from the date of the promulgation of this Regulation.

11. *First.* The superintendence of the Temple of Juggernaut, and its interior economy, the conduct and management of its affairs, and the controul over the priests, officers, and servants attached to the Temple, are hereby vested in the rajah of Khoordah, who on all occasions shall be guided by the recorded rules and institutions of the Temple, or by ancient and established usage.

Second. The rajah of Khoordah and his successors shall hold the charge vested in them by the above clause, so long as they shall continue to conduct themselves with integrity, diligence and propriety; but nothing contained in this regulation shall be construed to preclude the Governor General in Council from removing the present rajah, or any of his successors, from the superintendence of the Temple, on proof of misconduct in such person, made to the satisfaction of Government.

Third. To enable the superintendent of the Temple to perform the duty of his station with efficiency he is hereby authorized to punish persons subject to his controul, for any instance, of neglect or misconduct, by imposing small fines upon them, not exceeding one month's salary, or income, or by removing the offender (if not one of the three head purchas) from his office, if the offence shall appear to merit that punishment. The amount of any fines imposed under this clause, are to be carried to the account of Government by the suttashuzzarry purcha.

The superintendence of the Temple, the conduct of its affairs, and the controul over the several persons attached to it, vested in the rajah of Khoordah.

The rajah and his successors to continue in charge so long as they shall continue to act with propriety.

The superintendent empowered to punish persons subject to his controul, and to what extent.

III. *First.*

The three dewul purchas to be appointed by the collector subject to the confirmation of government, but to act under the orders of the superintendent.

How they are to act in the event of any orders of the superintendent being inconsistent with the rules and usages of the temple.

The third dewul purcha to act as suttai-huzzary purcha, and to give an account to the collector of all offerings and presents.

A tax to be levied as heretofore on the pilgrims, the collection of which to be vested in a collector, under the authority of the collector of Cuttack, and the general superintendence of the Board of Revenue.

The avenues for the admission of pilgrims confined to two.

Classes of pilgrims liable to the tax.

Rates of tax payable by the different classes.

Rules as to the time a pilgrim of the first class is to be allowed access to the temple, and how that period may be extended.

Rules as to the time a pilgrim of the second class is to have admission.

Rules as to the third class.

III. *First.* The three dewul purchas are to be appointed by the collector of Cuttack, subject to the confirmation of Government, and they are not to be removed from their offices, without the sanction of the Governor General in Council. These officers however are to execute the functions of their offices under the directions of the rajah, and they are required to obey his orders punctually.

Second. In the event however of any orders being issued by the rajah, inconsistent with the recorded rules and institutions of the Temple, or with its ancient and established usages, it shall be the duty of the purchas to represent the circumstances of the case to the Collector of the tax, for the final orders of the Governor General in Council, if it should appear on enquiry that the interposition of Government is necessary for the restoration of good order, and the prevention of disputes and irregularities.

IV. The third dewul purcha shall execute the duty of sattaishuzzarry purcha, and it shall also be his duty to give an account to the collector of the tax, of all offerings and presents made to the idol.

V. A tax shall be levied on the part of Government (as was heretofore done under the late Marhatta Government, and as has also been done under the British Government since the conquest of the province of Cuttack) on pilgrims resorting to the Temple of Juggernaut. The collection of the tax shall be entrusted to an officer with the official designation of the collector of the tax on pilgrims. But that officer is to be subject to the authority of the collector of Cuttack. The general superintendence of the collections, and the controul of the officers employed in the performance of that duty, shall be vested in the Board of Revenue at Fort William.

VI. The avenues for the admission of pilgrims shall be confined to two, viz. Ghaut Atturrah Nullah on the north, and Ghaut Lokenauth on the south-west of the town of Juggernaut Poory.

VII. *First.* The pilgrims liable to the tax shall be divided into four classes, as follows :

First class, or Laul Jatries ;

Second class, or Nimm Lauls ;

Third class, or Bhurrungs ;

Fourth class, or Punj Tirthees, comprehending the following descriptions of persons of low cast, who are not permitted to enter the temple :—

1. Lolee or kusbee,

10. Rajbunsee,

2. Cullal or soonree,

11. Peerally,

3. Machoowa,

12. Chamar,

4. Numosooder or chandal,

13. Dhome,

5. Ghooskee,

14. Paun,

6. Gazur,

15. Teor,

7. Baugdee,

16. Bhooimalee,

8. Joogee, or noorhauf,

17. Haddee.

9. Kahar bawry and doolia,

Second. The following are the rates of tax payable by the different classes :—
Pilgrims of the first class coming from the north and passing the Autarra Nullah ghaut, to pay a tax of ten rupees ; and coming from the south and passing Lokenauth ghaut, six rupees.

Pilgrims of the second class, coming from the north and passing the Autarra Nullah ghaut, to pay five rupees ; and coming from the south and passing Lokenauth ghaut, three rupees.

Pilgrims of the third class, whether coming from the north or south, and passing either of the ghauts, to pay two rupees.

Pilgrims of the fourth class passing either of the ghauts, to pay two rupees.

Third. A pilgrim of the first class is to be allowed free access to the temple during thirty days, and he is to be attended by a purharree or punda, at all times he may enter the temple. But if he should wish to be exempted from the attendance of those officers, by the payment of a further sum of ten rupees to the collector, and by the surrender of his pass, he shall be entitled to a purwannah authorizing him to visit the temple, at all times when the gates are open, whether attended by a purharree or punda, or otherwise ; and he shall further be allowed to perform his religious ceremonies for an unlimited time, so long as he may wish to remain in the town.

Fourth. A pilgrim of the second class who may visit the temple at the time of the Ruth Jattrah, shall be allowed access to the temple during ten days. But if he should visit the temple at the time of the Dole Jattrah, or at any other period of the year, excepting at the time of the Ruth Jattrah, he is to be allowed access to the temple for a period of seven days only, and he must be at all times attended by a punda or purharee, when visiting the temple.

Fifth. A pilgrim of the third class shall be allowed access to the temple at the time of the Ruth Jattrah, during five days ; but at any other time he will only be allowed to visit the temple during four days, and he must be attended by a punda or purharee on all occasions.

Sixth.

Sixth. A pilgrim of the fourth class shall be allowed to perform the customary ceremonies without the temple during sixteen days, attended by the baut pecada of the collector of tax at Juggernaut. Rules as to the fourth class.

Seventh. It shall be optional to all descriptions of persons entitled to visit the interior of the temple, to enrol themselves under which ever class they may prefer, on payment of the prescribed rate of tax. All persons allowed the option of enrolling themselves in the class they prefer.

VIII. First. With a view to facilitate access to the temple, and to remove all difficulties from the way of the pilgrims passing the ghauts, printed certificates shall be prepared, which shall be procurable on the payment of the fixed tax, at the offices of the secretary to the Board of Commissioners and the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, the collectors of Cuttack, and Ganjam, and at the two ghauts. Printed certificates to be prepared, and where to be procured.

Second. The following are the forms of the certificates to be granted to the different pilgrims :

FORM No. 1.

" A. B. inhabitant of in the district of , having this day paid into this office, the sum of sicca rupees , is entitled to pass through the ghaut, without further interruption, as a laul jautree, or pilgrim of the first class, to the cutcherry of the collector of tax at Juggernaut. On producing this certificate to the said collector, he is further entitled to receive a pass, and to have access to the temple during thirty days."

Form No. 1.

Names or designation of Attendants.	Amount of Tax paid by them respectively.	Period for which they are to visit the Temple.

FORM No. 2.

" A. B. inhabitant of in the district of having this day paid into this office the sum of sicca rupees is entitled to pass through the ghaut, without further interruption, as a nimm laul, or pilgrim of the second class, to the cutcherry of the collector of tax at Juggernaut.—On producing this certificate to the said collector, he is further entitled to receive a pass, and to have access to the temple during ten days, at the time of the Ruth Jatrah, or during seven days at any other period."

Form No. 2.

FORM No. 3.

" A. B. inhabitant of in the district of having this day paid into this office, the sum of sicca rupees two, is entitled to pass through the ghaut, without further interruption, as a bhurrung, or pilgrim of the third class, to the cutcherry of the collector of tax at Juggernaut.—On producing this certificate to the said collector, he is further entitled to receive a pass, and to have access to the Temple during five days, at the time of the Ruth Jatrah, or during four days at any other time."

Form No. 3.

FORM No. 4.

" A. B. inhabitant of in the district of having this day paid into this office, the sum of sicca rupees two, is entitled to pass through the ghaut, without further interruption, as a punj tirthee, or pilgrim of the fourth class, to the cutcherry of the collector of tax at Juggernaut.—On producing this certificate to the said collector, he is further entitled to receive a pass, and to perform the customary ceremonies without the gates of the Temple during sixteen days."

Form No. 4.

Third. In case a pilgrim of the first class may be desirous of visiting the Temple with his family and attendants, such family and attendants not exceeding twenty persons, will be admitted to remain in the town so long as their master does, provided they shall in the first instance pay the prescribed tax, either as bhurrungs or nimmolls, but they will not be allowed to enter into the Temple for a longer period of time, than they may be respectively entitled to, in consideration of the tax paid by them: in cases therefore where a pilgrim may be desirous of having his attendants and family allowed to remain with him, as long as he remains himself, the tax for such persons, either as bhurrungs or nimmolls, must be paid at the time he takes out his own certificate, and the officer furnishing the certificate is to state the names, or designation of the family and attendants; the tax paid on account of each of them; and the number of days during which they will respectively be allowed to perform their religious ceremonies; and such persons shall be allowed to remain in the town as long as their master does. Rules as to the families or attendants of pilgrims.

Fourth. The certificates shall be dated and attested with the official seal and signature of the officer granting them, who shall also fill up the blank spaces with the name of the pilgrims Certificates how to be attested and filled up.

pilgrims (or if female, her designation) the place of his (or her habitation, the rate of the tax, and in the instance of pilgrims of the two first classes, the name of the ghaut through which they will pass.

Pilgrims to be allowed to pass the ghauts without interruption, on producing their certificates.

Darogahs impeding such pilgrims, liable to be fined and dismissed.

Darogahs how to be punished for slight offences.

The collector of Juggernaut to superintend the conduct of the darogahs.

Licenses to be granted by the collector on the receipt of the certificates of the pilgrims.

Form for the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes.

Form for the 4th class.

How the blank spaces are to be filled up.

Rules in cases of sickness of pilgrims during the time allowed in the certificates.

Rules for preventing delay in issuing the licenses to pilgrims surrendering their certificates.

Register of licenses to be kept, and rules as to the return of such licenses by the punda, &c.

Rules as to the return of licenses of the 4th class by the baut peecada

IX. On the production of a printed certificate, signed and sealed in the manner prescribed, the pilgrim is to be allowed to pass the ghauts, and no interruption is on any account to be given to him by the darogah, or officer stationed at the ghauts.

X. *First.* If it shall be established that any pilgrim holding a certificate regularly signed and sealed by an officer entitled to grant such certificate, shall be impeded from entering the ghauts, or unnecessarily delayed at them, the darogah at the ghaut shall be liable to be fined in a sum not exceeding his salary for three months, and also to be dismissed from his office.

Second. In cases of slight offences, the collector of Juggernaut is empowered to levy a fine from the darogah, not exceeding his salary for one month, but if the collector should deem the offence deserving of a greater punishment, he is to report the circumstances to the Board of Revenue, who if they think proper, are competent to impose a fine, not exceeding three months salary, and also to order the darogah to be removed from his office.

Third. It is to be the particular duty of the collector of Juggernaut to superintend the conduct of the darogahs at the ghauts, and to take special care that the pilgrims are not impeded, delayed, or molested in any manner.

XI. *First.* On the pilgrims having passed the ghauts, those of the first, second, and third classes, are to apply to the collector of Juggernaut for a license of access to the temple, and it shall be the duty of the collector, on the receipt of the certificate from the pilgrims, to grant to them a license according to the following forms:—

“ A. B. inhabitant of _____, in the district of _____, is entitled to perform the customary ceremonies under charge of _____, during _____ days, that is to say, from the _____ of the month of _____, until the _____ day of the month of _____, and for that period you will afford to the holder hereof free access to the Temple of Juggernaut. —At the expiration of the period granted, you will return this license into the office of the collector of tax.”

A license of the form following will be granted by the collector of tax, on the receipt of a certificate from a pilgrim of the fourth class, addressed to his nazir.

FORM OF LICENSE.

“ A. B. inhabitant of _____, in the district of _____, is entitled to perform the customary ceremonies without the temple gates, under charge of _____, baut, peecada, during _____ days, that is to say, from the _____ of the month of _____, to the _____ day of the month of _____. —At the expiration of which period, this license shall be returned into the office of the collector of tax.”

Second. The blank spaces of the licenses of access, to be filled up with the name of the pilgrim, the place of habitation, the name of the punda or purharree in the first license, or of the baut peecada in the second, and the dates of the commencement, and expiration of the period granted.

XII. As in case of sickness a pilgrim may be prevented from performing his religious ceremonies during the number of days allowed to him, it might operate as a hardship if such person were compelled to quit the town immediately after the expiration of the prescribed time. The collector of the tax therefore shall in such cases be competent to extend the period, for such further time as may be deemed reasonable by him. The collector however is of course to observe due caution in the exercise of this authority.

XIII. As it is an important consideration to the pilgrims to visit the Temple as soon after they shall have passed the ghauts as possible, the collector of Juggernaut shall be particularly careful to grant the licenses without delay. He is therefore required to have a sufficient number of blank licenses prepared, in order that no time may be lost in passing the pilgrims into the Temple. It is further provided that the collector shall not require the attendance at his cutcherry, of any person desiring to change his certificate for a license, particularly in the instance of females. The production and surrender of the certificate or certificates at the collector's cutcherry, by any one person of the family, or by any other person who may be employed to take out the necessary licenses, shall be sufficient to authorize the collector to grant the necessary licenses in the names, or designation, of the persons specified in the certificates.

XIV. The collector of tax at Juggernaut shall keep a register of all licenses granted by him, insert the dates of, and the periods for which they may be in force, which will enable him to ascertain at all times whether any punda or purharree shall have neglected to return the license into the office as required. It shall be the duty of every punda or purharree, to return the licenses of the pilgrims under his charge, on the expiration of the period for which they have been granted, in default whereof, the punda or purharree shall be subject to such fine as on consideration of the circumstances of the case, the collector of the tax may deem necessary: the amount of the fine shall in no case exceed the amount of tax paid by the first class of pilgrims.

XV. The baut peecadas shall return the licenses of the fourth class or punji tirthees, on the date of their expiration, in default whereof the collector of the tax shall dismiss the

the offender from his office, or impose a moderate fine in no case exceeding the amount of one month's salary.

XVI. *First.* When any pilgrim (not being a Laul Jattrie) shall retain his license of access beyond the period of its expiration, and shall continue to reside in the town, the collector of the tax may cause the removal of the pilgrim in the following manner.

Pilgrims may be removed when the license of access shall be retained beyond the prescribed period.
Mode of proceeding in such cases.

Second. On application from the collector of the tax, it shall be the duty of the police darogah to apprehend and expel from the town, such persons as shall be pointed out to him by the collector of the tax, or the officers acting under his direction. The darogah shall report to the magistrate the manner in which he may have complied with the application of the Collector in his monthly reports.

XVII. When any pilgrim of the first class, (who shall not have obtained a Perwannah authorizing him to perform his religious ceremonies for an unlimited time) shall be desirous of remaining in the town, beyond the fixed period, he shall make application to the Collector for permission to remain with his attendants, and the Collector shall comply with the application, provided that no circumstances should render a compliance with it objectionable: if any such circumstance should occur to the Collector, he is to make an immediate report of the case to the Board of Revenue, who, if they see reason, shall be competent to order the expulsion of the pilgrim from the town. But it is further declared, that such pilgrim shall not be authorized to enter the temple during the further period which may be allowed to him.

Collector may in certain cases comply with applications of pilgrims for permission to remain in the town.

XVIII. *First.* In conformity to long and established usage, the following descriptions of persons shall be considered to be exempt from the payment of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, viz. byraghies, sonassees, dundies, burmacharies, mohunts, gosains, khomar-tees and nagas, persons born within the byturnee nullah, and the Ganjam river, or who may have resided with their families, for a period of ten years, within the above limits; persons employed in carrying the water of the Ganges to Juggernaut, and actually pouring the water over the idol at Lokenauth; and persons resorting to the town of Juggernaut Pooree for trade, or any other purpose excepting on pilgrimage.

Description of Persons exempt from payment of the tax on pilgrims.

Second. A person professing himself to be a carrier of the water of the Ganges, is to be allowed to pass the Attarraha Nulla ghaut; but he is to be placed under the charge of a punda or purharree, who is to attend him to Lokenauth, and to see him pour the water over the idol there, before he will be admitted to perform his religious ceremonies within the Temple. In the event of his not performing that ceremony, he is either to be expelled from the town, or to be subject to the payment of the tax.

Rule as to persons professing to be carriers of the Ganges water.

XIX. With respect to persons resorting to Juggernaut, for the purpose of trade, or any other purpose but that of pilgrimage, they are to be admitted to pass the ghauts without the payment of the tax, at all times of the year, excepting for twelve days from the commencement of the Ruth Jattrah. During that time no person, excepting such as may be exempted, as kungalls, or carriers of the water of the Ganges, or on account of their residence, or religious cast, shall be admitted within the ghauts without the payment of the tax.

Persons resorting to Juggernaut for trade, &c. admissible without the payment of tax, except at a certain period.

XX. A person intending bona fide to take up his residence within the town for the remaining period of his life, shall also be exempted from the payment of the tax, provided the collector shall be satisfied that he has not the means of paying any tax.

Persons taking up their fixed residence in the town exempted from payment of the tax.

XXI. *First.* All persons, including native, civil and military, officers and sepoys, not coming within the description of persons exempt by the foregoing rule, are hereby declared subject to the payment of the tax, in common with all other Hindoos.

All other persons to pay the tax.

Second. In the event of the march of troops on service through the town of Juggernaut Pooree, their passage must necessarily be facilitated, but no detachment or body of troops shall be permitted to halt within the town of Juggernaut Pooree. The commanding officer shall be required to furnish the collector of the tax, with a list containing the names of those native officers or sepoys, who may be desirous of visiting the Temple. The collector shall issue the necessary instructions for the admission of all such native officers and sepoys, into the town, for the purpose of making the requisite application for licenses of access, which shall be granted under the foregoing rules, by the collector, on the receipt of the prescribed tax.

Rules as to troops marching through the town.

XXII. Pilgrims in an actual state of poverty, or kungalls, on declaring under such form or ceremony as shall be prescribed by the native officers entrusted with the management of the Temple, that they are not possessed of two rupees, and are unable to contribute the prescribed tax, shall be entitled to licenses of access to the Temple under the charge of a punda or purharree, during three days. On the following day, the punda or purharree shall return the licenses to the office of the collector of the tax, in the manner and under the penalty for default prescribed by Section XIV.

Rules as to pilgrims in a state of poverty, or kungalls.

XXIII. The collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernaut, is required at all times, to give every attention to the religious opinions of the Hindoos, and to the particular institutions of the Temple of Juggernaut, which may be consistent with the general regulations and with the maintenance of peace and good order at the Temple and its vicinity; and he shall on no account suffer his peons or ministerial officers to enter the precincts of the Temple.

Collector to pay attention to the religious opinions of the Hindoos.

A.D. 1810. REGULATION XI.

A REGULATION for amending a part of Regulation IV. 1809, respecting the Temple of Juggernaut.—Passed by the honourable the Vice President in Council, on the 27th April 1810; corresponding with the 16th Bysaak 1217 Bengal era; the 8th Bysaak 1217 Fussily; the 17th Bysaak 1217 Willaity; the 9th Bysaak 1867 Sumbut; and the 22d Rubecul-Awul 1225 Higeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to exempt from the operation of Section XXI. Regulation IV. 1809, all such native military officers and sepoys as may be actually on duty within the Attarah Nullah, or may be marching on service through the town of Juggernaut-pooree: And whereas great inconvenience and injury to the tax have been experienced from the exemption allowed to persons residing within the Byturnee Nullah and Ganjam river: And whereas it has been ascertained that the residents within the above limits were not exempted under the Mahrattah government, from the payment of the tax: And whereas it has appeared expedient to revise the list of persons of low casts detailed in Section VII. Regulation IV. 1809, to be disqualified from entering the temple; the Vice President in Council has been pleased to enact the following rules, which are to have effect from the period of the promulgation of this regulation.

Native military officers and sepoys in certain cases exempted from paying the tax, and under what restrictions.

II. All native military officers and sepoys who may be actually on duty within the limits of the Attarah Nullah, and of Lokenauth Ghaut, or attached to corps or detachments marching on service through the town, are hereby exempted from the payment of the tax; but in order to their gaining admittance into the Temple, it is necessary that they should produce to the Collector of Tax, an authority, or pass from the commanding officer at the station, or from his adjutant, notifying that they have obtained leave to enter the town for the purpose of performing their religious ceremonies. On the production of such authority or pass, the Collector of the Tax shall give immediate orders for their admittance into the Temple.

The servants of European officers on duty at Juggernaut also exempted.

Section XVIII, Regulation IV. 1809, as to the exemption of persons residing within certain limits from paying the tax modified.

III. The servants of European officers on duty at Juggernaut, actually residing with their masters within the Attarah Nullah, shall also be exempted from the payment of any tax.

IV. *First.* The exemption allowed by Section XVIII. Regulation IV. 1809, in favour of persons born or residing for ten years within the Byturnee Nullah and the Ganjam river, having at particular periods been found detrimental to the public revenue, and it having been ascertained that under the Mahrattah government, such persons were not allowed to enter the town without the payment of a tax; the following modified rules respecting the exemption of the above persons are enacted.

Exemptions of certain persons from paying the tax, restricted at particular times.

Second. During the Ruth and Dole Jattrahs, the exemption in favour of the persons described in the preceding clause, is restricted to the residents, or persons born within ten coss of the town of Juggernaut-pooree, or from Peepley to the north, and from Manickpatam to the south.

Exemption continued at all other times.

Third. At all other times of the year, the exemption hitherto allowed in favour of the residents as far as the Byturnee Nullah or the Ganjam river, is continued.

Rates of tax to be paid by such persons at the restricted periods.

Fourth. During the Ruth and Dole Jattrahs, the persons living between Peepley and the Byturnee Nullah to the north, and between Manickpatam and the Ganjam river to the south, are to be subjected to the payment of the following rates of tax on their entering the Ghauts at either of those festivals:

Laul Jattries	- - - - -	1 Rupee,
Nim Lauls	- - - - -	8 Annas,
Bhurrungs	- - - - -	4 Annas.

Such Laul Jattries to be entitled to the same privileges as others paying the full tax.

Such Nimlauls or Bhurrungs allowed the same privileges as others of similar descriptions.

Such persons may enrol themselves in what class they prefer, if duly qualified.

List of Punjtirthies revised and substituted for that in section VII, Regulation IV, 1809.

Fifth. A Laul Jattray of the above description is to be allowed the same privileges as a Laul Jattray coming from any other part of the country, who shall have paid ten rupees.

Sixth. In like manner the Nim Lauls and Bhurrungs, are to be allowed the same privileges as persons of the same description who shall have paid a tax of five rupees, or of two rupees.

Seventh. It shall be optional to the residents within the limits above mentioned, to enrol themselves under which ever class of pilgrims they may prefer, on payment of the prescribed rate of tax, provided they be qualified to enter the interior of the temple.

V. *First.* The following revised list of persons coming within the fourth class of pilgrims denominated Punjtirthies, is substituted in lieu of the list detailed in Section VII. Regulation IV. 1809.

Second. Fourth class, or Punjtirthies, comprehending the following descriptions of persons of low cast, who are not permitted to enter the Temple:

1. Lolee or Kusbee,	7. Baugdee,	12. Dhome,
2. Cullal or Soonree,	8. Joojee or Noorbauf,	13. Paun.
3. Machooah,	9. Kaharawry and Doolia,	14. Teor.
4. Numosooder or Chandal,	10. Rajbunsee,	15. Bhooimalee.
5. Ghoskee,	11. Chainaur,	16. Haddee.
6. Gazur,		

— No 8. —

Copy of LETTER from the Right Honourable *Robert Dundas*, President of the Board of Commissioners for Affairs of *India*, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, dated the 10th of August 1808, transmitting a Draft of a Dispatch in reply to the Secret Letter from *Bengal*, dated the 2d of November 1807, on the subject of the Proceedings of the MISSIONARIES in *Bengal*.

(Secret.)

Downing-street, 10th August 1808.

Gentlemen,

THE Court of Directors having been required, on the 19th ult. to prepare a Reply to a Letter from the Governor General in Council, dated the 2d November 1807, addressed to the Secret Committee, I trust that you will not deem me unnecessarily intrusive in again calling your attention to that subject. I am fully aware, that both before and since the prorogation of Parliament your time has been completely occupied, and that I am in some degree chargeable also with delays which have unavoidably occurred in forwarding various matters under our consideration; but being strongly impressed with the necessity of conveying to the Supreme Government an early and explicit declaration of your sentiments on their proceedings, with reference both to discussions which have recently taken place in this country, and to the peculiar circumstances of the transaction which they have reported, I take the liberty of submitting to your consideration the Draft* of a Dispatch, which I should have no hesitation in proposing to the Commissioners of the India Board, to sanction in the usual form.

* Para. 1. to 10. in Draft N° 167. see page 3 to 15, Paper N° 9.

It cannot be expected that on a subject so interesting to the feelings of every man unconnected even with India or with its concerns, the members of the Court of Directors should be wholly exempt from strong prepossessions, or be able to divest themselves entirely of all preconceived opinions. I should hope, however, that on perusing dispassionately the accompanying Draft, it will not be found to contain any thing repugnant either to the principles of our religion, or to our duty as faithful guardians of the public welfare in India; but at the same time that it will convey to the Supreme Government a distinct exposition of the sentiments entertained by the authorities in this country on the whole matter of the Dispatch which has been brought under the consideration of the Court.

Concurring entirely in the propriety of the mode which the Bengal Government have adopted, of transmitting their letter of the 2d November, by addressing it to the Secret Committee, I would suggest to you the expediency of adding a paragraph to the proposed Draft, directing that the communication from the Court, in reply to that letter, should also be kept in the secret department.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

The Chairman & Deputy Chairman.

(Signed)

Robt Dundas.

— No. 9. —

Copy of a LETTER from *George Holford*, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Affairs of *India*, to the Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated the 26th of August 1808; returning Draft, No. 167, on the subject of the Proceedings in *Bengal*, respecting the MISSIONARIES, with the Draft of an additional Paragraph; together with the said Draft, No. 167.

Sir,

Whitehall, 26th August 1808.

I AM directed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to return Draft No. 167, on the subject of the proceedings in Bengal, relative to the Missionaries, as stated in the Secret Letter from the Governor General in Council of 2d November 1807.

In consequence of the recent arrival of the letter of the 7th December 1807, on the same subject, the Board have added a paragraph, acknowledging the receipt of that letter, and containing such observations, upon the matter contained in it, as the occasion appears to require.

William Ramsay, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) *George Holford*.

No. 167.

(Secret Department.)

Draft Paragraphs proposed by the Court of Directors to be sent to their Presidency at Fort William, in Bengal.

Par. 1 to 10
is the Draft
of the Dis-
patch alluded
to in Mr.
Dundas's
Letter to
Chairman
and Deputy
Chairman,
dated the
10th of Au-
gust 1808.

1. WE have received by the General Stuart, your letter of the 2d November last, addressed to the Secret Committee, on the subject of certain publications which had issued from the missionary press at Serampore, and detailing the proceedings which you had thought it advisable to adopt with regard to them.

2. Whatever is connected with an attempt to introduce Christianity among the natives of British India, cannot but be felt as a subject of the greatest importance and of the greatest delicacy; and we lament that circumstances should have occurred, in any part of our territories, to call for the interference of our Governments in matters of that description.

We are anxious that it should be distinctly understood, that we are very far from being averse to the introduction of Christianity into India, or indifferent to the benefits which would result from the general diffusion of its doctrines; but we have a fixed and settled opinion, that nothing could be more unwise and impolitic, nothing even more likely to frustrate the hopes and endeavours of those who aim at the very object, the introduction of Christianity among the native inhabitants, than any imprudent or injudicious attempt to introduce it by means which should irritate and alarm their religious prejudices. That the publication which first excited your attention, as well as the paper which you transmitted to us, marked C. (entitled the "Rise of Wisdom,") is calculated to produce those effects, we conceive can admit of no doubt, and we entirely approve of your endeavours to interrupt the circulation of them. Indéed, the Missionaries themselves seem to regret and condemn their publication. Perhaps some doubt might be fairly entertained, whether a considerable part of the paper marked B. was of a nature to have excited similar feelings, if the other publications did not prepare the mind to receive, with some jealousy, any works which issued from the same press. In suggesting the possibility of this doubt, we by no means intend to convey any disapprobation of that prudent precaution which led you to prevent the further publication of this last, together with those which appear to us to be more unquestionably exceptionable. It is a matter of great difficulty to draw the line which should at once describe and characterise the publications which might be permitted to be considered as inoffensive, and at the same time distinguish them from those which a proper precaution would suppress; and at this distance from the scene of Government, we can only state to you those general principles which we are desirous should direct your conduct upon this point. For this purpose we would refer you to a passage in our Political Letter to Fort St. George of the 29th May 1807, in which we briefly intimated, in the following terms, our sentiments of what the character and conduct of Christian Missionaries in India, and the carriage of the Company's Government towards them, ought to be:

"When we afforded our countenance and sanction to the Missionaries who have from
"time

"time to time proceeded to India for the purpose of propagating the Christian Religion, it was far from being in our contemplation to add the influence of our authority to any attempts they might make; for, on the contrary, we were perfectly aware that the progress of real conversion would be gradual and slow; arising more from a conviction of the purity of the principles of our religion itself, and from the pious example of its teachers, than from any undue influence, or from the exertions of authority, which are never to be resorted to in such cases." In the same spirit, we would still wish to affirm as a principle, the desirableness of imparting the knowledge of Christianity to the natives of British India; but we must also contend, that the means to be used for that end shall be only such as shall be free from any political danger or alarm.

3. With these two positions, which appear to us to be fundamental on the subject in question, the 39th paragraph of your dispatch, now before us, in substance corresponds; for you there, after acknowledging "your entire conviction of the correctness of the statement which the Memorial of the Missionaries contains, relative to the motives and objects of their zeal for the propagation of the sacred doctrines of Christianity," observe, "Our duty, as guardians of the public welfare, and even a consentaneous solicitude for the diffusion of the blessings of Christianity, merely require us to restrain the efforts of that commendable zeal within those limits, the transgression of which would, in our decided judgment, expose to hazard the public safety and tranquillity, without promoting its intended object." Agreeing then, with you, in general views on this question, and impressed with the necessity of leaving the application of these principles to the discretion of the Government upon the spot, we feel that we have but little further to suggest to you upon that part of the subject.

4. We observe, with great satisfaction, the temperate and respectful conduct of the Society of Missionaries in the discussions which took place on the subject of the publications to which your attention was directed, and of the measures which you felt yourselves called upon to adopt; and we entirely approve of the permission which you granted to them, of continuing their press at Serampore. Their residence at that place would probably be attended with little additional inconvenience to your Government; and we conclude, moreover, that the British authority has long ago been established at the different Danish settlements in India. We are well aware, that the progress of the Missionaries, both Catholic and Protestant, for a long period of years, has not been attended with injurious consequences; their numbers have not been sufficient to excite alarm, and their general conduct has been prudent and conciliating; and we have no reason to suppose, that the mere circulation, in a peaceable and unobtrusive manner, of translations of the Scriptures, is likely to be attended with consequences dangerous to the public safety.

5. The paramount power which we now possess in India, undoubtedly demands from us additional caution upon this subject; it imposes upon us the necessity, as well as strengthens our obligation, to protect the native inhabitants in the free and undisturbed profession of their religious opinions; and to take care that they are neither harassed nor irritated by any premature or over zealous attempts to convert them to Christianity.

6. In conveying to you our approbation of the controul which you had determined to exercise, with regard to such publications as might issue from the press of the Missionaries, we trust that it will be found not only salutary to the interests of Government, but even satisfactory to the considerate part of the Missionaries themselves. They must be aware, that it is quite consistent with doing all justice to the excellency of the motives on which they act, to apprehend that their zeal may sometimes require a check, and that it may be useful and necessary to introduce the control or superintendence of Government, whose responsibility for the public tranquillity will force it to direct its views to those political considerations which the zeal of the Missionaries might overlook.

7. If indeed you had foreseen that the Missionaries would have shewn that entire and ready submissiveness to Government which their conduct has manifested, we think you would have doubted of the expediency of holding, under the circumstances you have described, a public proceeding upon their transactions; and we would only suggest, that if on any future occasion any fresh precautionary measures should become indispensable, and the interference of Government be again required, it would be desirable, in the first instance at least, to see whether a private communication from the Governor General might not effect all that is desired, without bringing into view the instrumentality of Government. Its authority cannot be seen actively to control any of their proceedings, without exposing it to the inference of specially sanctioning and countenancing such publications and such conduct as it does not prevent, and thereby making the Government, in some degree, a party to the acts of the Missionaries, and making the Missionaries appear in the character of the agents of Government.

8. In adverting to your prohibition of the public preaching in Calcutta to the Hindoos and Mahomedans, at the time when we approve of this measure of precaution, we do not understand you to object to the Missionaries decently performing at their usual places of residence, the duties of their religion in chapels or rooms, at which admittance may be given to their converts or to other Christians. We presume, that the number of chaplains which we have appropriated for the performance of religious duties at Calcutta, is sufficient for all the British or other inhabitants of that place who comprehend the English language; but

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but we do not collect it to have been your intention to preclude other Christians there from hearing divine service performed in a language which they understand.

9. Having thus explained to you, as briefly as possible, the principles on which we wish you to act with regard to the Missionaries, it remains for us only to advert to your suggestion, that we should "discourage any accession to the number of Missionaries actually employed under the protection of the British Government in India, in the work of conversion." You are, of course, aware, that many of the meritorious individuals who have devoted themselves to those labours were not British subjects, or living under our authority, and that none of the Missionaries have proceeded to Bengal with our licence.

10. Entertaining the sentiments which we have expressed in the preceding parts of this dispatch, we are very far from disapproving of your having refrained from resorting to the authority vested in you by law, and enforcing its provisions in all their strictness against the Missionaries; and we rely on your discretion, that you will abstain from all unnecessary or ostentatious interference with their proceedings. On the other hand, it will be your bounden duty vigilantly to guard the public tranquillity from interruption, and to impress upon the minds of all the inhabitants of India, that the British faith, on which they rely for the free exercise of their religion, will be inviolably maintained.

Par. 11 was
inserted by
the Court of
Directors.

11. Although the subject treated on in your letter to the Secret Committee, dated the 2d November 1807, does not fall strictly within the description of those to which you have informed us, in your political letter of the 16th February 1807, you should thenceforward confine your correspondence with the Secret Committee, we nevertheless think it of a nature sufficiently important to justify a departure from the general rule, and therefore approve of your having transmitted that dispatch to the Secret Committee; and we direct that this letter, now written in reply to it, be also kept in the secret department.

East India House,
16th August 1808.

(Countersigned) *R. Hudson.* (Signed) *W. Ramsay, Sec^r.*

Par. 12. to
14. were in-
serted by the
Board of
Commission-
ers.

12. Since the preceding paragraphs were written, your letter of the 7th December 1807 to the Secret Committee has been received, with copies of the letter and memorial addressed to the Governor General by the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan.

13. We desire to express our entire satisfaction at the explanation which you have thought it necessary to give of your proceedings; and as most of the observations, which would naturally have occurred to us on the perusal of those documents, have already been stated in this letter, we deem it unnecessary to enlarge further on the subject.

14. With every disposition to make due allowance in favour of ardent zeal in the cause of religion, it would have been impossible for us to avoid noticing the improper style of Dr. Buchanan's address to the Supreme Authority in India, if his subsequent departure from thence had not, in some degree, relieved us from that necessity. We shall content ourselves at present with remarking, that Dr. Buchanan, as well as all other ecclesiastics, who promulgate the doctrines of Christianity in India, and who bestow such just and merited encomiums on the conduct of the Missionary Schwartz, would do well to adopt it as the model of their own, and would always recollect, that discretion and moderation, in their language and actions, are most consistent with the mild spirit of our religion, and are indispensably requisite for those who are employed in prosecuting the laborious work of conversion.

Whitehall, 26th August 1808.

Approved, after a small alteration in paragraph 11, and the addition of paragraphs 12, 13, 14, by Order of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

(Signed) *George Holford.*

— No. 10. —

Copy of the LETTER, dated the 19th of July 1804, from the Governor General in Council of *Bengal*, to the Government of *Fort St. George*, relative to the Interior Government of the Country, and the Provision of Goods for the Company's Investment.

EXTRACT BENGAL JUDICIAL CONSULTATIONS;

19th July 1804.

(Civil.)

To the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Governor in Council.

(No. 834)

My Lord,

Fort St. George.

The Governor General in Council, has taken into consideration the letters from the Secretary to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council in the Judicial Department, dated the 2d April, the 14th May, and 11th June 1803, transmitting the printed Copies of the Regulations passed by the Governor in Council during the year 1802, and printed Copies of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Regulations passed by your Lordship in Council in the year 1803. The Governor General in Council has also received the letter from your Lordship in Council, dated the 25th of April 1804, relative to the administration of the affairs in the province of Malabar, and to certain questions connected with Judicial Establishments under your Lordship's government.

2. From a reference to the proceedings of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, the Governor General in Council observes, that the Government of Fort St. George deemed itself to be restricted by the orders conveyed in the 235th and subsequent paragraphs of the letter from the Governor General in Council, dated the 31st of December 1799, from extending the new form of internal government, which the Governor in Council was directed by the instructions contained in that letter to establish at Fort St. George, to those districts in which a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue had not been formed. His Excellency in Council further concludes, from the first and second Regulations passed by the Governor in Council in the year 1803, that in all those districts, the Board of Revenue and the Collectors are continued in the exercise of the internal administration of the country, under the general and undefined powers heretofore vested in them, to the exclusion of the authority of the provincial Courts of Appeal and Court of Circuit, and of the Sudder Adawlut and Fouzdarry Adawlut, established by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George in the year 1802, and confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

3. The Governor General in Council is satisfied, that no circumstances at present exist which require that the system of internal administration, formerly prevailing throughout the British territories under the Government of Fort St. George, should be maintained in any part of the territories now subject to the authority of your Lordship in Council. On the contrary, his Excellency in Council is persuaded, that the most serious evils are to be apprehended from the partial continuance of that system, both with respect to the revenues of the country, its tranquillity, and the stability of the British power.

4. The considerations which dictated the above-mentioned orders of the Governor General in Council, were connected with the peculiar circumstances which existed at that period of time at Fort St. George, and with a variety of causes which have long since ceased to operate within the territories subject to your Lordship in Council.

5. The code of laws, comprizing the new form of internal government which the Governor in Council was directed to establish in the British possessions in the Peninsula of India, by the instructions of the Governor General in Council, dated the 31st of December 1799, has been completed, with respect to all its most essential branches; that form of government has been extended to the greater proportion of the territories which were subject to the authority of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, previously to the fall of Tippoo Sultaun. The principal officers under your Lordship's government must now be well informed respecting the principles of the new constitution, and the most opulent and intelligent of your native subjects have either experienced its beneficial effects, or must be satisfied of the great advantages which they will derive from its operation.

6. Under this change of circumstances, the necessity which may exist for postponing the conclusion of a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue in the territories which have become subject to your Lordship's government, subsequently to the fall of Seringapatam, (whether that necessity may arise from want of information respecting the resources of the country or other causes) appears to the Governor General in Council to afford no justifiable

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motive for deferring the introduction of the new form of government into all those territories; on the contrary, all the considerations which are stated to render it expedient to postpone the conclusion of a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue in the territories in question (particularly the disturbed state of certain parts of those territories) constitute, in the opinion of his Excellency in Council, additional reasons for extending to them the new system of government with the least practicable delay.

7. The conclusion of a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue does not necessarily form a fundamental principle of the new constitution, neither is the accomplishment of that measure one of the primary objects expected to be obtained by the operation of that constitution. The fundamental principles of that form of government, consists in a certain distribution of the Legislature, the executive and the judicial authorities of the State; and the principal objects of that distribution are,

First, The establishment of an impartial administration of justice, according to the existing laws, whatever may be the degree of perfection which those laws may have attained.

Secondly, The gradual improvement of the laws.

8. It is consequently evident, that the facility and expediency of establishing the new form of government in the territories in question, depend not in any respect on the nature of the system for the assessment and collection of the Land Revenue, which, from local convenience, or from other accidental circumstances, may have prevailed within those territories; that form of government is no otherwise connected with the settlement of the Land Revenues than as it is calculated, by means of its institutions for the impartial administration of justice, to preserve to the Government and to the proprietors and cultivators of the lands, the rights which they respectively derive under the laws and usages relating to the plan of settlement actually in force, together with all other rights and every subsisting engagement, however unconnected with the Land Revenue. It follows, that the rights of the State and of its subjects, as connected with the Land Revenue in the newly acquired territories, instead of being injured by the introduction of the new constitution, will derive additional security from the adoption of that arrangement.

9. The grounds of these observations will appear from a reference to the original rights of Government, with regard to the assessment and collection of the Land Revenue.

10. According to the ancient usages of India, the Government is entitled to a certain share of the produce of the Lands. That share varies in its proportion, and may be levied in money or kind, according to local custom; and the Government is entitled to realize its share of the produce, through the agency of its officers, from the immediate cultivator of the soil, or to farm it for a sum of money annually, or for a term of years, or in perpetuity, to the zemindar or other description of landholders, or (where there are no landholders, or where landholders in actual possession will not agree to pay to the Government the sum which it may deem adequate to the value of its share of the produce) to any person whatever.

11. The new code of laws reserves to the executive authority of the State a discretionary power of pursuing either of those plans of adjusting and collecting the Land Revenue, until it shall have completed the arrangements necessary for enabling it to fix the amount of that revenue in perpetuity, on terms which it may deem advantageous to the public interests. The courts of judicature are not empowered to question the policy of the plan which may be adopted by the Government, nor to interfere in any stage of its execution. The powers of those courts extend no further than to maintain all parties in the possession of their rights under the existing plan of settlement, whether those rights be derived from specific engagements or local usage.

12. It may be stated, that, by the introduction of the new form of government into the territories in question, the duties of the collectors will be limited to the assessment and collection of the revenues; that their official acts will be subject to the cognizance of the courts of judicature; and that their powers, when subject to the control of those courts, will be inadequate to the ascertainment of the just dues of Government, and to their punctual collection.

13. The many instances both of permanent and temporary settlements of extensive districts made by the collectors of the revenue in Bengal, subsequently to the establishment of the present form of internal government, and the punctuality with which the revenue of those districts has been realized, afford the most satisfactory proof that such apprehensions are without foundation.

14. The same usages which regulate the dues of Government from the lands, also vest in it adequate powers for levying those dues. Those powers extend to the sale of the crops or property, and even to the attachment of the persons of defaulters of every description, by the most summary process. The new constitution leaves to the collectors of the revenue, in cases in which a permanent settlement has not been concluded, the full exercise of those powers to the extent requisite for realizing the public demands. The collectors therefore will possess the means of realizing the public dues, as the collection of them can be ensured by the legitimate exercise of regular power, after the just demands of Government shall have been satisfied or secured, but not otherwise. Individuals who may conceive that they have been compelled to pay a sum exceeding the amount due from them, will possess the privilege, under the new constitution, of suing the Government or the collector in the courts of judicature for the recovery of the excess. The grant of this privilege to individuals will

not

not enable them to withhold the dues of the State, but will merely protect them against unjust claims of the Government, or extortion on the part of its officers. It would be an unnecessary occupation of the time of your Lordship in Council, to enter into a course of argument for the purpose of demonstrating, that the interests of the Government, as relating to the public revenue, and the obligations of the State towards its subjects, equally require, that the executive authority and all its officers should be responsible to the laws for the due exercise of the extensive powers necessary for realizing the public revenue.

15. It is therefore evident, that every system of assessing and levying the public dues from the lands in the territories in which a permanent settlement has not been concluded, however temporary or fluctuating, may be pursued with greater advantage to the interests of the public, and with less detriment to those of individuals, under the new form of government, than under the ancient system of administration which prevails in those territories.

16. The preceding observations contain the grounds of the opinion of the Governor General in Council; "that neither the rights of the State, with regard to the Land Revenue, nor the means of enforcing those rights, will be affected by the introduction of the new form of government throughout the territories subject to the immediate authority of your Lordship in Council, in which a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue has not been concluded."

17. But your Lordship's wisdom, and the experience of a long course of years in the northern sircars, and in other parts of the Honourable Company's territories, will have satisfied your Lordship in Council, that an improved revenue, cheerfully paid and realized without the application of military force, is not to be expected from a system of administration which affords to the people no encouragement to augment their means of contribution, and which relies for success on the extent of the means entrusted to the officers of Government for levying the largest revenue which can be obtained by the direct exercise of power.

18. An augmented Land Revenue, realized through the agency of the civil officers, without the aid of military coercion, will never be attained in our recently acquired possessions, otherwise than by the faithful discharge of the primary obligations of the State towards its subjects inhabiting those possessions. The most solemn and sacred obligations of the Government towards its subjects, demand that just laws should be enacted and established for the general protection of the persons, rights, and property of individuals, and that judicial establishments should be provided, adequate to secure the prompt and impartial administration of the established laws. The new form of internal government provides for those salutary objects; experience of the happy effects of this system in other parts of our Empire in India warrants a reliance that its introduction into the possessions in question will promote the extension of agriculture and commerce, the increase of private wealth, and permanent establishment of private security and public tranquillity. According to the degree in which those salutary consequences may be produced, the sources from which the public revenue is derived will be augmented, and the means of obtaining a just proportion of the wealth of the country for the use of the State will be facilitated and improved.

19. The early establishment of a system of government founded on this solid and durable basis, is more particularly requisite in those parts of the territories subject to your Lordship's government, in which the greatest degree of resistance to the authority of the State has been experienced. Instead of delaying the institution of courts of judicature, instead of suspending the authority of those already constituted, instead of confounding all the powers of Government in the person of a collector of revenue, the judicial authority should be strengthened by equitable regulations; justice and mercy should temper the severity of power, and the control of fixed law should manifest the certainty of protection to the lives and properties of our obedient subjects; while regular authority, sustained by sufficient force, should display an equal certainty of punishment to lawless violence and rebellious resistance. Were it possible for the collectors of the revenue to appropriate a sufficient portion of their time to the administration of justice, and to the maintenance of the peace of the country, the nature of their duties, as officers of revenue, disqualifies them for the discharge of judicial functions. The people cannot repose a firm confidence in the protection of the laws, while the administration of the laws shall be entrusted to the collectors of the revenue; because the conduct of those officers, and of the numerous native agents and servants acting under their authority, necessarily forms a principal object of legal control.

20. The administration of justice, and the maintenance of the peace of the country, should therefore be rendered exclusively the duty of the judges and magistrates of the regular zillah courts. If the authority of the laws cannot be enforced by the ordinary means prescribed for giving effect to the process of the courts, it will be the duty of the judges and magistrates to require the aid of a military force; not to countenance oppression, but to enforce the process of the law. The judges and magistrates will be required to transmit to your Lordship in Council immediate intelligence of the circumstances which may have required military aid. The operations of the military force should be restricted to the service which occasioned its employment; and after having accomplished that service, the troops should be remanded to their established station.

21. The magistrates should be instructed to avoid applications for military aid, excepting in cases of indispensable necessity. The employment of troops should not be considered to be among the ordinary means of enforcing obedience to the laws. The operations of a military force must generally be attended with circumstances calculated to excite alarm and disaffection in the minds of the people, and to destroy the public confidence in the justice and protection of the Civil Government.

22. Whenever it may be necessary to station troops in particular districts, beyond the established military posts, the officers appointed to command those detachments should be subjected to the orders of the magistrate. The military officers should also be prohibited from holding any intercourse with the landholders, farmers, or cultivators of land, not necessarily resulting from the execution of their military instructions; from making loans of money to the natives; from employing the troops for any purposes excepting those prescribed by the magistrate; and from exercising any interference or authority whatever in the internal government of the country. As far as may be practicable, it must be observed as a general rule, to retain the troops within the limits of the principal cantonments or stations, with orders to support the authority of the civil power to which the administration of the government of the country must be exclusively entrusted.

23. The military power of the State, thus directed, may be exercised with the greatest degree of vigour, for the maintenance of the authority of the laws, without hazard, by an undue application of military force, of extending and perpetuating the disorders which it was intended to remedy.

24. These principles are entirely unconnected with the political importance of the military powers, with reference to our foreign relations, to our alliances and dependencies. We must rely on the superiority of our arms for the defence of our possessions in India against foreign enemies, but we cannot depend exclusively upon the same means for the maintenance of internal tranquillity, or for the cultivation and improvement of those sources of public wealth, which are to be found in the prosperity and happiness of a contented people. A frequent necessity for the employment of military force in the internal administration of the country, is a sufficient evidence of a defective system of government. If our government be not constituted on principles which must interest our subjects in the continuance of their obedience to our authority, it cannot be secured otherwise than by the constant employment of a military force. Whenever the public service may require a different application of that force, either in peace or war; whenever the terror of the sword may be suspended, disaffection will break forth in the heart of the country, our resources will be impaired or destroyed, and the foundations of our power will be endangered; because that power has been erected on the precarious principles of terror and force, without any support of regular justice, established order, or constituted law. Independently of these evils, resulting from a system of government maintained and conducted by military force, the expense of such a plan must continually increase with its inefficacy, while the combined operations of its violence and insufficiency must gradually affect the sources of public wealth and public security.

25. In the territories subject to your Lordship's government, to which the new constitution has not been extended, the system of administration is similar in its general principles (however ameliorated in the execution by the characters of individual public officers) to that which prevailed under the Native Governments. Under the most favourable exertions of individual talents and integrity, such a system of government must produce public and private oppression and abuse. It provides no restraint upon the exercise of power sufficient to ensure the uniform, impartial, and general operation of the laws, and to inspire the people with a sense of confidence and security in the ordinary conduct of private rights. Exempt from those salutary restraints, the public officers may pursue a course of evil administration in many of the subordinate departments of the State, without the knowledge of the Government; and the Government may continue ignorant of the abuse of its name and power, until private distress and personal suffering shall compel the people to combine against the authority, whose name and power have been perverted to the purposes of vexation and oppression. In this condition, open resistance affords to the people the sole mode of appeal to the justice of the Government. To that dreadful appeal, the most peaceable, industrious, and dutiful people must resort, wherever the laws shall afford no regular organ to convey the complaints of the subject to the ear of the sovereign. Under such circumstances, it is to be apprehended that the resistance produced by the oppressions of the State or of its officers, may be ascribed to the disaffection in the people; and the Government may be reduced to the necessity of vindicating its authority at the expense of its character for justice. If popular insurrection be suppressed without an actual contest between the Government and its subjects, the causes which produced disorder will remain unknown and unremoved. While the same system of government shall exist, the same causes will continue to operate, and to perpetuate hostility and distrust between the Government and its subjects. The habit, which prevailed among the natives of India, of resisting the authority of their own Government, may be ascribed to similar defects in the internal policy of the Native States. To the neglect of a timely correction of those defects, may be attributed, in a considerable degree, the opposition which the British Government has occasionally experienced from its subjects, in different parts of India. When laws shall have been enacted for defining and protecting private rights, when judicial establishments shall have been instituted for the prompt and impartial administration of those laws, we may confidently rely

rely on the obedience of our native subjects. The great mass of the people in India entertains no attachment to any system of political principles, or to any form of government. The natives of these regions are solicitous only for toleration of their religious doctrines, rites and prejudices, and of their ancient customs and manners, and for security in their domestic concerns. No common interest exists to unite any considerable number of our subjects in any attempt to subvert our Government for purposes of political revolution; for any change of the form of government for transfers of wealth or power, or for the attainment of those objects of freedom or privilege, which have raised popular commotion in other parts of the globe. In India each individual will remain unassociated in any league of faction or rebellion, and content with his own security, while our Government shall protect him in the tranquil enjoyment of the few contracted and simple objects of personal comfort which constitute the main sources of his happiness.

26. The British Government in India (in common with every other Government) must, however, expect occasionally to experience disaffection, originating in the ambition of individuals, or in other causes altogether unconnected with the principles on which the government may be conducted, or with the general disposition of the great mass of the people. These cases will form rare exceptions to the general rule, and the employment of military force in such special instances for the maintenance of the authority of the Government, will neither injure the general prosperity of the country, nor affect the character of our justice or clemency, nor the stability of our power. Partial injuries may result to the people, and to the country, from internal disturbances originating in such causes; but those injuries, together with the calamities incident to invasion from a foreign enemy, will be attributed by the body of our subjects to the domestic rebel, or to the foreign invader, not to the Government; while the peaceable and well-affected inhabitants of our dominions, will rely on the operation of a just and well-ordered system of administration, to repair the accidental injuries of rebellion or invasion.

27. It cannot therefore be doubted, that the immediate extension of the new form of government throughout the territories subject to your Lordship's authority, will be productive of the most favourable effects on the resources of the country, and on the character and disposition of the people; and that we may expect to derive from the attachment of our vigour and purity of our internal administration, a security for the permanence of our power, which can never be attained by any extension or exertion of military force.

28. The establishment of a regular system of government in the Carnatic, Tanjore, and Malabar, and throughout the territories subject to your Lordship's authority, is of particular importance at the present juncture of affairs in Europe. If the settlements formerly possessed by the French and Dutch on the continent of India shall ever be alienated from the British power, it may become necessary to admit a considerable number of the subjects of those nations into our territories for the superintendence of their commercial speculations. It is of the highest importance to the British interests, that the conduct of those foreigners should be subjected to the strictest control. It does not appear to be practicable to devise a more just and satisfactory test of the nature of the conduct of such foreigners, than that which will result from the ordinary administration of the laws under the new constitution. While the subjects of those nations shall refrain from transgression of the laws, your Lordship in Council will possess sufficient evidence that their general conduct is not openly inconsistent with the British interests, with the respect due to the authority of our Government, and with the tranquillity and happiness of our subjects. If the conduct of those foreigners should be of a contrary description, every instance in which they may transgress the laws must come under the cognizance of the judges and magistrates of the courts, and your Lordship will be enabled to adopt the measures which it may be necessary to pursue with regard to the offenders. While foreigners shall be subjected to this just and necessary restraint, they will possess the means of informing themselves of the laws by which they are expected to regulate their conduct; and when they shall be apprized that all other foreigners, as well as our own subjects, are equally amenable to the operation of the same laws, they will be deprived of every pretext for claiming dangerous exemptions from the restraints of civil and criminal jurisdiction.

29. Deliberating on these important considerations, his Excellency in Council has no hesitation in directing that your Lordship in Council will be pleased to proceed without delay to establish the Zillah Courts, and the Courts of Appeal and Circuit, and to extend the authority of the Sudder Adawlut and the Foujdarry Adawlut, throughout the Carnatic, Malabar, Canara, Tanjore, the territories ceded to the Company by the Nizam, and all the countries now subject to the immediate authority of your Lordship's government.

30. Under these orders, the powers vested in the Board of Revenue and the Collectors, by the clauses of the first and second Regulations passed by your Lordship in Council in the year 1803, will be abolished, and the authority of the collectors of the revenue in the newly acquired territories will be limited to the assessment and collection of the revenue, under whatever plan the circumstances of the several districts may render advisable; and those officers will exercise the same powers, and be subject to the same control of the courts of judicature, as the collectors of the revenue in the districts in which a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue has been concluded, and in which the new constitution has been established. The collectors of the recently acquired territories will have full leisure to prosecute the enquiries which may be necessary for forming a permanent settlement of

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the Land Revenue, and that arrangement may be postponed until the completion of those enquiries, and the state of the respective districts shall render it advisable to fix the account of the Land Revenue in perpetuity.

31. The instructions of the Governor General in Council, under date the 31st December 1799, and the orders of his Excellency in Council, of 18th June 1801, respecting the annexation of the provinces of Malabar and Canara to Fort St. George, state the principles conformably to which the settlement of the Land Revenue of the districts in which no settlement has been formed must be regulated. Where the necessary enquiries for forming a permanent settlement have not been completed, the settlement should be made for such term of years as local circumstances may render advisable. In all cases it is desirable, that the settlements should be formed with the zemindars, or other description of landholders. Where no such description of persons exist, it would be proper to form the lands into estates, and to dispose of them to persons who will attend to their cultivation. These persons, as well as all other landholders, should be permitted freely to transfer their estates by sale, gift, or in any other manner. It can never be desirable, that the Government itself should act as the proprietor of the lands, and should collect the rents from the immediate cultivators of the soil. The rates of rent payable for the different descriptions of produce, must vary in every district, and often in every village. Where any proprietors may be found, they will generally collect those rents agreeably to the specific engagements which they may conclude with their tenants, or according to the established usages of the country. If any differences should arise between the landholders and the tenants, regarding those engagements or usages, the courts of judicature will form the proper tribunals for deciding such differences. These questions are of private right, in which the executive authority cannot interfere, consistently with justice, policy, or its own interests. The difficulties experienced in Malabar, in regulating the assessment on the pepper vines and other articles of produce, and the evils which have resulted from the measures adopted for that purpose, afford most convincing proof of the bad policy of a system of revenue, which requires the executive authority of that Government, to assume every where the character of a proprietor of land, and to interfere in details, which cannot be conducted in a manner favourable to the interests of the cultivator of the soil, and to the extension of agriculture, excepting by the proprietors of the lands.

32. The cultivation of the country must depend on the exertions of the landholders. In order to encourage them to employ those exertions, and to conduct themselves with moderation and justice towards the immediate cultivators of the soil, the annual payments of the landholders to Government should be fixed upon a scale of equity and moderation, regulated with reference to the receipts of Government from the lands or estates of the different landholders, for a period of years; and all the authorities of every description employed in the collection of the revenue, including the executive authority of the Government itself, should be rendered amenable for their acts to the control of the laws, according to the rules already established in those parts of the country to which the new constitution has been completely extended. The early extension of these principles to the unsettled districts, will combine the interests of the state, as connected with its revenues, with the welfare of every class of its subjects concerned in the cultivation of the lands. It will rest with your Lordship in Council to apply these principles to local circumstances in Malabar, and other districts, in which a permanent settlement has not been concluded.

33. The superintendence of the police of the country generally, the administration of justice in all criminal cases, and in all civil suits (whether relating to the revenue or otherwise, and whether the parties consist of private persons, or of the Government in its executive capacity or any of its officers) will be committed exclusively to the magistrates, and to the several courts of judicature, under the Regulations passed by your Lordship in Council, conformably to the provisions of the Legislature, and to the rules contained in the first Regulation passed by your Lordship in Council in the year 1802.

34. From the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 24th of March 1803, for the internal government of the provinces recently ceded to the Honourable the East India Company by the Nawaub Vizier, your Lordship in Council will observe, that his Excellency in Council has carried into execution in those provinces, the same measures which he has in this letter directed your Lordship in Council to adopt in the Carnatic, and in other territories lately subjected to your government. The provinces of Oude had long been destitute of any regular form of government. No establishments or provisions existed for the security of the persons, rights, or property of individuals. The revenues were annually farmed to the persons who offered the most favourable proposals. The provinces exhibited a deplorable scene of extortion on the part of those farmers, and of resistance on the part of the people; many of the principal inhabitants observed a merely nominal obedience to their sovereign, and the resources of the country, with the comforts of the people, were disturbed by disorders originating in a general confusion of public authorities; in the urgent necessities of the state, in the uncontrolled power, corruption and contumacy of the public officers; and in the hopeless condition of the subject, deprived of every channel of access to public justice. This state of anarchy had occasioned the desolation of a large proportion of those fertile provinces, which possessed every natural advantage, but had languished almost to utter decay under the inveterate vices of the native Government of Oude within these provinces, when ceded to the Company. The Governor General in Council directed a settlement of the Land Revenue, for three years, to be formed in the first instance

in all practicable cases; and the Lieutenant Governor and Commissioners, under his Excellency's orders, previously to the establishment of a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue, concluded two other periodical settlements, one for three, and the other for four years, extending the period at which it is proposed to fix the Land Revenue in perpetuity to eleven years from the date of the cession of those provinces to the British Government. Instead of considering the desolate and distracted state of the ceded province in Oude, to afford objections to the introduction of the system of internal government established in Bengal, the Governor General in Council deemed the prevalence of those calamities to constitute an urgent motive, which enhanced the duty, without obstructing the power, of commencing that salutary and politic work, immediately upon the transfer of those declining provinces to the authorities of the British Government. The expected benefits have been attained. The revenue, on account of the year in which the transfer was made, was realized with a trivial balance; the revenue of the past year (the first year of the first periodical settlement) has been collected with equal punctuality; the authority of the laws, wherever openly resisted, has been established by the magistrates, with the temporary aid of the military power, in the manner described for your Lordship's guidance in this letter; a fair prospect exists, that, at the expiration of the specified periods of time, the Land Revenue of those provinces will be fixed on a scale highly advantageous to the Government, and equally beneficial to the people.

35. It is the intention of the Governor General in Council to extend the same system of government to the conquered provinces ceded by the late treaties of peace, as soon as sufficient information can be obtained to enable this Government to fix the subdivisions of those provinces respectively.

36. The Governor General in Council deems it to be proper to add, that he considers the measures adopted in the provinces ceded to the Company by the Vizier, and the correspondent measures which he now authorizes and directs your Lordship in Council to extend throughout the territories subject to your Lordship's government, to be consistent with the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, conveyed in their letter to your Lordship in Council, dated the 21st of July 1802, regarding the permanent settlement of certain parts of the territories recently annexed to your Lordship's government.

37. If it was the intention of the Honourable Court of Directors, that the establishment of the courts of judicature in those territories should be delayed, that intention could only have originated in the supposition, that the establishment of the courts must necessarily be accompanied by the conclusion of a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue. From the observations contained in this letter, the Honourable Court will perceive, that the questions relating to private rights and property, connected with the settlement of the Land Revenue, form an inferior proportion of the concerns of the inhabitants of the extensive dominions subject to your Lordship's government; that the general prosperity of those dominions, and particularly the extent of the resources from which the Public Revenue is derived, depends chiefly on the protection experienced by the people in the enjoyment of their private rights and properties, and in the conduct of their private concerns and occupations, which are unconnected with the Land Revenue; and that this protection is not to be expected under the ancient system of internal administration now prevailing in the districts in which the permanent settlement of the Land Revenue has not been concluded.

38. It cannot therefore be doubted, that the Honourable Court will approve the introduction of the new form of government into those districts, as affording the sole security for establishing the settlement of the Land Revenue, as well as for the welfare and comfort of the native inhabitants. Under the salutary operation of this form of government, the evils and inconveniences which must otherwise have been experienced in many of the districts by the delay of the permanent settlement of the Land Revenue will be obviated; the happiness of the people and tranquillity of the country will be secured during the progress of the enquiries requisite for forming the settlement; and when the time for completing that arrangement shall arrive, the resources from which the revenue is to be drawn will be enlarged, and the means of securing in perpetuity a just proportion of the wealth of the country for the public use will be improved.

39. The Governor General in Council observes, that the 36th Regulation, passed by the Governor in Council in the year 1802, and all the Regulations passed by his Lordship in Council in 1803, were printed and published at Fort St. George, without having been previously transmitted to his Excellency in Council for his approbation.

40. It was the intention of the Governor General in Council, by the instructions issued to the Governor in Council, under date the 31st December 1799, to direct, that all the Regulations which the Governor in Council might frame, pursuant to those instructions, should be forwarded to his Excellency in Council, previously to their being passed into laws. From the observations contained in this letter, your Lordship in Council will observe, that his Excellency in Council considers the establishment of the form of internal government, described in those instructions, throughout the British possessions in the Peninsula of India, and the maintenance of the fundamental principles of that system, in a state of efficiency, purity, and uniformity, to be essential to the happiness and welfare of the people, to the prosperity of the country, to the interests of the East India Company, and to the stability of the British empire in India. His Excellency in Council, consequently deems it to be his indispensable duty to direct, that all Regulations for the better government

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ment of the British territories, subject to your Lordship's immediate authority, which your Lordship in Council may deem it to be expedient to enact, in conformity to the Act of Parliament passed in the 37th year of His Majesty's reign, and to the rules contained in the first Regulation passed by your Lordship in Council in the year 1802, may be transmitted to the Governor General in Council for his approbation, previously to their being passed into laws.

21st May - 1803 }
20th August — } 41. The dispatches from the Governor in Council of the annexed
24th Decem^r — } dates, respecting the provision of goods on account of private
20th April - 1804 } merchants, through the agency of the commercial officers of the
28th - D^o - — } Company, being intimately connected with the subject of this
letter, his Excellency in Council now adverts to those dispatches.

42. The memorials of the private merchants, dated the 16th of April 1803, and January 1804, and the nature of the restrictions which the plan imposes on the manufacturers, manifest that the plan is not considered by either of those classes of people to be favourable to their interests. It remains therefore to consider how far the plan is consistent with justice and policy, as connected with the political and commercial interests of the Honourable East India Company. It was evidently supposed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, that these considerations either had been fully examined by your Lordship in Council, or that they would obtain your attention previously to your carrying the plan into effect.

43. The Court of Judicature would certainly consider it to be their duty to interfere to prevent any exclusive appropriation of the labour of the manufacturers, or any compulsory proceedings in the provision of the Company's investment, unless a law were to be passed by your Lordship in Council, according to the prescribed forms, declaring such appropriation and compulsion to be legal. The Governor General in Council is firmly convinced, that the Honourable Court of Directors would not sanction, as a part of the jurisprudence of the British territories in India, a law, of which the operation must be utterly repugnant to every principle of humanity, justice, and good policy.

44. By Act of Parliament, the Company possesses an undoubted right to prohibit British subjects from trading to England in piece goods, but the Company has never exercised that right, nor does the exercise of that right form any part of the plan now under consideration; on the contrary, the plan proposes to allow to the private merchants a large proportion of the trade in piece goods, in the expectation, that when the plan shall have attained a sufficient degree of maturity, the private merchants may withdraw their agents from the interior of the country, and may consent to receive their goods exclusively through the officers of the Company appointed to provide those goods from the manufacturers.

45. The merchants have now declined to avail themselves of the agency of the officers of Government, in the provision of their goods under those conditions; the merchants therefore must either be permitted to provide their goods, according to former usage, through their own agents, or they must be prohibited from trading to Europe altogether in goods of the assortments in question. Such a prohibition, while the provision of piece goods on account of the Company is necessarily limited to an amount confessedly much below the manufacturing means of the country, would operate to the great injury of the manufacturers, who have hitherto derived considerable advantage by the sale of their goods to the private merchants; such a prohibition would also materially affect the resources of the territories under the government of your Lordship in Council, and be ultimately injurious to the revenue of Great Britain.

46. The Honourable Court of Directors will determine, under the information which has been submitted to the Court, whether it would be just and politic, or consistent with the purposes for which the Legislature vested the Honourable Company with a power of prohibiting British merchants from trading to Europe in piece goods, to exercise that right of prohibition, unless those merchants shall consent that their goods shall be provided by the officers of the Government in India. Such a stipulation, if enforced, must operate as a prohibition of the trade; and this important question ought to be reserved for the decision of the Honourable Court, empowered by law to decide it.

47. The exclusion, however, of the private merchants from the trade to Europe in piece goods, either by a direct prohibition, or by an adherence to the present plan of providing the goods of private merchants, through the agents of the Company, would not answer the primary object of that plan. That object does not appear to have been the exclusion of the private merchants from a share in this trade, but the exclusive appropriation of the labour of the weavers, and the establishment of a control over that labour, in order to enable the commercial officers to obtain the proportion of the goods required for the Company, at prices to be regulated by those officers.

48. But the concurrence of the British merchants in this plan, would not be sufficient for the accomplishment of the proposed object. It will probably be always found to be wise and necessary to admit foreign European states, and also the native states of India, to a fair and liberal participation in the commerce of the British territories in India. This participation (which it may be presumed will in most cases form the subject of national treaties) necessarily supposes the admission of the agents of these states, whether Europeans,

Europeans or Natives, into the interior of the country, where the goods are manufactured. It would be impossible, consistently with the spirit in which such treaties will necessarily be framed, to restrain the manufacturers from entering into engagements with such agents for the provision of goods, even if the ordinary maxims of justice could tolerate such restraints. The exclusion, therefore, of the British merchants from the trade in piece goods, by either of the proposed projects, would be productive of no other permanent effect than to force the trade now enjoyed by British merchants into foreign channels, to the great detriment of the British nation and of the Company.

49. If private British merchants could be induced to consent to provide goods through the agency of the officers of the Company, under the conditions required, or if those merchants were to be excluded altogether from the trade, and if the competition of the agents of foreign European and Indian states could be prevented, the necessity for adopting the Regulation proposed by Lord Clive, according to the instructions of the Governor General in Council, would still subsist. The transactions and dealings between the commercial officers of the Company, and the manufacturers of every description, would equally require legal control, whether conducted for the benefit of the Company, of these commercial officers, or of the private merchants. To subject those transactions and dealings to the control of just and equitable principles of law, constitutes the principal object of the Regulation proposed by Lord Clive.

50. The Acts of Parliament vesting the Company with certain powers to be eventually exercised with a view to prevent the private trade of British merchants in piece goods between India and Europe from injuring the trade of the Company in the same articles, would not warrant your Lordship in Council to continue in the hands of the commercial officers at Fort St. George the uncontrolled authority which they have exercised in the provision of the Company's investment. That authority has been rendered the instrument of oppression by the subordinate officers, and is still proposed to be employed for purposes inconsistent with justice, and with the real interest of the Company.

51. The necessity of depriving the commercial officers of all undue authority is the more urgent, in consequence of the extensive trade carried on by the commercial officers stationed in the interior of the country on their private account. While they shall continue to exercise such powers in the provision of goods for the investment of the Company, it must be expected that they will employ the same powers in the conduct of their private concerns.

52. In exercising the government of the British empire in India, the Company is bound by the obligations inseparably connected with the functions of sovereignty. No Charter or Act of Parliament has absolved the Company from any of those obligations; nor has that great Commercial Body, nor has the Court of Directors, indicated any disposition which can warrant the servants of the Company in India to commit any act inconsistent with the duties of a just and wise sovereign power towards its subjects. Among the primary obligations of that high and sacred office of sovereignty, is the protection of every class of the Company's subjects in the fair enjoyment of the fruits of their labour, and the work of their hands. No prospect of commercial gain or advantage could justify the violation of that obligation, by a compulsory appropriation of the labour of the manufacturer to the exclusive benefit of the Company, and by an arbitrary valuation of that labour and of its fruits.

53. The operation of such a system on the general commerce and prosperity of the country must be deeply injurious, and the same causes must ultimately injure the Company's investment. Under that system, no injunctions on the part of Government, against unjust dealings and the oppressive exercise of authority, can be expected to avail, while the numerous European and Native officers and agents, employed in the provision of the investment, shall possess the power of departing from the principles of justice, or shall derive any private advantage from such a deviation. No case can be imagined, in which the active interposition of legal control can be more necessary, than in the extensive commercial transactions of the executive authority of the Government in India, with the manufacturing class of the subjects of those Governments. The exemption of the officers, employed in the immediate conduct of such transactions, from the general control of the laws, or the delegation to those officers of any exclusive authority over the labour or persons of the manufacturers, would arm those subordinate agents with powers which the executive authority itself does not exercise in any branch of the internal government of the country, or in any question of private rights and property between the State and its subjects. The nature and extent of the trade of the British Government in India, with the manufacturers and other classes of its subjects, must necessarily expose those subjects to the most grievous oppressions, if the agents employed in the superintendence of that trade be vested with uncontrolled powers. The evils to be apprehended from the existence of such a relation between the Government and its subjects cannot be averted, otherwise than by requiring the public commercial agents to conform their dealings to those principles of justice which private individuals must observe, and by subjecting the public commercial agents, equally with such individuals, to the control of the laws, and to the process of the courts of justice.

54. Until the manufacturers shall be allowed the option of accepting or of rejecting the employment of the Company, and shall receive a fair price for their labour, it cannot be expected that they will work for the Company with cheerfulness or good-will. A system of coercion and injustice on the part of the Government will necessarily produce among the manufacturers habits of contumacy, idleness, and profligacy. The true remedy for these

No. 10.
Interior
Government;
and
Company's
Investment.

evils, in whatever degree they may exist, will be found in the adoption of principles calculated to encourage industry, and to promote fair dealing. The example must commence with the Government. The Government must be just in its character of sovereign, and honest in its capacity of merchant, before it can require obedience, honesty, or industry, from its manufacturing subjects.

55. The emancipation of the manufacturers from all control (excepting that of the law applicable to the case of deviation from voluntary engagements with the commercial officers) will neither affect the quality of the goods nor improperly raise their price, nor limit the extent of the Company's provision.

56. The standard quality of the Company's assortments is well known to their officers. The rejection of goods not of that quality, and the exaction of the stipulated penalties for breach of engagements, are the obvious and effectual remedies against the manufacture of goods of an inferior quality. The proposed regulation for stamping goods would not promote this object, and would probably be attended with much vexation and trouble to all parties concerned in the manufacture or purchase of goods.

57. With regard to the price of the goods, if in the cases in which the prices now paid for the required assortments are not sufficient to afford the manufacturer a fair reward for his labour, the prices must be raised; where the prices offered are sufficient for that purpose, it is evident that the manufacturers must ultimately accept those prices. It would be impossible to form, among the numerous manufacturers employed by the Company, a combination of sufficient extent or duration, to enable them to exact permanently or generally an unreasonable price for their goods.

58. The Governor General in Council, however, deems it to be unnecessary, on this part of the question, to examine, whether the prices paid for the goods manufactured on account of the Company be reasonable or otherwise. The fact will be best ascertained by regulating the provision of the investment conformably to the principles herein stated. His Excellency in Council cannot rely upon any other criterion for determining this question, than the voluntary acquiescence of the manufacturers, under the protection of the laws, in the price offered for their labour. No calculation can afford a due test of the just proportion between the price offered by the Company and the value of the labour of the manufacturer, while the manufacturer shall be compelled to accept that price; when all undue restraints shall have been removed, the price of labour and the value of the goods must find a just level. It is difficult to estimate the value of an article of commerce which is purchased at a compulsory price; and, in such a case, the most fallacious calculation would probably be, that of the forcible purchaser.

59. With regard to the extent of the provision of goods on account of the Company, it cannot be doubted that a faithful adherence, on the part of the commercial officers, to the principles now prescribed for their guidance, will enable them gradually to engage all the most skilful workmen in the employment of the Company. The relation in which the commercial officers stand towards the Government of the country, the superior knowledge regarding the manufactures which those officers possess, their means of obtaining a command of money, and their constant residence on the spot, afford to them advantages in the conduct of the commercial concerns of the Company, which, combined with fair and honourable dealing, will enable them to prevent any evil effects from the competition of private traders.

60. The Governor General in Council is satisfied, that the interest of the Company, as connected with their investment at Fort St. George, cannot be successfully maintained otherwise than by a system founded on the principles now prescribed to your Lordship in Council. The Governor General in Council therefore deems it to be his indispensable duty to direct, that no further time should be lost in resorting to those established and solid maxims of fair trade, sanctioned by the uniform practice and experience of every wise state which has cultivated and encouraged commerce in the spirit of integrity, liberality and honour, for the general welfare of its subjects, for the diffusion of opulence, and for the security of peace and good order, by the protection of industry in the undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of honest labour.

61. The Governor General in Council is persuaded, that these maxims will experience a fair and honourable trial under the administration of your Lordship in Council. If, after such a trial, it shall still be deemed requisite to employ the exertion of authority for the provision of the Company's investment at Fort St. George, it will then become necessary to consider to what extent the British Government (consistently with its most sacred duties) can withhold from the manufacturers residing in the territories under your Lordship's immediate authority, that protection with respect to their rights, persons and property, which the manufacturers derive from the just and equitable system of laws which now forms the constitution of the internal government of this presidency.

62. The Governor General in Council, however, entertains confident reliance, that neither the Honourable the Court of Directors nor the Supreme Government of India will ever be required to decide an alternative of such difficulty and danger. Salutary practical consequences may be reasonably expected to result from just principles of policy, nor could the experience of long success be admitted to warrant the continuance of any system manifestly contradictory to justice, humanity, and wisdom; but the rule prescribed to your Lordship in Council,

Council, is not only just in its principle, but approved and confirmed by long experience and practice in the conduct of the commercial affairs of the Company in Bengal.

63. Complaints of a nature similar to those stated by the commercial officers at Fort St. George, were formerly urged at this presidency. To obviate those complaints, measures of restraint and compulsion were frequently adopted. Those measures, aggravated by other causes, produced the most mischievous consequences to the trade and prosperity of the country. The investment continued to decline in quality, and to rise in price; and a general disinclination prevailed among the weavers and manufacturers to work for the Company.

64. The remedy for those evils was found by regulations for the provision of the investment of the Company, through the agency of the commercial servants of the Company, upon the principles prescribed in the plan adopted by the Governor General in Council in the year 1787, and in the subjection of those servants, and their native officers, to the jurisdiction of the courts of judicature for every act done in their official capacity by the 31st Regulation of 1793. The investment in Bengal, with few exceptions, has since been provided by advances, made without the intervention of any contractor, broker, or other person, to the manufacturers, by the servants of the Company, who receive a commission on the value of the goods provided. The Regulation under which the goods are provided, and also the rules by which the courts of judicature regulate their decisions in all cases connected with the commercial concerns of the Company, and those of the private traders of every description, are laid down in the 31st Regulation of 1793, passed by the Governor General in Council.

65. During the long period of time which has elapsed since the arrangements contained in that Regulation have been in force, they have answered all the purposes for which they were adopted; and your Lordship in Council will find, that this wise and humane Regulation, together with the code of Regulations enacted from time to time by the Governor General in Council in Bengal, has not only been confirmed by the Honourable Court of Directors, but also has received the sanction of Parliament, by the Act of Parliament passed in the year 1797.

66. Since that Regulation has been in force in Bengal, the private merchants of every description have enlarged their concerns to an unprecedented extent, without prejudice to the investment of the Company, which has in general greatly improved in quality and diminished in price; and the weavers and manufacturers, instead of manifesting an aversion to work on account of the Company, prefer the employment of the Company to any other engagements.

67. It was therefore, upon the grounds of long experience, as well as on the general principles of justice, that the Governor General in Council, in his instructions of the 31st of December 1799, recommended to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to conduct the provision of the Company's investment at Fort St. George according to the rules adopted in Bengal. Under that system, the commercial officers of the Company must necessarily acquire the knowledge requisite to qualify them for superintending the provision of the goods; and the residence of those officers in the districts in which the manufactures are produced, the influence which they must derive from their official situations, their personal intercourse with the weavers, and their command of money, accompanied by the effects of that just and equitable conduct which they and their native servants must observe, when subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of judicature, will soon enable the commercial officers to insure the voluntary services of the manufacturers to the desired extent, and to provide goods of the best quality, at the most reasonable rates at which they can be afforded.

68. The Governor General in Council cannot therefore doubt the justice and policy of directing that the system of agency, which your Lordship in Council has already partially adopted, be extended, as early as may be practicable, to every branch of the Company's investment at Fort St. George; that no goods be under any circumstances provided by the officers of Government on account of individuals; and that, until the final orders of the Honourable Court of Directors on the subject shall be received, the provision of the investment of the Company, and the trade of private merchants of every description in the interior of the country, be conducted agreeably to the Regulation proposed by Lord Clive, in conformity to the spirit of the 31st Regulation of 1793 passed in Bengal; and that the Regulation proposed by Lord Clive be passed into a law at Fort St. George.

We have, &c. &c.

Fort William, 19 July 1804.

(Signed) Wellesley.

G. H. Barlow.

G. Udney.

—No. 11.—

RETURN of the Number of WRITERS, CADETS, SURGEONS, and CHAPLAINS, sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each year.

A Return of the Number of WRITERS sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the Number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

	<i>Bengal.</i>	<i>Fort S^t George.</i>	<i>Bombay.</i>	<i>P. W. Island.</i>
1802 - - - - -	28	4	none.	none.
1803 - - - - -	12	4	none.	none.
1804 - - - - -	26	6	5	9
1805 - - - - -	19	19	10	none.
1806 - - - - -	9	9	8	1
1807 - - - - -	20	10	4	none.
1808 - - - - -	11	15	3	none.
1809 - - - - -	24	8	7	2
1810 - - - - -	15	7	3	1
1811 - - - - -	17	8	4	none.
1812 - - - - -	21	15	8	1

East India House, }
the 30th April 1813. }

Examined,
J. Melvill.

Return of the Number of CADETS sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each year.

	<i>Bengal.</i>	<i>Madras.</i>	<i>Bombay.</i>	TOTAL.
1803 - - - - -	196	125	171	492
1804 - - - - -	198	138	21	357
1805 - - - - -	198	230	none.	428
1806 - - - - -	110	211	19	340
1807 - - - - -	140	113	28	281
1808 - - - - -	152	55	56	263
1809 - - - - -	59	36	19	114
1810 - - - - -	81	74	39	194
1811 - - - - -	44	42	27	113
1812 - - - - -	18	28	7	53

East India House, }
15th April 1813. }

William Abington,
Clerk for passing Military Appointments.

Return of the Number of SURGEONS sent to *India* during the last Ten Years;
specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each year.

	<i>Bengal.</i>	<i>Madras.</i>	<i>P. W. Island.</i>	<i>Bombay.</i>	TOTAL.
1803 - - - - -	14	8	- - -	6	28
1804 - - - - -	24	12	4	6	46
1805 - - - - -	23	27	- - -	1	51
1806 - - - - -	20	12	- - -	4	36
1807 - - - - -	22	13	- - -	13	48
1808 - - - - -	14	4	- - -	6	24
1809 - - - - -	18	4	- - -	6	28
1810 - - - - -	7	14	- - -	6	27
1811 - - - - -	6	8	- - -	none.	14
1812 - - - - -	15	9	- - -	4	28

East India House, }
21st April 1813. }

William Abington,
Clerk for passing Military Appointments.

A Return of the Number of CHAPLAINS sent to *India* during the last Ten Years;
specifying the Number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

	<i>Bengal.</i>	<i>Fort St George.</i>	<i>Bombay.</i>	
1802 - - - - -	none.	1	1	
1803 - - - - -	none.	none.	none.	
1804 - - - - -	1	1	none.	
1805 - - - - -	3	2	none.	
1806 - - - - -	none.	1	none.	
1807 - - - - -	1	2	none.	
1808 - - - - -	none.	1	none.	
1809 - - - - -	2	3	2	
1810 - - - - -	2	1	none.	
1811 - - - - -	none.	none.	none.	
1812 - - - - -	2	1	none.	

East India House, }
the 30th April 1813. }

Examined,
J. Melvill.

(East India Affairs.)

Copy of a LETTER from *Charles Buller*, Esquire, to the Court of Directors of The *East India* Company; dated the 19th May 1813:—Detailing the Conduct of the Bengal Government, with reference to the Temple of JAGGERNAUT.

To the Court of DIRECTORS of The Honourable *East India* Company.

Honourable Sirs,

CONSIDERING the very exaggerated and unfounded opinions which appear to be entertained in England in regard to the conduct of the Bengal Government at Jaghanath, and in respect to the atrocities said to be practised there; it has been suggested to me, as I was so long on the spot, and as I had so much to do in framing the existing regulations relative to the tax levied from the Pilgrims, that I should take an opportunity of giving such information as might place the matter in its proper point of view. The best mode, therefore, which presents itself to me of communicating the information I possess, is to address myself to your honourable Court.

The object I have in view is, to correct the erroneous opinions which seem to prevail in regard to the conduct of our Government, with reference to the Temple, and to remove the exaggerated ideas entertained in respect to the atrocities said to be practised there.

With respect to the first point, as far as I can recollect, it seems to be supposed that our Government at Bengal is busied in the controul and regulation of Hindoo worship, and that it is actively employed in the encouragement of idolatry, for the purpose of revenue. Your honourable Court must be fully aware how studiously the regulations have guarded against committing the Government in any way whatever, respecting questions which might arise relative to the interior concerns of the Temple. The clauses which refer to the power reserved by Government of removing the Patron of the Temple, and to the permission given to the head Ministerial Officers to remonstrate against any orders issued by the Patron, afford the only possible opportunity for Government to interfere in regard to the interior. But considering the vast power vested in the Patron, and the means which he has of extensive oppression and extortion, I considered those powers to be essentially necessary; and although I am perfectly sensible that they never will be exercised, except in an extreme case, yet the result of my subsequent experience at the Board of Revenue, has tended to shew, that it was prudent to adopt the clauses in question.

With regard to the encouragement of idolatry, most assuredly nothing of the kind occurs on the part of Government, unless indeed it be supposed, that the liberal wish to protect and secure its native subjects in the due exercise of their religious as well as civil liberties, be pronounced to be an encouragement of idolatry. If an anxious desire, on the part of Government, to remove all unlawful impediments and obstacles from out of the way of the Hindoos worshipping with ease and convenience to themselves, be construed into an encouragement of idolatry, in that case, I apprehend the Bengal Government must plead guilty to the charge.

With regard to the revenue, that seems to me to be a question which has been considerably misunderstood; for from the mode in which I have heard gentlemen express themselves with reference to that point, they appear to consider this revenue to be taken as a price for the permission of idolatry, and consequently they seem to think, that if the Government would consent to give up the revenue, the idolatry would of course cease; surely nothing can be more erroneous than the above opinion, for I suppose no one would venture to say, that the ruling power in Hindostan, whatever its religion may be, should interfere to prevent the Hindoos from having access to their own Temples. If then, you allow access to the temple at Jaghanath, such access must be subjected to restraint and regulation; and I know not a more powerful means of restraint and regulation than is afforded by the tax. I can speak from my own knowledge of the fact; that the imposition of the tax, so far from operating as an encouragement to persons to resort there, has had a direct contrary tendency; for during the time that access was allowed without the tax, the throng of people

people at the place was so great, and such a considerable number of the poorer classes took that opportunity of visiting the Temple, that I was informed that several persons perished from actual want of subsistence. The scenes on the road, were, I am told, truly shocking; but since the tax has been continued, the numbers of the Pilgrims, particularly of the lower classes, have considerably diminished. I have passed several times backwards and forwards between Cattach and Jaghanath (and that too, just previous to the Ruth Jattrah, or festival of the Charist) without seeing many objects of wretchedness. I certainly have seen two or three poor wretched objects, exhausted by their long journey, and almost starving; but this is no very great matter of surprise, when it is recollected that the Pilgrims come from all parts of Hindostan, from upwards of 1,600 miles distance, and that a large proportion of these consist of the old and infirm, who come for the express purpose of laying their bones within the precincts of the city. It seems to me, that the question of revenue lies within a very small compass; if it be thought that it is inconsistent with our religion, to permit the Hindoos to resort to their Temples, the tax in that case is obviously improper; but if it be the duty of our Government to allow its native subjects to worship according to their own ideas, I should regret to see the tax abolished, as the abolition of it would render it difficult to restrain and regulate the numerous bodies of Pilgrims who resort to the place; and it would, in all probability, be the cause of the revival of those horrid scenes of distress which were before experienced, when the tax was discontinued, and of which the traces are still to be met with in the numerous human bones on the road. I have heard it observed, that the tax in question is something similar to a tax upon gambling houses, or other houses of ill fame: but surely there is a most essential difference between the two cases; the objection to the former, I understand to be this; that the taxation amounts virtually to a licence of that, which is, in its nature, immoral; but in this case, I do not understand there is any question whether the Government is to allow its subjects access to their own Temples; Government must admit the access, whether it takes a tax or not: under that circumstance therefore, I cannot see what possible objection there is to the continuance of an established tax of this nature, particularly when it is taken into consideration what large pensions in land and money are allowed by our Government in all parts of the country, for keeping up the religious institutions, both of the Hindoos and the Mussulman's.

In respect to the atrocities said to be practised at the place, they refer to the immolations under the wheels of the car on which the idol is carried. That such things occur, there can be no doubt; but certainly not to the extent, nor exactly from the same motive, as seems to be supposed by many in England. It would appear to be a prevailing opinion, that these immolations are of frequent occurrences; that they are a duty prescribed to the Hindoos by their religion; and, consequently, that such duty is often carried into performance. Whether it be a duty or not, I cannot positively say; but I believe it to be no part of their religion, and that, in point of fact, it is no more a duty prescribed to the Hindoos, than it was a duty prescribed to the Christian Ascetics to live in the austere and curious modes in which many of them formerly did, in the early ages of Christianity. Indeed, the infrequency of the act is the fullest proof, I conceive, that it is not an act of duty prescribed to any sect of Hindoos whatever. I was at Jaghanath during the whole of the Ruth Jattrah (in 1809 I think it was), and I heard but of one instance of an immolation under the wheels of the car. I should not suppose it possible that another instance could have happened during that festival, without my hearing of it. But supposing, instead of one, there were ten times the number, what would it amount to?—that out of a population of nearly two hundred millions, (for I suppose the whole of the Hindoo population, as far as Cabul, to be not much short of two hundred millions), there are to be found ten fanatics, fools, and madmen enough to commit such an act at Jaghanath.

There is another matter to be mentioned, but of which I was totally ignorant till very lately, when it was particularly pointed out to me, in order that I might say whether it were correct or otherwise. I allude to the circumstances of the indecency said to be exhibited on the car of the idol. On that point my attention was directed to a publication by the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, who speaks of a priest having pronounced certain obscene stanzas in the ears of the people, and of certain indecent gestures exhibited by a boy and priest on the car. With respect to the song, how the author came to know what the priest was repeating, he does not state. I do not mean to doubt the fact, but I do think, if the procession was any thing at all like that which
I saw,

I saw, there is no room to suppose that the author's ears, even if he did understand the language, could have been shocked by his actually hearing the songs. To give some idea of the thing to gentlemen in England, I would beg them to represent to themselves the car in progress between Charing Cross and Parliament Street, the whole of the way as crowded as possible with people, clapping their hands, talking, shouting and merry-making; and can it be conceived, that in such a noise a person could have his ears shocked by hearing what the priest was repeating, when, owing to the distance of the platform on which he stands, one could not by any endeavours get within ten yards of him; I am sure I could not hear any thing which was said; and during the whole of the time I was present, the noise was incessant, without intermission, and according to the nature of things I conceive it must be so, in a crowd of about one hundred thousand. Upon this point, however, if I can rely upon the information I have received, the songs in question are denominated by the natives cubbee, a species of song not very unlike that which is admitted into our own sacred writings. Ours I imagine are not at present read in any parts of our service; but whoever knows any thing of the Hindoos, must be aware that their veneration for antiquity will not allow them to depart from any thing which has once formed a part of their ceremonies. With respect to the indecent gestures said to have been exhibited on the car, all I can say is, that if such things are done, I never saw them; and what is more, I never heard of them till I came to England; to give you an irrefragable proof of what I have asserted relative to my ignorance, and to the ignorance of the other gentlemen on the spot, of any thing of the nature alledged ever happening, I need only mention that I believe there was not a single lady at the station who did not accompany her husband to see the procession. Had we had the slightest surmise of that which is asserted to be a fact, most unquestionably those ladies would not have been there. But I do most solemnly declare, that I never did hear the most distant hint of any thing indecent having been seen, or of anything in the slightest degree resembling indecency. With regard to the Temple, there certainly are indecent figures on it, but certainly not more than what we see every day in representations of ancient sculpture; indeed they are so badly done, that I do declare, that if they had not been pointed out to me, I should never have known that they were there.

It has been suggested, that I should say something more about the charge which has been made against our Government, for not interfering to put a stop to the immolations; if I had been asked before Mr. Graham gave his evidence before the House of Commons, I should have said, that I did not know that the Government had interfered at all. I never heard of it, and as it appears to me so utterly impossible for the Government to interfere with effect, I should have supposed they never had attempted it. I have said before, that I understand that is no part of a duty prescribed to any sect of Hindoos, to devote themselves under the wheels of the car. I believe, from every thing I have heard, that the Brahmins have no concern at all in encouraging the fanatic to destroy himself, and that in point of fact, they are as ignorant of any one's having the intention of devoting himself, as we are here. I never heard that there are any previous ablutions or purifications, which are usual when the Priests interfere on such momentous occasions. How then can the Government interfere? The man, I believe, does not communicate his intention, and I think it not at all unlikely that he himself does not intend it, till a little before he throws himself under the wheels; as for preventing it at the spot, it is utterly impossible. In such a crowd no one knows what his next neighbour is about. In short it appears to me, that people may with as much justice censure our Government at home, for not preventing suicide in the variety of ways in which we are informed it is practised, as they may the Government abroad, for not preventing the immolations in question.

I have the honour to be,

honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

C. BULLER.

London, }
19th May 1813. }

(East India Affairs.)

Copy of a LETTER from Charles Butler, Esq.
to the Court of Directors of The East India
Company; dated the 19th May 1813:—Detailing
the Conduct of the Bengal Government, with
reference to the Temple of JAGGERNAUT.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
24 May 1813.*

(East India)

AN ACCOUNT

Of all EXPORTS from *India*, on account of The East India Company, to *Great Britain* or *China*, or elsewhere;
from the year 1757 to 1793; as far as the same can be made out.

	London.	Canton.	St. Helena.	Persia.	Mocha.	Batavia.	TOTALS.	
	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.
1757/8 - Bengal - -	243,061	- -	34	- -	- -	- -	243,095	
Madras - -	179,370	- -	51	- -	- -	- -	179,421	
Bombay - -	93,889	2,201	146	36,807	92	- -	133,135	
Fort Marlbro' -	8,701	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8,701	564,352
1758/9 - Bengal - -	370,458	- -	596	- -	- -	- -	371,054	
Madras - -	59,291	432	159	- -	- -	- -	59,882	
Bombay - -	49,950	2,120	70	241	- -	- -	52,381	
Fort Marlbro' -	8,540	- -	184	- -	- -	- -	8,724	492,041
1759/60 - Bengal - -	378,649	- -	561	- -	- -	- -	379,210	
Madras - -	45,785	- -	68	- -	- -	- -	45,853	
Bombay - -	31,068	14,933	60	55,937	- -	- -	101,998	
Fort Marlbro' -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	527,061
1760/1 - Bengal - -	260,498	- -	377	- -	- -	- -	260,875	
Madras - -	105,736	324	174	- -	- -	- -	106,234	
Bombay - -	87,662	8,357	583	9,340	- -	- -	105,942	
Fort Marlbro' -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	473,051
1761/2 - Bengal - -	253,070	- -	451	- -	- -	- -	253,521	
Madras - -	34,926	954	136	- -	- -	- -	36,016	
Bombay - -	38,551	5,434	141	37,095	- -	- -	81,221	
Fort Marlbro' -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370,758
1762/3 - Bengal - -	367,907	- -	901	- -	- -	- -	368,808	
Madras - -	68,016	3,262	316	- -	- -	- -	71,594	
Bombay - -	74,031	5,157	162	50,986	- -	- -	130,336	
Fort Marlbro' -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	570,738
1763/4 - Bengal - -	334,100	5,394	419	- -	- -	- -	339,913	
Madras - -	114,291	13,546	660	- -	- -	- -	128,497	
Bombay - -	43,374	21,781	73	24,830	- -	- -	90,058	
Fort Marlbro' -	-	16,269	- -	- -	- -	329	16,598	575,066
1764/5 - Bengal - -	252,694	- -	363	- -	- -	- -	253,057	
Madras - -	138,200	51,814	753	- -	- -	- -	190,767	
Bombay - -	85,173	17,775	220	37,989	- -	- -	141,157	
Fort Marlbro' -	6	29,231	- -	- -	- -	- -	29,237	614,218
1765/6 - Bengal - -	391,732	- -	331	- -	- -	- -	392,063	
Madras - -	151,235	28,350	607	- -	- -	- -	180,192	
Bombay - -	130,317	11,913	284	14,529	- -	- -	157,043	
Fort Marlbro' -	584	17,979	- -	- -	- -	- -	18,563	747,861
1766/7 - Bengal - -	501,809	- -	1,322	- -	- -	- -	503,131	
Madras - -	196,704	6,578	467	- -	- -	- -	203,749	
Bombay - -	60,793	6,173	229	2,726	- -	- -	69,921	
Fort Marlbro' -	-	20,710	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,710	797,511
1767/8 - Bengal - -	585,189	- -	2,465	- -	- -	- -	587,654	
Madras - -	154,895	265	468	- -	- -	- -	155,628	
Bombay - -	52,700	58,508	207	17,409	13,503	- -	142,327	
Fort Marlbro' -	5,441	5,537	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,978	896,587
1768/9 - Bengal - -	659,810	- -	1,164	- -	- -	- -	660,974	
Madras - -	123,455	31,326	232	- -	- -	- -	155,013	
Bombay - -	103,950	- -	363	6,370	- -	- -	110,683	
Fort Marlbro' -	7,950	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,950	934,620

		London.	Canton.	St. Helena.	Persia.	Mocha.	Batavia.	TOTALS.	
		£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.
1769/70	Bengal - -	564,550	- -	1,399	- -	- -	- -	565,949	831,605
	Madras - -	78,678	32,033	237	- -	- -	- -	110,948	
	Bombay - -	91,427	43,086	260	- -	- -	- -	134,773	
	Fort Marlbro' -	9,015	10,430	- -	- -	- -	490	19,935	
1770/1	Bengal - -	804,776	- -	1,384	- -	- -	- -	806,160	1,196,814
	Madras - -	149,074	64,897	874	- -	- -	- -	214,345	
	Bombay - -	96,370	7,211	815	30,213	- -	- -	134,609	
	Fort Marlbro' -	10,752	30,948	- -	- -	- -	- -	41,700	
1771/2	Bengal - -	769,657	- -	1,179	- -	- -	- -	770,836	1,145,968
	Madras - -	242,036	16,789	801	- -	- -	- -	259,626	
	Bombay - -	80,556	3,934	292	18,866	- -	- -	102,648	
	Fort Marlbro' -	- -	11,858	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,858	
1772/3	Bengal - -	519,462	- -	1,233	- -	- -	- -	520,695	900,380
	Madras - -	205,150	2,114	197	- -	- -	- -	207,461	
	Bombay - -	91,985	26,005	265	4,787	- -	- -	123,042	
	Fort Marlbro' -	12,937	36,245	- -	- -	- -	- -	49,182	
1773/4	Bengal - -	553,514	- -	883	- -	- -	- -	554,397	927,972
	Madras - -	247,702	- -	796	- -	- -	- -	248,498	
	Bombay - -	63,103	10,944	247	6,775	- -	- -	81,069	
	Fort Marlbro' -	24,541	- -	19,467	- -	- -	- -	44,008	
1774/5	Bengal - -	829,144	- -	1,039	- -	- -	- -	830,183	1,081,577
	Madras - -	161,698	666	812	- -	- -	- -	163,176	
	Bombay - -	51,219	2,663	179	5,557	- -	- -	59,618	
	Fort Marlbro' -	28,600	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	28,600	
1775/6	Bengal - -	646,074	- -	882	- -	- -	- -	646,956	992,777
	Madras - -	268,484	- -	529	- -	- -	- -	269,013	
	Bombay - -	28,894	12,755	51	6,520	- -	- -	48,220	
	Fort Marlbro' -	19,468	9,120	- -	- -	- -	- -	28,588	
1776/7	Bengal - -	917,350	- -	1,096	- -	- -	- -	918,446	1,333,570
	Madras - -	279,257	6,106	379	- -	- -	- -	285,742	
	Bombay - -	77,272	11,356	193	26,823	- -	- -	115,644	
	Fort Marlbro' -	13,738	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,738	
1777/8	Bengal - -	939,005	- -	1,061	- -	- -	- -	940,066	1,422,836
	Madras - -	329,485	9,870	705	- -	- -	- -	340,060	
	Bombay - -	88,314	10,521	357	15,551	- -	- -	114,743	
	Fort Marlbro' -	17,769	10,198	- -	- -	- -	- -	27,967	
1778/9	Bengal - -	1,142,988	- -	1,481	- -	- -	- -	1,144,469	1,518,628
	Madras - -	306,011	- -	975	- -	- -	- -	306,986	
	Bombay - -	49,578	- -	253	- -	- -	- -	49,831	
	Fort Marlbro' -	17,193	- -	149	- -	- -	- -	17,342	
1779/80	Bengal - -	477,542	- -	1,127	- -	- -	- -	478,669	736,363
	Madras - -	163,698	277	850	- -	- -	- -	164,825	
	Bombay - -	79,822	- -	159	- -	- -	- -	79,981	
	Fort Marlbro' -	12,739	- -	149	- -	- -	- -	12,888	
1780/1	Bengal - -	943,334	- -	1,377	- -	- -	- -	944,711	1,086,664
	Madras - -	65,987	172	119	- -	- -	- -	66,278	
	Bombay - -	47,145	8,143	159	- -	- -	- -	55,447	
	Fort Marlbro' -	20,228	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,228	
1781/2	Bengal - -	302,947	133,546	2,230	- -	- -	- -	438,723	529,568
	Madras - -	64,952	- -	690	- -	- -	- -	65,642	
	Bombay - -	- -	7,494	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,494	
	Fort Marlbro' -	- -	17,709	- -	- -	- -	- -	17,709	
1782/3	Bengal - -	1,404,672	1,138	2,020	- -	- -	- -	1,407,830	1,554,633
	Madras - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
	Bombay - -	73,611	- -	632	- -	- -	- -	74,243	
	Fort Marlbro' -	26,082	46,275	203	- -	- -	- -	72,560	

	London.	Canton.	S ^t Helena.	Persia.	Mocha.	Bushire.	Bussora.	Batavia.	TOTALS.	
	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.
1783/4 - Bengal - -	1,604,439	- -	4,842	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,609,281	
Madras - -	55,782	1,618	381	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	57,781	
Bombay - -	64,756	4,752	1,014	- -	20	- -	- -	- -	70,542	
Fort Marlbro' -	978	9,951	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,176	12,105	
										1,749,709
1784/5 - Bengal - -	1,030,141	9,375	2,082	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,041,598	
Madras - -	84,306	105	890	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	85,301	
Bombay - -	75,305	4,552	772	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	80,629	
Fort Marlbro' -	33,341	- -	286	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	33,627	
										1,241,155
1785/6 - Bengal - -	671,086	2,049	1,034	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	674,169	
Madras - -	35,959	- -	1,373	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	37,332	
Bombay - -	37,139	- -	167	- -	- -	3,743	- -	- -	41,049	
Fort Marlbro' -	23,061	8,540	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	31,601	
										784,151
1786/7 - Bengal - -	815,234	43,796	503	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	859,533	
Madras - -	39,487	- -	814	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	40,301	
Bombay - -	62,033	35,075	22	- -	- -	3,382	3,821	- -	104,333	
Fort Marlbro' -	15,146	16,294	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	31,440	
										1,035,607
1787/8 - Bengal - -	720,652	4,872	1,983	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	727,507	
Madras - -	83,793	- -	1,062	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	84,855	
Bombay - -	8,369	23,512	225	- -	- -	- -	11,958	- -	44,064	
Fort Marlbro' -	27,303	- -	16	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	27,319	
										883,745
1788/9 - Bengal - -	826,691	- -	1,568	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	828,259	
Madras - -	127,202	17,302	298	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	144,802	
Bombay - -	40,734	10,894	221	- -	- -	4,486	4,035	- -	60,370	
Fort Marlbro' -	10,705	9,260	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,965	
										1,053,396
1789/90 - Bengal - -	785,729	- -	1,317	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	787,046	
Madras - -	110,219	- -	518	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	110,737	
Bombay - -	98,630	14,437	142	- -	225	5,360	6,487	- -	125,281	
Fort Marlbro' -	11,645	18,093	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	29,738	
										1,052,802
1790/1 - Bengal - -	991,160	- -	1,833	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	992,993	
Madras - -	126,900	- -	328	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	127,228	
Bombay - -	82,760	20,004	149	- -	- -	3,062	2,794	- -	108,761	
Fort Marlbro' -	- -	18,277	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	437	18,714	
										1,247,696
1791/2 - Bengal - -	676,353	- -	2,097	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	678,450	
Madras - -	154,997	- -	503	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	155,500	
Bombay - -	71,235	- -	195	- -	- -	781	2,939	- -	75,150	
Fort Marlbro' -	15,686	18,100	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	33,786	
										942,886
1792/3 - Bengal - -	1,137,070	- -	1,025	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,138,095	
Madras - -	306,634	- -	701	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	307,335	
Bombay - -	93,697	22,804	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,623	- -	123,124	
Fort Marlbro' -	29,117	9,145	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	38,262	
										1,606,816
TOTAL - £.	32,548,612	1,293,633	93,843	609,351	13,840	20,814	38,657	2,432		
GRAND TOTAL - - £									34,621,182	

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
24th May 1813. }W^m WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

(East India.)

AN ACCOUNT

Of all EXPORTS from India, on account of
The East India Company, to Great Britain or
China, or elsewhere; from the year 1757 to
1793; as far as the same can be made out.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
24 May 1813.

225.

GRAND TOTAL

W. WHIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

Printed by W. Whight,
at the India House.



Rushworth, John

Parliamentary Papers [1812 - 1813]

Bd.: T. 2

[London] 1813

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